

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## AC DELCO ATF III

Infosafe No.: 2EVII  
ISSUED Date: 02/03/2016  
Issued by: AC DELCO

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

AC DELCO ATF III

Product Code

001B2236

Company Name

AC DELCO

Address

Australia: 191 Salmon St, Port Melbourne, Vic

New Zealand: 2/118 Savill Drive, Mangere East, Auckland

Australia

Emergency phone number

Australia: 1800 638 556 (24hrs) / New Zealand: 0800 154 666 (24hrs)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Transmission oil

Other Names

Name	Product Code
FLUID A/TRNS - DEXRON III 1 LITRE	
LUBRICANT M/TRNS	
FLUID A/TRNS	
Automatic transmission fluid	

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Australia:

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition).

New Zealand:

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition

Highly refined mineral oil and additives. The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO extract according to IP346 test.

#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous.		100 %

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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#### Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

#### Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek medical attention.

#### Skin

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

#### Eye contact

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

#### First Aid Facilities

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

#### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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#### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

#### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jets.

#### Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including unidentified organic and inorganic compounds, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

#### Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

This product will burn if exposed to fire.

#### Decomposition Temperature

Not available

#### Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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#### Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Spillage can be slippery. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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#### Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Do not use near ignition sources. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene by washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

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

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, strong acids, foodstuffs, and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations. For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

#### Storage Regulations

Classified as a Class C2 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS1940.

#### Recommended Materials

Mild steel or high density polyethylene.

#### Unsuitable Materials

PVC.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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#### Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material, however, the TWA exposure standards for refined mineral oil mist is 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. As with all chemicals, exposure should be kept to the lowest possible levels.

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

#### Biological Limit Values

No biological limits allocated.

#### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits or as low as possible. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

#### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

#### Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

#### Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber. For continuous contact breakthrough time should be >480 minutes. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

#### Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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Form

Liquid

Appearance

Red liquid

Colour

Red

Odour

Slight hydrocarbon

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Melting Point

Not available

Boiling Point

>280°C (estimated)

Solubility in Water

Negligible

Specific Gravity

0.864 (15°C)

pH

Not applicable

Vapour Pressure

< 0.5 Pa (20°C) (estimated)

Vapour Density (Air=1)

>1 (estimated)

Evaporation Rate

Not available

Odour Threshold

Not available

Pour Point

-48°C (ISO 3016)

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Pow: >6 (based on information on similar products)

Density

864 kg/m<sup>3</sup>(15°C)(ISO 12185)

Flash Point

180°C (ISO 2592)

Flammability

Not flammable

Auto-Ignition Temperature

>320°C

Flammable Limits - Lower

1% (v) (typical)

Flammable Limits - Upper

10% (V) (typical)

Kinematic Viscosity

33.8 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (40°C) (ISO 3104)

7.3 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (100°C) (ISO 3104)

Other Information

Conductivity: Not expected to be a static accumulator

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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#### Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials

#### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

#### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition. Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

#### Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

#### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes including: unidentified organic and inorganic compounds, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

#### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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#### Toxicology Information

The available toxicity data for material given below. Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.

#### Acute Toxicity - Oral

LD50(rat): >5000mg/kg

#### Acute Toxicity - Dermal

LD50(rabbit): >5000mg/kg

#### Ingestion

Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.

#### Inhalation

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

#### Skin

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting leading to dermatitis. Can clog pores resulting in oil acne/folliculitis.

#### Eye

May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

#### Respiratory sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

#### Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Mineral oils, highly refined is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

#### Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

#### STOT-single exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

#### STOT-repeated exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

#### Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

#### Other Information

Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal. ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ecotoxicity

May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms. Mineral oil is not expected to cause any chronic effects to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

### Persistence and degradability

Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but the product contains components that may persist in the environment.

### Mobility

Poorly soluble. Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

### Bioaccumulative Potential

Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Pow: >6 (based on information on similar products)

### Other Adverse Effects

Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not expected to be released to air in any significant quantities. Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

### Environmental Protection

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

### Acute Toxicity - Fish

Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 (fish) > 100 mg/l (LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).

### Acute Toxicity - Algae

Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 (algae) > 100 mg/l (LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).

### Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms

Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 (crustacea) > 100 mg/l (LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Disposal considerations

#### Australia:

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.

#### New Zealand:

##### Product Disposal:

This product can be disposed through a licensed commercial waste collection service. This product is non-hazardous and therefore the New Zealand HSNO regulations regarding disposal do not apply, however other regulations may apply.

This product is a non-hazardous, combustible substance; It should be recycled whenever possible or sent to an approved high temperature incineration plant for disposal.

##### Container Disposal:

The product is non-hazardous, therefore, the packaging may be re-used or recycled if it has been treated to remove any residual contents of the substance. Any wash-off water from the container cleaning process should be sent to a suitable waste water treatment plant before discharge into the environment.

In New Zealand, the packaging (that may or may not contain any residual substance) that is lawfully disposed of by householders or other consumers through a public or commercial waste collection service is a means of compliance with regu

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### Transport Information

Australia:

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition).

New Zealand:

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433: 2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

U.N. Number

None Allocated

UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Pollution category: Not applicable

Ship type: Not applicable

Product name: Not applicable

Special precautions: Not applicable

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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Regulatory information

Australia:

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). (exempted)

New Zealand:

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

SDS reviewed: March 2016

Supersedes: March 2012

References

Australia:

- Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

- Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
- Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
- Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
- Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.
- American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
- Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

#### New Zealand:

- Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices
- Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.
- Preparation of Safety Data Sheets - Approved Code of Practice Under the HSNO Act 1996 (HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06).
- Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard.
- American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

#### User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Part Number	12378328
Part Number	12378329
Part Number	12378329 - 4 litres
Part Number	12378330
Part Number	12378330 - 20 litres
Part Number	12378352
Part Number	12378352 - 1 litre
Part Number	19264570
Part Number	AC DELCO ATF type III (H)
Part Number	AC DELCO automatic transmission fluid ATF type 3 (H)

#### User Information

THE PRINTED FORM OF THIS MSDS IS CONSIDERED AN 'UNCONTROLLED' DOCUMENT ONE WEEK FROM THE PRINT DATE.

## END OF SDS

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