# GIANT FALCON POWERSTEER FLUID

Safety Data Sheet
Version 25.04.03 V1.0
Initial Date: 3-Apr 2025
Revised Date: NA

## SECTION 1 | IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

### Product identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | GIANT FALCON POWERSTEER FLUID |
| **Intended/identified use** | Powersteer Fluid |
| **Other means of identification** | Not Available |

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| **Registered company name** | CENTRAL AUTO PARTS AND EQUIPMENT LIMITED |
| **Address** | 84 Armstrong Street, Palmerston North, New Zealand |
| **Telephone** | +64 6-353 5200 |
| **Fax** | +64 6-353 5201 |
| **Website** | https://www.centralparts.co.nz |

### Emergency telephone number

| | |
|---|---|
| **Association / Organisation** | Not Available |
| **Emergency telephone numbers** | +64 6-353 5200 |
| **Other emergency telephone numbers** | Not Available |

## SECTION 2 | HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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|---|---|
| **Classification** | This material is not hazardous according to regulatory guidelines. |

### Label elements

| | |
|---|---|
| **GHS label elements** | NA |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Signal Word** | NA |

**Hazard statement(s)**
Product should be use as intended (Section 1). Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can cause skin disorders.

**Precautionary statement(s) prevention**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Statement 1** | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| **Statement 2** | Keep out of reach of children. |
| **Statement 3** | Read label before use. |
| **Statement 4** | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| **Statement 5** | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

**Precautionary statement(s) response**
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist.
If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice.

**Precautionary statement(s) storage**
Store locked up.

**Precautionary statement(s) disposal**
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

## SECTION 3 | COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Substances**
See section below for composition of mixtures.

**Mixtures**

Composition: Highly refined base oil and additives
*contains one or more of the following CAS-numbers: 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-65-0, 68037-01-4, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 8042-47-5, 848301-69-9

Reportable Hazardous Substance(s) / Complex Substance(s)

| CAS No. | %[weight] | Name | GHS Hazard Codes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 64742-54-7 | >60% weight | Paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) | H304 |
| N.A. | 1-3% | AlkylPolySulphide | H413 |
| N.A. | 1-10% | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | |

*All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous up to 100%.

## SECTION 4 | FIRST AID MEASURES

**Description of first aid measures**

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| **Eye Contact** | If this product comes in contact with eyes:<br>• Wash out immediately with water.<br>• If irritation continues, seek medical attention.<br>• Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| **Skin Contact** | If skin or hair contact occurs:<br>• Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>• Seek medical attention in event of irritation.<br>If failure/misuse of high pressure/hydraulic equipment results in injection of grease/oil through the skin, seek urgent medical attention.<br>Treat as surgical emergency. |
| **Inhalation** | • Vapor pressure of this material is low and as such inhalation under normal conditions is usually not a problem. If overexposed to oil mist, remove from further exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped.<br>• Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention. |
| **Ingestion** | • If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.<br>• Keep at rest and get prompt medical attention. If in doubt, contact a Poisonous Information Centre or a doctor. |

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

Treat symptomatically.

- Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
- In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
- High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

**NOTE:** Injuries may not be seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

## SECTION 5 | FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

**Extinguishing media**

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

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| **Fire Incompatibility** | • Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine, etc. as ignition may result. |

**Advice for firefighters**

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| **Fire fighting** | • Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.<br>• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.<br>• Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.<br>• **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.<br>• Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.<br>• If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.<br>• Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| **Fire / Explosion hazard** | • Combustible.<br>• Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.<br>• Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.<br>• On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).<br>• May emit acrid smoke.<br>• Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.<br>Combustion products include; carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire. Aldehydes, Calcium Oxide, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, Ketones and other unidentified organic compounds may be formed upon combustion. |

