Created: June 10, 2012
Revised: December 1, 2023

Safety Data Sheet

1. Chemical substances and company information

Product name:	H1 Bell Hammer Stock Solution 1L
Company name:	Suzuki Kikoh Co., Ltd.
Address:	316-3, Matsuhidai, Matsudo, Chiba,270-2214
Emergency contact:	TEL: 047-385-5311 Fax: 047-385-5313

2. Hazards identification

GHS Classification: Classification method of chemicals based on GHS (JIS Z7252-2019)

Physio-chemical hazard
Flammable liquid : Not classified

Human health hazard
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Category 1 (liver, lymph nodes

Hazards other than those listed above are either "Not classified", "Not applicable" or "Classification not possible".

Label elements
Picture display :

Signal word : Hazard
Hazard Informatic : Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause liver or lymph node damage.

Precautionary statements
[Safety measures] : Do not breathe in dust, smoke, gas or mist.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product.
[First aid measures] : Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
[Storage] : No precautionary statements according to GHS standards.
[Disposal] : Dispose of contents and containers via a licensed waste disposal specialist in accordance with national laws and local ordinances.

Other : Heating to ≧ 300℃ or prolonged heating at ≧ 260℃
generates particulate matter thought to be the cause of polymer fume fever.
Decomposition products are generated at about 400℃.

Even in cases not mentioned in the above cautionary statements of the GHS classification, full consideration must be given to safety measures, first aid measures, storage and disposal based on the following information.

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Revised: December 1, 2023

3. Composition and information on ingredients

Classification of single product or mixture	: Mixture
Chemical name or generic nam	: Lubricant
Composition and content	: Liquid paraffin 97% to 99% : PTFE 1% to 3%
Chemical properties (Chemical formula)	: Cannot be identified
Reference No. in Gazetted List in Japan: The Chemical Substance Control Law	: Not disclosed
CASNo.	: Not disclosed

4. First aid measures

If inhaled:	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
If on skin:	Wash skin thoroughly with water right away. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.
If in eyes:	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. If eye irritation persists, consult an ophthalmologist.
If swallowed:	Do not induce vomiting. Wash thoroughly with water. Consult a physician immediately.
Anticipated acute and delayed onset symptoms:	Inhalation of mist may cause you to feel unwell. Contact with skin may cause skin redness. Contact with eyes may cause redness and pain. If swallowed, may cause irritation to the mucosa of the stomach and vomiting.

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5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media:	Foam, powder and carbon dioxide extinguishing media.
Extinguishing media that should not be used:	Water jets or flooding amounts of water will spread the fire and can be dangerous.
Specific hazards:	Fire may generate irritating, corrosive or toxic gases. The container may explode with heat.
Fire fighting methods:	Use powder and carbon dioxide extinguishing agents at the early stage of a fire. Using foam to block air is effective in the case of large-scale fires. If safe to do so, move the container away from the area of the fire. Even after the fire has been extinguished, cool the container sufficiently with plenty of water. Cut off the fire source and use extinguishing media to extinguish the fire. Cool the surrounding tanks and buildings with water spray to prevent the risk of fire spreading. Fire fighting operations should be conducted upwind and respiratory protective equipment used, depending on the situation.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions:	Wear protective equipment. Cordon off the spill area using a rope etc. and prohibit unauthorized persons from entering. Stay upwind. Leave low-lying ground.
Environmental precautions:	Precautions should be taken to prevent the release of spilled substances into rivers.
Removal methods:	For small-scale spills, use dry sand, soil, sawdust or waste cloths to absorb the material and collect it in an empty sealable container. For large scale spills, build a bank around the material and direct to a safer place for recovery. Incinerate or dispose of in a dedicated area for chemical substances.
Measures to prevent secondary disasters:	Promptly remove all ignition sources. (Smoking, sparks or large flames are prohibited in the vicinity).

