

Product information

High Performance Gear Oil (GL4+) SAE 75W-90



Description

Our fully synthetic high-performance gear oil SAE 75W-90 is a top grade, high-pressure gear oil for high-load manual, auxiliary, transaxle and hypoid transmissions, where a lubricant complying with API GL4+ is required. High-quality, synthetic-based oil and modern additive technology ensures a broad application range and optimum transmission lubrication under extreme conditions. The low-viscosity characteristics of this gear oil make it also suitable where shifting difficulties exist (e.g. stiffness or noise generation).

Properties

- excellent viscosity/temperature properties
- outstanding seal compatibility
- excellent resistance to aging
- excellent wear resistance
- high pressure-absorption capability
- wide viscosity range
- reduces gearshift resistance
- excellent corrosion protection
- reduces transmission noise

Approvals

API GL4+ • Ford ESD-M2C 175-A

LIQUI MOLY also recommends this product for vehicles or assemblies for which the following specifications or original part numbers are required

VW 501 50 (G50) • ZF TE-ML 08

Technical data

SAE class (gear oils)	75W-90 SAE J306
Density at 15 °C	0,855 g/cm ³ DIN 51757
Viscosity at 40 °C	81,5 mm ² /s ASTM D 7042-04
Viscosity at 100 °C	14,3 mm ² /s ASTM D 7042-04
Viscosity at -40 °C (Brookfield)	<= 150000 mPas ASTM D 2983-09
Viscosity index	183 DIN ISO 2909
Pour point	-60 °C DIN ISO 3016
Flash point	200 °C DIN ISO 2592
Sulfate ash	0,14 g/100g DIN 51575



Technical data

Color number (ASTM)	L 1,5
	DIN ISO 2049

Areas of application

For extreme high-load manual, auxiliary, transaxle and hypoid transmissions, where a lubricant complying with API GL 4+ is required.

Application

The requirements of the vehicle and transmission manufacturers must be adhered to. Can be mixed with mineral oil residue, which remains in transmission/final drive when changing oil.

Available pack sizes

500 ml Can plastic	4433 D-GB-I-E-P
1 l Can plastic	4434 D-GB-I-E-P
1 l Can plastic	1125 D-NL-F-GR-ARAB
1 l Can plastic	20462 D-PL-H-RO-TR
1 l Can plastic	20012 USA-AND-CANADA-EN-F
1 l Can plastic	21258 ALGERIEN-GB-ARAB-F
1 l Can plastic	21354 D-GB-CN
20 l Canister plastic	4435 D-GB-I-E-P
20 l Canister plastic	20014 USA-AND-CANADA-EN-F
60 l Drum sheet metal	4436 D-GB

Our information is based on thorough research and may be considered reliable, although not legally binding.



20014 High Performance Gear Oil (GL4+) SAE 75W-90 20 L

Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 11-52101

Version No: 4.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	20014 High Performance Gear Oil (GL4+) SAE 75W-90 20 L
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Lubricant. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Liqui Moly GmbH

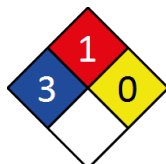
Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	INFOTRAC

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Canadian WHMIS Symbols



Classification	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68937-96-2	10-20	<u>di-tert-butyl polysulfides</u>
Not Available	5-15	<u>mineral oil</u>
Not Available	1-10	<u>bis(2-methylpentan-2-yl)dithiophosphoric acid/ amines</u>
Not Available	0.05-0.5	<u>dimercaptothiadiazole derivative</u>

SECTION 4 First-aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

- ▶ Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
- ▶ In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
- ▶ High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) sulfur oxides (SO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p>CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ 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. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire. · Oil leaks in a pressurized circuit may result in a fine flammable spray (the lower flammability limit for oil mist is reached for a concentration of about 45 g/m³) · Autoignition temperatures may be significantly lower under particular conditions (slow oxidation on finely divided materials..) ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	mineral oil	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	mineral oil	Oil mist - mineral	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	TLV Basis: lung. As sampled by method that does not collect vapor.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	mineral oil	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	mineral oil	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	mineral oil	Not Available	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	mineral oil	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	mineral oil	Oil mist - mineral, severely refined	1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	mineral oil	Oil mist - mineral, mildly refined	0.2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	mineral oil	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Poorly and mildly refined	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	mineral oil	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	mineral oil	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	mineral oil	Mineral oil (mist)	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
mineral oil	140 mg/m ³	1,500 mg/m ³	8,900 mg/m ³
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
di-tert-butyl polysulfides	Not Available	Not Available
mineral oil	2,500 mg/m ³	Not Available
bis(2-methylpentan-2-yl)dithiophosphoric acid/ amines	Not Available	Not Available
dimercaptothiadiazole derivative	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
di-tert-butyl polysulfides	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
bis(2-methylpentan-2-yl)dithiophosphoric acid/ amines	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
dimercaptothiadiazole derivative	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed 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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood - local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p>	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.)	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
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Personal protection																					
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 																				
Skin protection	See Hand protection below																				