## SECTION 6 | ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

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|---|---|
| **Minor Spills** | Slippery when spilt.<br>• Clean up all spills immediately.<br>• Avoid contact with skin and eyes.<br>• Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.<br>• Trowel up/scrape up.<br>• Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.<br>• Flush spill area with water. |
| **Major Spills** | Slippery when spilt.<br>Minor hazard.<br>• Clear area of personnel.<br>• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>• Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.<br>• Prevent spillage from entering drains or waterways.<br>• Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.<br>• Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.<br>• Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.<br>• Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.<br>• If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

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

## SECTION 7 | HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

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|---|---|
| **Safe handling** | • Limit all unnecessary personal contact.<br>• Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.<br>• Use in a well-ventilated area.<br>• Avoid contact with incompatible materials.<br>• When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.<br>• Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.<br>• Avoid physical damage to containers.<br>• Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.<br>• Work clothes should be laundered separately.<br>• Use good occupational work practice.<br>• Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.<br>• Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. |
| **Other information** | • Store in original containers.<br>• Keep containers securely sealed.<br>• Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.<br>• Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.<br>• Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.<br>• Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

### Conditions for safe storage, including and incompatibilities

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| **Suitable container** | • Metal can or drum.<br>• Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.<br>• Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | **CARE:** Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.<br>• Avoid reaction with oxidising agents. |

Avoid contact with used product. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). When the material is handled in bulk, an electrical spark could ignite any flammable vapours from liquids or residues that may be present (e.g., during switch-loading operations). Use proper bonding and/or earthing procedures. However, bonding and earthing may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator.

## SECTION 8 | EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure controls

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| **Appropriate engineering controls** | 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.<br>The basic type of engineering controls are:<br>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br>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.<br>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.<br>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of exposure 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. |

| 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 conveyor 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, conveyor 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) |

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore, the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1 - 2 m/s (200 - 400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Personal protection** | |
| **Eye and face protection** | • Safety glasses with side shields.<br>• Chemical goggles.<br>• 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 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. |
| **Skin protection** | See Hand protection below. |
| **Hands/feet protection** | • Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.<br>• Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber. |
| **Body protection** | See Other protection below. |
| **Other protection** | • Overalls.<br>• PVC apron.<br>• Barrier cream.<br>• Skin cleansing cream.<br>• Eye wash unit. |
| **Thermal hazards** | Not Available |

**Respiratory protection**
If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator must be worn. Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard; 29 CFR 1910.134.

Types of respirator(s) to be considered in the selection process include;
For mist: Air Purifying, R or P style NIOSH approved respirator.
For vapours: Air purifying, R or P style pre-filter and organic cartridge, NIOSH approved respirator. Self-contained breathing apparatus.

## SECTION 9 | PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

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| **Appearance** | Amber |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | Liquid | **Relative density (Water = 1)** | 0.86-0.89 |
| **Odour** | Petroleum odour | **Partition coefficient n-octanol / water** | Not Available |
| **Odour threshold** | Not Available | **Auto-ignition temperature (°C)** | Not Available |
| **pH (as supplied)** | Not Available | **Decomposition temperature** | Not Available |
| **Melting point / freezing point (°C)** | Min -10 | **Viscosity @ 100°C (cSt)** | 8.0 – 9.0 |
| **Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)** | Not Available | **Molecular weight (g/mol)** | Not Available |
| **Flash point (°C)** | Min 200 | **Taste** | Not Available |
| **Evaporation rate** | Not Available | **Explosive properties** | Not Available |
| **Flammability** | Not Available | **Oxidising properties** | Not Available |
| **Upper Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Available | **Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)** | Not Available |
| **Lower Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Available | **Volatile Component (%vol)** | Not Available |
| **Vapour pressure (kPa)** | Not Available | **Gas group** | Not Available |
| **Solubility in water (g/L)** | Negligible | **pH as a solution (1%)** | Not Available |
| **Vapour density (Air = 1)** | Not Available | **VOC g/L** | Not Available |