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7. Precautions for handling and storage

Technical measures:	Exposure prevention and protection measures".When handling quantities greater than the designated amount,do so in a factory, storage facility, or handling facility which satisfies the standards determined by law.Wear appropriate protective equipment such as protective glasses and protective gloves to prevent direct contact. Installation of a local exhaust system is required if used in locations where temperatures exceed 260 °C.
Precautions for safe handling:	Provide adequate ventilation for the work area. Care should be taken not to generate ignition sources such as fire, static electricity. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe in fumes, gas, mist, vapor or spray. The use of high temperature substances, sparks or fire in the vicinity is prohibited. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated areas. Avoid release to the environment.
Storage Technical measures:	Store hazardous substances in the storage area, ensure all storage tanks are earthed and use spark-proof tools and equipment. Provide the necessary facilities for day light, lighting and ventilation for handling.
Storage conditions:	Seal and store indoors in a cool dark place. Avoid ignition sources such as heat, sparks or open flames. No smoking. Store away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers away from direct sunlight and fire. Store locked up.
Incompatible hazardous substances	Strong oxidizing agents
Container and packaging mate	Use containers prescribed in the Fire Service Act and the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

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8. Exposurecontrols and personal protection

Equipment measures:	If temperatures exceed 260℃, the source should be sealed or a a local exhaust system installed. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Provide facilities for washing eyes and body near the handling area.
Control concentration	Not set (Working environment standards: Ministry of Labour Notification No.194/195, 2009)
Permissible concentration	・Japan Society for Occupational Health 3mg/㎥ (Mineral oil mist, 2010) TWA total dust 8 mg/㎥ (polytetrafluoroethylene, 2001) ・ACGIH TLV=TWA 5mg/m3 (Mineral oil mist, 2010) TWA total dust 10mg/㎥ (polytetrafluoroethylene, 2001)
Protection measures	Use appropriate explosion-proof electrical, ventilation and lighting equipment. Provide eye washing and safety shower facilities in the storage and handling areas. Conduct ventilation to ensure that the airborne concentrations remain below the exposure limit. When mist is generated in the high temperature process, provide ventilation to ensure that air pollutants remain below the control concentration.
Protective equipment: Respiratory protection:	Although normally unnecessary, wear gas masks for organic gas if fumes are thought to occur below 260℃ etc. according to the Industrial Safety and Health Law. When the human body is exposed to the decomposed gas generated at ≧ 260 °C, wear the prescribed airline mask of the Industrial Safety and Health Law.
Hand protection:	Solvent resistant or impermeable rubber gloves.
Eye protection:	Wear appropriate eye protection.
Skin and body protection:	Wear long-sleeved oil resistant work clothes in the case of prolonged handling or if there is a possibility of being splashed.
Hygiene measures:	Do not eat, drink or smoke while working. Take off wet clothes and wash thoroughly before reusing. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state

Shape	Liquid
Color	Pale white
Odor	Slight odor
Boiling point	No data available
Decomposition temperature	There are some discrepancies in literature reported regarding temperatures at which decomposition begins but the general view is that decomposition begins to a small degree at temperatures of ≧ 260℃ and obvious decomposition begins at temperatures of ≧ 400℃. Temperature levels and components that may begin to be formed by thermal
Vapor pressure	No data available.
Volatility	No data available.
Autoignition temperature	No data available.
Flash point	204℃ (@C.O.C) typical value
Explosion limit	No data available.
Flammability	Fire Service Act Hazardous Materials Category 4 Petroleums (non water soluble liquids)
Melting point	-22.5℃ (JIS K-2269 pour point) Representative value
Initial boiling point	No data available.
Solubility	Insoluble in water. Dissolves in petroleum solvent.
Density	0.87g/㎤ (@15C) typical value
Kinematic viscosity	35.3 mm2/s(@40℃) Representative value Base oil
Other	No data available

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability	Stable at room temperatur.e
Reactivity	Reactions may occur upon contact with strong oxidizing agents (incompatible substances). Reacts with powders of metals such as aluminum and magnesium,fluorine compounds such as fluorine and fluorine trichloride and may cause fire or explosion.
Conditions to avoid	Contact with incompatible hazardous materials such as such as flames, sparks or high temperature bodies.
Incompatible hazardous substances	Metallic powders, halogens, peroxides and strong oxidizing agents.
Other	No data available.

