



Standard Practice for Selection and Safe Use of Water-Miscible and Straight Oil Metal Removal Fluids¹

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1. Scope*

1.1 This practice sets forth guidelines for the selection and safe use of metal removal fluids, additives, and antimicrobials. This includes product selection, storage, dispensing, and maintenance.

1.2 Water-miscible metal removal fluids are typically used at high dilution, and dilution rates vary widely. Additionally, there is potential for exposure to undiluted metal removal fluid as manufactured, as well as metal removal fluid additives and antimicrobials.

1.3 Straight oils generally consist of a severely solvent-refined or hydro-treated petroleum oil, a synthetic oil, or other oils of animal or vegetable origin, including oils that are modified for performance characteristics (for example, esterified rapeseed oil, and so forth). Straight oils are not intended to be diluted with water prior to use. Additives are often included in straight oil formulations.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E34 on Occupational Health and Safety and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E34.50 on Health and Safety Standards for Metal Working Fluids.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D7049 Test Method for Metalworking Fluid Aerosol in Workplace Atmospheres
- E1302 Guide for Acute Animal Toxicity Testing of Water-Miscible Metalworking Fluids
- E1542 Terminology Relating to Occupational Health and Safety
- E1687 Test Method for Determining Carcinogenic Potential of Virgin Base Oils in Metalworking Fluids
- E2144 Practice for Personal Sampling and Analysis of Endotoxin in Metalworking Fluid Aerosols in Workplace Atmospheres
- E2148 Guide for Using Documents Related to Metalworking or Metal Removal Fluid Health and Safety
- E2169 Practice for Selecting Antimicrobial Pesticides for Use in Water-Miscible Metalworking Fluids
- E2275 Practice for Evaluating Water-Miscible Metalworking Fluid Bioresistance and Antimicrobial Pesticide Performance
- E2523 Terminology for Metalworking Fluids and Operations
- E2693 Practice for Prevention of Dermatitis in the Wet Metal Removal Fluid Environment
- E2889 Practice for Control of Respiratory Hazards in the Metal Removal Fluid Environment

2.2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations:³

- 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication
- 29 CFR 1910.132 General Requirements (Personal Protective Equipment) (e.g. gloves, sleeves, aprons, are critical applications that avoid or reduce exposure)
- 29 CFR 1910.133 Eye and Face Protection
- 29 CFR 1910.134 Respiratory Protection

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Code of Federal Regulations available from United States Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 or at [eCFR : Home](http://eCFR.gov).

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

- 29 CFR 1910.138 Hand Protection
- 29 CFR 1910.1048 Formaldehyde
- 29 CFR 1910 Appendix B to Subpart I Non-mandatory Compliance Guidelines for Hazard Assessment and Personal Protective Equipment Selection
- 40 CFR 156 Labeling Requirements for Pesticides and Devices
- 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N Effluent Guidelines and Standards

2.3 Other Documents:

Metalworking Fluids: Safety and Health Best Practices Manual⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions and terms relating to this practice, refer to Terminologies E1542 and E2523.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *contaminant, n*—substances contained in in-use metal removal fluids that are not part of the as-received fluid, such as abrasive particles, tramp oils, cleaners, dirt, metal fines and shavings, dissolved metal and hard water salts, bacteria, fungi, microbial decay products, and waste.

3.2.2 *control, v*—to prevent, eliminate, or reduce hazards related to use of metal removal fluids in metal removal processes and to provide appropriate supplemental or interim protection, or both, as necessary, to employees.

3.2.3 *dermatitis, n*—an inflammatory response of the skin.

3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—Dermatitis can result from a wide variety of sources and processes. The most common origins are irritant or allergic responses to a chemical or physical agent. Signs and symptoms that typify the initial onset of dermatitis include: erythema (redness); edema (swelling); pruritis (itching); and, vesiculation (pimple-like eruptions). In more severe cases, fissures (deep cracks) and ulcers (open sores) may develop. The condition is usually reversible when exposure to the causative agent ceases. More severe cases may require more time and some medical attention. Individuals who have fair complexions appear to be at higher risk for dermatitis.

3.2.4 *emergency, n*—any occurrence, such as but not limited to equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment that results in an uncontrolled release of a significant amount of metal removal fluid.

3.2.5 *employee exposure, n*—contact with the metal removal fluid, components, and contaminants by inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, or accidental ingestion.

3.2.6 *endotoxins, n*—lipopolysaccharides derived from the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria. These compounds can be pyrogenic (fever producing) at low airborne concentrations.

3.2.7 *folliculitis, n*—an inflammatory response to excess oil in hair follicles

3.2.8 *metal removal fluids, n*—the subset of metalworking fluids that are used for wet machining or grinding to produce the finished part.

3.2.8.1 *Discussion*—Metal removal fluids addressed by this practice include straight or neat oils not intended for further dilution with water, and water-miscible soluble oils, semisynthetics, and synthetics, which are intended to be diluted with water before use. Metal removal fluids become contaminated during use in the workplace with a variety of workplace substances including, but not limited to: abrasive particles, tramp oils, cleaners, dirt, metal fines and shavings, dissolved metal and hard water salts, bacteria, fungi, microbiological decay products, and waste. These contaminants can cause changes in the lubricity and cooling ability of the metal removal fluid as well as have the potential to adversely affect the health and welfare of employees in contact with the contaminated metal removal fluid.

3.2.9 *metal removal process, n*—a manufacturing process that removes metal during shaping of a part, including machining processes, such as milling, drilling, turning, broaching, and tapping, and grinding processes, as well as honing and lapping, and other similar mechanical operations in which metal is removed to produce a finished part.

3.2.10 *tramp oil, n*—oil and oil-soluble additives, sometimes insoluble, resulting from leaking hydraulic or gear oil, or sacrificial spindle oil, or slide way lubricant, that contaminate the metal removal fluid. Tramp oils may contaminate the metal removal fluid with components that are emulsifiable but which were not part of the metal removal fluid as formulated.

3.2.11 *wet metal removal fluid environment, n*—the workplace environment where fluids are used to cool and lubricate machining or grinding operations.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Use of this practice will improve management and control of metal removal fluids. The proper management and use will reduce dermal and other occupational hazards associated with these fluids.

4.1.1 Guide E2148 covers information on how to use documents related to health and safety of metalworking and metal removal fluids, including this document. Documents referenced in Guide E2148 are grouped as applicable to producers, to users, or to all.

4.1.2 Practices E2693 and E2889 augment the information provided in this practice by providing information on prevention of dermatitis and on approaches to reducing exposures to different types of metal removal fluid related aerosols.

5. Routes of Metal Removal Fluid Exposure and Effects of Overexposure

5.1 Routes of exposure to metal removal fluids include eye contact, inhalation, ingestion, and dermal contact. Exposure may be through contact with the fluid or by contact with airborne fluid mists, vapor, splashing, or residual fluid on machinery, parts, or clothing.

5.2 Eye contact may cause mild to severe irritation, depending on the concentration and specific characteristics (for example, alkalinity) of the product.

⁴ Available from OSHA at Metalworking Fluids - Metalworking Fluids: Safety and Health Best Practices Manual | Occupational Safety and Health Administration (osha.gov).