## SECTION 10 | STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | See section 7. |
| **Chemical stability** | Product is considered stable. |
| **Possibility of hazardous reactions** | Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| **Conditions to avoid** | No data available. |
| **Incompatible materials** | May react with strong oxidizing agents such as chlorate, nitrates, peroxides, etc. |
| **Hazardous decomposition products** | None known. |

**Stability:**
Material is stable under normal conditions.

**Conditions to avoid:**
Avoid heat and open flames.

**Hazardous decomposition products:**
Thermal decomposition products are highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases will evolve when this material undergoes pyrolysis or combustion. Aldehydes Calcium Oxide, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, Ketones and other unidentified organic compounds may be formed upon combustion.

## SECTION 11 | TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

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|---|---|
| **Inhaled** | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. |
| | Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.<br>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.<br>Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs. |
| **Ingestion** | Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. |
| **Skin Contact** | The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.<br>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. |
| | Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions, or lesions, may produce systematic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| **Eye** | Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). |
| **Chronic** | Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles. Pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mineral oil** | Toxicity and irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils are related to chemical components and vary as does the composition and source of the original crude.<br>A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a period of years. This risk has been attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (typified by benz[a]pyrene). |

| **TOXICITY** | **Based on components** |
|---|---|
| Acute Toxicity (Dermal) | LD50 >5.0 G/KG (Rabbit) |
| Acute Toxicity (Oral) | LD50 >5.0 g/kg (Rat) |

| **IRRITATION** | **Based on components** |
|---|---|
| Skin Irritation | May cause slight irritation of the skin. |
| Eye Irritation | May cause serious irritation of the eyes. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Acute Toxicity** | Not Available | **Carcinogencity** | Not Available |
| **Skin corrosion / irritation** | May cause slight irritation of the skin. | **Reproductivity** | Not Available |
| **Serious eye damage / irritation** | May cause serious irritation of the eyes. | **STOT - Single Exposure** | Not Available |
| **Respiratory or skin sensitisation** | Not Available | **STOT - Repeated Exposure** | Not Available |
| **Mutagenicity** | Not Available | **Aspiration hazard** | Not Available |

## SECTION 12 | ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

| **Ingredient** | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### 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 |

**Environmental impact summary**
There is no ecological data available for this product. This product is a lubricating grease that does not readily biodegrade and does not bioaccumulate.

## SECTION 13 | DISPOSAL INFORMATION

**Disposal**
Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state, federal and international regulations.

### Waste treatment methods

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|---|---|
| **Product / Packaging disposal** | • **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.<br>• It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.<br>• In all cases, disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.<br>• When in doubt, contact the responsible authority. |
| | • Recycle whenever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.<br>• Consult state land waste authority for disposal.<br>• Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.<br>• Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. |

## SECTION 14 | TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### Labels required

| | |
|---|---|
| **Marine pollutant** | No |

**Land Transport (DOT)** : **NOT REGULATED FOR LAND TRANSPORT**
**Land Transport (TDG)** : **NOT REGULATED FOR LAND TRANSPORT**
**Sea Transport (IMDG)** : **NOT REGULATED FOR SEA TRANSPORT ACCORDING TO IMDG-CODE**
**Air Transport (IATA)** : **NOT REGULATED FOR AIR TRANSPORT**

## SECTION 15 | REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

**OSHA hazard communication standard:**
When used for its intended purposes, this material is not classified as hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

**National chemical inventory listing:**
AICS, NZIOC, IECSC, DSL, EINECS, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

**EPRCA:**
This material contains no extremely hazardous substances.

**SARA (311/312) reportable hazard categories:**
None.

## SECTION 16 | OTHER INFORMATION

**Other information**
Key literature references:

H-CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H413: May cause long-term harm to aquatic life

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc.)

The SDS is a hazard communication tool and should be used to assist the risk assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported hazards are risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by references to different exposure scenarios. The information provided is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.