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Revised: December 1, 2023

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity (oral)	Classification not possible due to lack of data.
Acute toxicity (dermal)	Classification not possible due to lack of data.
Acute toxicity (inhalation, mist)	Classification not possible due to lack of data.
Skin corrosivity/irritation:	Classification not possible due to lack of data.
Serious eye damage/irritation:	Classification not possible due to lack of data.
Respiratory sensitization	Classification not possible due to lack of data.
Skin sensitization	Classification not possible due to lack of data.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Classification not possible due to lack of data.
Carcinogenicity	Classification not possible due to lack of data.
Reproductive toxicity	Classification not possible due to lack of data.
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Classification not possible due to lack of data.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Classified as category 1 (liver, lymph nodes), since it contains category 1 (liver, lymph nodes) components at a level above the concentration limit.
Aspiration hazard	Not classified

* The above determination was in accordance with "Classification method of chemicals based on GHS" (JIS Z 7252-

12. Ecological information

Acute aquatic toxicity	Classification not possible due to lack of data.
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Classification not possible due to lack of data.

* The above determination was in accordance with "Classification method of chemicals based on GHS" (JIS Z 7252-2014).

Mobility:	It may move into the soil if released into the environment.
Persistence/degradability	No information

13. Disposal considerations

Residual waste	It is necessary to process in accordance with relevant laws and ordinances (Waste Disposal Law, Fire Service Act, etc.) Processing of waste should be outsourced to a specialized industrial waste disposer licensed by the prefectural government or or a local public entity which conducts such processing.
Contaminated containers and packaging	Containers should be cleaned and recycled, or disposed of in an appropriate manner in accordance with relevant laws and local government standards.

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Revised: December 1, 2023

14. Transport information

International regulations	Maritime regulation ir Non-hazardous materials Air regulation informa Non-hazardous materials
Japanese regulations	This product falls under Japanese laws and regulations relating to transportation and should be transported in containers and by a loading method in accordance with the regulations of each law.
Land	Fire Service Act, Hazardous Materials Category 4 Class 4 Petroleums (non water soluble liquids).
Sea	Ship Safety Law, Non-hazardous materials Individual transportation and bulk shipment.
Air navigation	Civil Aeronautics Law, Non-hazardous materials.
Special safety measures	Display the product name, quantity, danger level and "No open flames" on the transport container and packaging. When transporting quantities above the specified quantity in the vehicle, display a "Danger" sign at the front and back of the vehicle and install fire In the case of land transportation, the stacking height should be ≤ 3m. Mixed loads with category 2 or category 6 hazardous materials is prohibited. Provisions of other relevant laws and ordinances shall be followed.

15. Applicable laws

dustrial Safety and Health Law	Notifiable substances (Article 57-2, Item 1). Not applicable.
Fire Service Act	Applies to Hazardous Materials Category 4 Petroleums.
Law concerning Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)	Not applicable.
Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law	Not applicable.
Water Pollution Prevention Law:	Oil emission regulations (Permissible concentration 5mg/1 normal hexane extract).
Marine Pollution Prevention Law	Oil emission regulations (Prohibited in principle).
Sewage Law	Oil emission regulations (5 mg / 1).
Waste Management and Public Cleaning Act	Industrial waste regulation (Prohibition of diffusion and discharge).

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16. Other information

References:

1) Japan Society for Occupational Health, Recommendation of

2) Association Advancing Occupational and Environmental Health (ACGIH), TLVs and BEIs 2010 (2010)

3) International Uniform Chemical Information Database(IUCLID) (2000)

4) IARC suppl.7 (1987)

5) IARC Monographs Programme on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk to Humans (1987)

6) List of Dangerous Substances, Annex I to European Council Directive 67/548/EEC

7) ACGIH: ACGIH documentation (2001)

8) IARC Monographs Programme on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk to Humans (1984)

9) WHO/IPCS, Environmental Health Criteria (EHC) (1982)

10) WHO/IPCS, International Chemical Safety Cards (2001)

11) JIS Z7252-2019, Classification of chemicals based on GHS

Disclaimer:

The contents of this document are based on our best knowledge, but the
They are subject to change in light of new knowledge and tests.
All chemicals might have undiscovered hazardous properties, so
We sincerely request that each user be responsible for establishing