

# OIL OF OLIVE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

OIL OF OLIVE

### OTHER NAMES

"fixed oil olive oil BP", "Gold Cross Olive Oil"

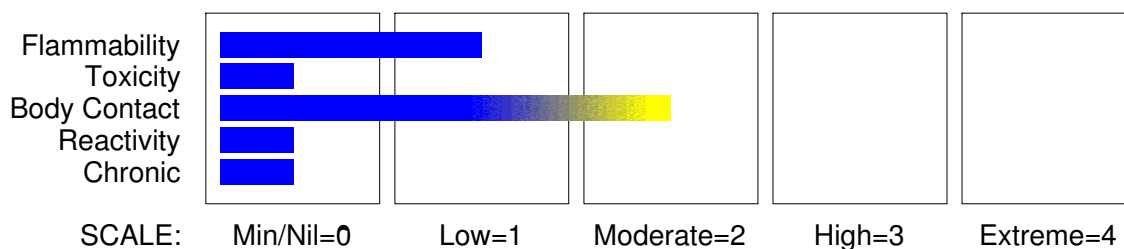
### PRODUCT USE

Oil obtained from ripe olives of the cultivated oil tree *Olea europaea* L.,  
oleaceae.  
Directly as food, as cooking oil and emulsified in mayonnaise, dressings.  
Carrier for oil soluble food dyes. Emollient, laxative.

### SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED  
Address:  
315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,  
248, WORLI,  
MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.  
technical@sdfine.com  
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898  
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899  
Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

### HAZARD RATINGS



## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### GHS Classification

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

continued...

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

H316

Causes mild skin irritation

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Response

If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME                                      | CAS RN    | %   |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------|-----|
| olive oil                                 | 8001-25-0 | 100 |
| fixed oil with composition:               |           |     |
| mixed glycerides of oleic acid - 83.5%    |           |     |
| mixed glycerides of palmitic acid - 9.4%  |           |     |
| mixed glycerides of linoleic acid - 4.0%  |           |     |
| mixed glycerides of stearic acid - 2.0%   |           |     |
| mixed glycerides of arachidic acid - 0.9% |           |     |
| squalene - < 0.7%                         |           |     |
| phytosterols - }0.2%                      |           |     |
| tocopherols }                             |           |     |

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Other combustion products include:

acrolein.

- Hot organic vapours or mist are capable of sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air even at temperatures below their published autoignition temperatures.
- The temperature of ignition decreases with increasing vapour volume and vapour/air contact times and is influenced by pressure change.
- Ignition may occur under elevated-temperature process conditions especially in processes performed under vacuum subjected to sudden ingress of air or in processes performed at elevated pressure, where sudden escape of vapours or mists to the atmosphere occurs.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

### Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

Remove all ignition sources.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

## SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+ + + + + +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Remove all ignition sources.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

Plastic container.

Glass container.

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

Food grade materials must be protected from all possible contaminants.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Store in original containers.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place.  
Store away from incompatible materials.  
Protect containers against physical damage.  
Check regularly for spills and leaks.  
Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• olive oil: CAS:8001- 25- 0 CAS:84012- 27- 1 CAS:8060- 29- 5

### MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



#### EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

• OTHERWISE:

• Safety glasses with side shields.

• Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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].

#### HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

#### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

• Overalls.

• Barrier cream.

• Eyewash unit.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None required when handling small quantities.

#### OTHERWISE:

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances.

Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed 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 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.) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

|                                                            |                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Lower end of the range                                     | Upper end of the range            |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture      | 1: Disturbing room air currents   |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity  |
| 3: Intermittent, low production.                           | 3: High production, heavy use     |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion                  | 4: Small hood- local control only |

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.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Pale yellow to light-green oil; floats on water. Slight characteristic odour and taste. Miscible with ether, chloroform carbon disulfide. Becomes rancid on exposure to air. Becomes turbid at about 5 deg C.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Melting Range (°C): <0

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable.

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Autoignition Temp (°C): 343.33

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available.

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.914- 0.919

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Evaporation Rate: Slow.

Flash Point (°C): 225

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Viscosity: Not available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Considered to be non toxic.

Use in food and as food additive, indicates high degree of tolerance.

##### EYE

Although the liquid 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).

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### SKIN

The material may produce moderate skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:

- produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact and/or
- produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

### 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.

Overexposure is unlikely in this form.

Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.

The vapour from heated material is.

highly.

discomforting.

if inhaled.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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No data for olive oil.

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.



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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,  
IMDG

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### REGULATIONS

olive oil (CAS: 8001-25-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

No data available for olive oil as CAS: 84012-27-1, CAS: 8060-29-5.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

| Ingredient Name | CAS                                     |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------|
| olive oil       | 8001- 25- 0, 84012- 27- 1, 8060 - 29- 5 |

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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