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Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - frequency and duration of contact, - chemical resistance of glove material, - glove thickness and - dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. - Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min - Good when breakthrough time > 20 min - Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min - Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. - Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
	Body protection
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Yellow colour liquid with characteristic odour; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.85
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available

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pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	82, 14.3 @100C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	200	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

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.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	<p>The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
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).
Chronic	<p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet.</p>

20014 High Performance Gear Oil (GL4+) SAE 75W-90 20 L	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
di-tert-butyl polysulfides	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): slight;y irritating
		Skin (rabbit): slight;y irritating
mineral oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
bis(2-methylpentan-2-yl)dithiophosphoric acid/ amines	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
dimercaptothiadiazole derivative	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

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DI-TERT-BUTYL POLYSULFIDES	<p>For di-tertiary-(C9-12) alkyl polysulfides: existing information shows that these substances show a low level of toxicity to toxicity. They have not been shown to cause genetic damage or developmental toxicity.</p> <p>Guinea pig maximization test: not sensitising The material seems to be a sensitiser at challenge but not at rechallenge Ames test: negative with and without metabolic activation * IUCLID Data</p>
MINERAL OIL	<p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. <p>Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size. Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities. Numerous tests have shown that a lubricating base oil's mutagenic and carcinogenic potential correlates with its 3-7 ring polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) content, and the level of DMSO extractables (e.g. IP346 assay), both characteristics that are directly related to the degree/conditions of processing.</p>
BIS(2-METHYLPENTAN-2-YL)DITHIOPHOSPHORIC ACID/ AMINES	<p>The rat oral LD50 is greater than 10 ml/kg bw. No mortality occurred. No signs of systemic toxicity, or behavioral changes were reported during the study, and no abnormalities were noted at necropsy. In a second study this substance shows evidence of toxicity when tested in accordance with OECD 401. The rat oral LD50 is estimated at approximately 2000 mg/kg.No gross pathology was found in surviving animals.No specific organ toxicity is evident. The dermal route for acute toxicity is appropriate if the physicochemical properties suggest there is potential for a significant rate of absorption through the skin. The scientific literature regarding dermal toxicity states that for those substances with a log Kow greater than 5 there is very limited potential for dermal absorption (e.g., 10% absorption) (Annals of Occupational Hygiene, 47(8):641-652, 2003). The test material has a Log Kow greater than 7.1 (small portion < 0.3) thereby demonstrating that it has very limited dermal absorption potential. In contrast, oral absorption can be relatively fast due to contact surface areas in the GI tract resulting in a peak concentration in the body, and GI tract has been regarded as the route resulting in higher bioavailability. For the test material, dosing via oral route represents the worst case scenario for assessing acute exposure, and acute dermal toxicity end point satisfied by acute oral toxicity results (LD50>2000 mg/kg). Skin sensitisation: EC3 value was determined to be 9.39%. Per the CLP guidance, substances are to be classified as skin sensitization 1A when the EC3 value is less than 2% and are to be classified as skin sensitization 1B when the EC3 value is greater than 2%. Repeat dose toxicity: Oral administration of the test substance to rats by gavage in accordance with OECD Test Guideline 407 (1995) produces treatment related microscopic changes in the adrenal glands of the male and female rats and kidneys of the male rats of the 150 and 500 mg/kg/day groups. The adrenal gland changes are accompanied by an increase in adrenal weight only at the high doses level. The male kidney effects are accompanied by an increase in hyaline droplets which is consistent with male rat species specific effect resulting from the excessive accumulation of a2-microglobulin in renal proximal tubular epithelial cells. Microscopic changes also are present in the stomach of the male and female rats of the 500 mg/kg/day group and these changes were possibly treatment related. Landing foot splay was statistically significantly decreased in mid- and high-dose females, and rectal temperature was also statistically significantly decreased in the high-dose females. However, because landing foot splay was not increased and there were no statistically significant differences in mean motor activity data or other functional observational battery parameters, this is not considered to be evidence of serious adverse effects. Therefore, the no observable adverse effect level (NOAEL) for this study is 150 mg/kg/day, and the no observable effect level (NOEL) is 50 mg/kg/day. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
DIMERCAPTOTHIAZOLE DERIVATIVE	<p>The skin irritation potential of this substance was evaluated in rabbits. The animals in this study also were used to evaluate the eye irritation potential of this substance. Prior to administration to the eye, a 0.5 ml portion of the test material was applied to the intact shaved skin of two rabbits and covered with gauze patched held in place with adhesive tape and wrapped with a rubber dental dam. After 4 hours the wrapping was removed, and the test material was removed. The treated areas were examined at 24 and 72 hours. The calculated mean 24 -72 hour scores for erythema and edema were 2.5 and 3.0, respectively. The effects were not reversible by the last observation at 72 hours. In accordance with EU CLP Regulation No. 1272/2008 classification as a skin irritant is required. The eye irritation potential of the test substance was evaluated in rabbits. A dose of 0.1 ml of the test material was instilled in the right eyes of six healthy young adult albino rabbits. The untreated left eyes served as controls. The treated eyes were examined at 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 days following instillation of the test material in accordance with the Draize method. The calculated mean scores from the 24, 48, and 72 hour observations for corneal opacity, iritis, conjunctival redness, and conjunctival chemosis were 0.6, 0.0, 1.2, and 1.8, respectively. The effects were not reversible by the last observation at 7 days. In accordance with EU CLP Regulation No. 1272/2008 classification as an irreversible eye irritant is required. The substance was considered a weak sensitizer. In accordance with EU CLP Regulation No. 1272/2008, classification as a sensitizer is required for this substance. Repeat Dose toxicity: Under the conditions of this screening study, the NOAEL for systemic toxicity was 100 mg/kg/day based on effects on organ weights (lower thymus gland weights at =200 mg/kg/day, lower spleen and heart weights at = 500 mg/kg/day, lower brain weight at 1000 mg/kg/day, and higher liver and thyroid gland weights at =500 mg/kg/day) and the presence of test item-related microscopic findings at =200 mg/kg/day. The microscopic findings were still present at the post-treatment phase necropsy, however, at lesser severity. Genetic toxicity: in vitro The test item caused a visible reduction in the growth of the bacterial background lawns of all of the tester strains initially from 500 ug/plate both with and without metabolic activation (S9-mix). The test item was tested up to the maximum recommended dose level of 5000 ug/plate or the toxic limit depending on bacterial strain type and presence or absence of S9-mix. No toxicologically significant increases in the frequency of revertant colonies were recorded for any of the bacterial strains, with any dose of the test item, either with or without metabolic activation in either the range-finding or main tests. Toxicity to reproduction: Under the conditions of a screening study, no effects on F0 reproductive performance were noted at any dosage level. However, dystocia was present at =500 mg/kg/day, and a higher mean number of unaccounted-for sites were noted at 1000 mg/kg/day. Therefore, a dosage level of 200 mg/kg/day was considered to be the no-observed-effect level (NOEL) for reproductive toxicity.</p>
DI-TERT-BUTYL POLYSULFIDES & BIS(2-METHYLPENTAN-2-YL)DITHIOPHOSPHORIC ACID/ AMINES & DIMERCAPTOTHIAZOLE DERIVATIVE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p>
BIS(2-METHYLPENTAN-2-YL)DITHIOPHOSPHORIC ACID/ AMINES & DIMERCAPTOTHIAZOLE DERIVATIVE	<p>* REACh Dossier</p>
Acute Toxicity	<p>✘</p>
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	<p>✘</p>
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	<p>✔</p>
Acute Toxicity	<p>✘</p>
Reproductive	<p>✘</p>
STOT - Single Exposure	<p>✘</p>

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Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

20014 High Performance Gear Oil (GL4+) SAE 75W-90 20 L	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
di-tert-butyl polysulfides	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	10mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.299mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	29-39mg/l	1
mineral oil	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bis(2-methylpentan-2-yl)dithiophosphoric acid/ amines	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	~8.5mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.7mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.4mg/l	2
dimercaptothiadiazole derivative	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Disposal instructions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ 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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (TDG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
di-tert-butyl polysulfides	Not Available
mineral oil	Not Available
bis(2-methylpentan-2-yl)dithiophosphoric acid/ amines	Not Available
dimercaptiothiadiazole derivative	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
di-tert-butyl polysulfides	Not Available
mineral oil	Not Available
bis(2-methylpentan-2-yl)dithiophosphoric acid/ amines	Not Available
dimercaptiothiadiazole derivative	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

di-tert-butyl polysulfides is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

mineral oil is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

bis(2-methylpentan-2-yl)dithiophosphoric acid/ amines is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

dimercaptiothiadiazole derivative is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (di-tert-butyl polysulfides)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (di-tert-butyl polysulfides)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (di-tert-butyl polysulfides)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

Legend:

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	04/06/2018

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
di-tert-butyl polysulfides	68937-96-2, 1021171-50-5

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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