



## Harvey Clear Cutting Oil

### William H. Harvey Company

Version No: 1.2.15.11

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **09/29/2021**

Print Date: **09/29/2021**

S.GHS.USA.EN

#### SECTION 1 Identification

##### Product Identifier

Product name	Harvey Clear Cutting Oil
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	016035, 016036, 016050, 016055, 016060, 016070, 016100, 016105, 016110, 016115, 016120, 016150, 016155, 016160, 016165, 16035, 16036, 16050, 16055, 16060, 16100, 16105, 16110, 16115, 16120, 16150, 16155, 16160, 16165

##### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Thread Cutting Oil
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##### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	William H. Harvey Company
Address	4334 South 67th Street, Omaha, NE 68117 United States
Telephone	402-331-1175
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://oatey.com">oatey.com</a>
Email	info@oatey.com

##### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtrec
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-424-9300. (Outside the U.S. 1- 703-527-3887)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Emergency First Aid 1-877-740-5015

#### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Not Applicable
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##### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

## Harvey Clear Cutting Oil

### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
		<u>Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mixture</u>

## SECTION 4 First-aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Gently wipe or rinse the inside of the mouth with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult a physician.</p>

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

## Harvey Clear Cutting Oil

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases, oxides of sulfur and phosphorous (smoke). Carbon monoxide.
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### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>‣ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>‣ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>‣ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> <li>‣ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>‣ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>‣ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>‣ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>‣ On combustion, may emit irritating/ toxic fumes.</li> <li>‣ May emit acrid smoke.</li> <li>‣ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>‣ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>‣ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>‣ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>‣ Wipe up.</li> <li>‣ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>‣ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>‣ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>‣ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>‣ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>‣ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>‣ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>‣ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>‣ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>‣ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>‣ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>‣ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>‣ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>‣ <b>DO NOT</b> enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>‣ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>‣ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>‣ When handling, <b>DO NOT</b> eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>‣ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> </ul>
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Continued...

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

**SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection****Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Lower end of the range</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Upper end of the range</td> </tr> </table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
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## Harvey Clear Cutting Oil

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<b>Personal protection</b>									
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>								
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below								
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.								
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below								
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Overalls.</li> <li>▸ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▸ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>								

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Amber		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.91
<b>Odour</b>	Slight hydrocarbon	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	160 SUS at 100F
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>171	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available

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## Harvey Clear Cutting Oil

Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1 (estimated)	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Not reactive under normal conditions of use.
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use. Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health; nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

Harvey Clear Cutting Oil	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

## Harvey Clear Cutting Oil

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

**SECTION 13 Disposal considerations****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Reduction</li> <li>▸ Reuse</li> <li>▸ Recycling</li> <li>▸ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▸ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 Transport information****Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
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**Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic is found on the following regulatory lists

## Harvey Clear Cutting Oil

## Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

## Federal Regulations

## Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

## Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

## US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

## State Regulations

## US. California Proposition 65

None reported.

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
USA - TSCA	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

## SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	09/29/2021
Initial Date	09/17/2021

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**Harvey Clear Cutting Oil**

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**Other information**

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
ES: Exposure Standard  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
AIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
DSL: Domestic Substances List  
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances