1. Identification

Product name	Z Premium Straight Cutting Oil
Product code	ZP-STRAIGHT-CUTTING-OIL
Recommended use	Z Premium Straight Cutting Oil is a neat cutting oil blended from refined mineral base oil with extreme-pressure and anti-wear additives.
Uses advised against	Uses other than those recommended. Not for food contact or medical use.
Supplier	Jenson & Jenson Lubricant (brand: Z Premium Oils), Bhushan Bhawan, 452, Azadpur, Delhi 110033, India
Telephone	+91 98116 40318
Email	zpremiumcorporate@gmail.com
Emergency telephone	+91 98116 40318 (office hours, IST). In a medical emergency call 112 or the nearest poison centre.

2. Hazard identification

GHS classification	Not classified as hazardous under GHS.
Label elements	No pictogram, signal word or hazard statement required.
Other hazards	Spilled product makes surfaces slippery. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dryness or irritation. High-pressure injection under the skin is a medical emergency.

3. Composition / information on ingredients

Substance / mixture	Mixture
Base fluid	Highly refined mineral base oil; CAS 64742-54-7 / 64742-65-0 / 64742-52-5; 75 to 99 % by weight
Performance additives	Proprietary blend; below 15 % by weight; not present above GHS classification cut-off values
Note	Mineral base oils used contain less than 3 % DMSO extract (IP 346) and are not classified as carcinogenic.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move to fresh air if oil mist or vapour from hot product causes discomfort. Get medical advice if symptoms persist.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water. For high-pressure injection injuries get immediate surgical attention, even if the wound looks minor.
Eye contact	Rinse with plenty of clean water for several minutes, holding eyelids open. Get medical advice if irritation persists.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical advice if a large amount is swallowed.
Note to physician	Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, water fog.
Unsuitable media	Do not use a direct water jet; it may spread burning oil.
Specific hazards	Combustion produces carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke and oxides of sulphur, phosphorus or zinc depending on additives.
Advice for fire-fighters	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Cool containers exposed to fire with water spray.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions	Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Spills make floors slippery.
Environmental precautions	Prevent entry into drains, sewers, soil and water courses.
Clean-up	Contain with sand, earth or absorbent material. Collect in labelled containers for disposal through a licensed handler.

7. Handling and storage

Safe handling	Avoid prolonged skin contact and breathing oil mist. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling. Wash hands after use. Do not pressurise, cut or weld empty containers.
Storage	Store in closed original containers in a cool, dry, ventilated place away from heat, open flames and strong oxidisers. Keep drums horizontal or covered to keep out water.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure limit	Oil mist (mineral oil, highly refined): 5 mg/m3 TWA (ACGIH TLV, inhalable fraction).
Engineering controls	General ventilation. Use local exhaust where mist or vapour is generated.
Hand protection	Nitrile or neoprene gloves for prolonged contact.
Eye protection	Safety glasses with side shields; goggles if splashing is likely.
Skin protection	Work clothes; oil-resistant apron for drum handling.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Odour	Mild petroleum odour
Kinematic viscosity at 40 °C	22 cSt
Flash point	180 °C
Pour point	-6 °C
Density	0.880 kg/L at 15 °C
Solubility in water	Insoluble
Other properties	See the technical data sheet for typical values.

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability	Stable under normal conditions of storage and use.
Conditions to avoid	Excessive heat, open flames and sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition	None under normal use. Combustion gives carbon oxides and smoke.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity	Low. Base fluids of this type have oral LD50 above 5,000 mg/kg (rat) and dermal LD50 above 2,000 mg/kg (rabbit).
Skin / eye	Not expected to be irritating. Prolonged contact may defat the skin.
Aspiration	Not classified.
Carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity	Not classified based on available data for the components.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms at normal exposure, but oil films on water can harm aquatic life.
Persistence	Base oil is inherently biodegradable but not readily biodegradable.
Mobility	Floats on water; adsorbs onto soil.

13. Disposal considerations

Product and used oil	Used and waste oil is a hazardous waste under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. Hand over only to a CPCB/SPCB-registered recycler or re-refiner. Do not burn or dump.
Packaging	Drain containers completely and send to a licensed recycler.

14. Transport information

UN number	Not applicable
Classification	Not regulated as dangerous goods for road (ADR), sea (IMDG) or air (IATA) transport.
Marine pollutant	No

15. Regulatory information

India	Handle, store and dispose of in line with the Factories Act, 1948, the MSIHC Rules, 1989 and the Hazardous and Other Wastes Rules, 2016.
GHS	Classified according to the UN Globally Harmonized System, Rev. 9.

16. Other information

Version	1.0
Date of issue	09 November 2026
Prepared by	Technical Department, Jenson & Jenson Lubricant
Abbreviations	GHS: Globally Harmonized System; TWA: time-weighted average; TLV: threshold limit value; LD50: lethal dose 50 %.

The information in this safety data sheet is based on our present knowledge of the product and its components and is given in good faith. It describes the product for health, safety and environmental purposes only and is not a product specification. Users should make their own risk assessment for their specific use.