

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II
Revision date / version: 21.08.2015 / 0010
Replacing version dated / version: 11.12.2013 / 0009
Valid from: 21.08.2015
PDF print date: 27.09.2016
Top Tec 4200 5W-30 1 L
Art.: 2004

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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

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1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture:

Motor oil

Sector of use [SU]:

SU 3 - Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites

SU21 - Consumer uses: Private households (=general public = consumers)

SU22 - Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)

Chemical product category [PC]:

PC17 - Hydraulic fluids

PC24 - Lubricants, greases, release products

Process category [PROC]:

PROC 1 - Chemical production or refinery in closed process without likelihood of exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions.

PROC 2 - Chemical production or refinery in closed continuous process with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions

PROC 8a - Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at non-dedicated facilities

PROC 8b - Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities

PROC 9 - Transfer of substance or mixture into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

PROC20 - Use of functional fluids in small devices

Article Categories [AC]:

AC99 - Not required.

Environmental Release Category [ERC]:

ERC 4 - Use of non-reactive processing aid at industrial site (no inclusion into or onto article)

ERC 7 - Use of functional fluid at industrial site

ERC 9a - Widespread use of functional fluid (indoor)

ERC 9b - Widespread use of functional fluid (outdoor)

Uses advised against:

No information available at present.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

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2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

The mixture is not classified as dangerous in the terms of the Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP).

2.2 Label elements

Labeling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

EUH210-Safety data sheet available on request.

2.3 Other hazards

The mixture does not contain any vPvB substance (vPvB = very persistent, very bioaccumulative) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (< 0,1 %).

The mixture does not contain any PBT substance (PBT = persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (< 0,1 %).

Product can compose a film on the water surface, which can prevent oxygen exchange.

Hazardous to drinking water, on escape of even small quantities.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

n.a.

3.2 Mixture

Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	
Registration number (REACH)	01-2119474889-13-XXXX
Index	649-483-00-5
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	276-738-4
CAS	72623-87-1
content %	20-40
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	
Registration number (REACH)	01-2119484627-25-XXXX
Index	649-467-00-8
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	265-157-1
CAS	64742-54-7
content %	1-<10
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Baseoil - unspecified *	
Registration number (REACH)	-
Index	---
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	-
CAS	---
content %	1-<10
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Zinc O,O,O',O'-tetrakis(1,3-dimethylbutyl) bis(phosphorodithioate)	Substance with specific conc. limit(s) acc. to REACH-registration
Registration number (REACH)	01-2119953275-34-XXXX
Index	---
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	218-679-9
CAS	2215-35-2
content %	0,1-<1

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Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
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Phosphorodithioic acid, mixed O,O-bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl and iso-Pr) esters, zinc salts	Substance with specific conc. limit(s) acc. to REACH-registration
Registration number (REACH)	01-2119493626-26-XXXX
Index	---
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	283-392-8
CAS	84605-29-8
content %	0,1-<1
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

2,6-tert-butylphenol	
Registration number (REACH)	01-2119490822-33-XXXX
Index	---
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	204-884-0
CAS	128-39-2
content %	0,1-<0,25
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M=1) Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 (M=1)

For the text of the H-phrases and classification codes (GHS/CLP), see Section 16.

* The contained mineral oil can be described by one or more of the following numbers:

EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	Registration number (REACH)	Chemical name
265-157-1	01-2119484627-25-XXXX	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic
265-169-7	01-2119471299-27-XXXX	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic
265-158-7	01-2119487077-29-XXXX	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic
265-159-2	01-2119480132-48-XXXX	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic

The substances named in this section are given with their actual, appropriate classification!

For substances that are listed in appendix VI, table 3.1/3.2 of the regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 (CLP regulation) this means that all notes that may be given here for the named classification have been taken into account.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation

Remove person from danger area.

Supply person with fresh air and consult doctor according to symptoms.

Skin contact

Remove polluted, soaked clothing immediately, wash thoroughly with plenty of water and soap, in case of irritation of the skin (flare), consult a doctor.

Unsuitable cleaning product:

Solvent

Thinners

Eye contact

Remove contact lenses.

Wash thoroughly for several minutes using copious water. Seek medical help if necessary.

Ingestion

Rinse the mouth thoroughly with water.

Do not induce vomiting. Consult doctor immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

If applicable delayed symptoms and effects can be found in section 11 and the absorption route in section 4.1.

The following may occur:

Irritation of the eyes

with long-term contact:

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Drying of the skin.
Dermatitis (skin inflammation)
Oil acne
On vapour formation:
irritation of the respiratory tract
Ingestion:
Gastrointestinal disturbances
Nausea
Vomiting
In certain cases, the symptoms of poisoning may only appear after an extended period / after several hours.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

n.c.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

CO₂
Foam
Dry extinguisher

Unsuitable extinguishing media

High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In case of fire the following can develop:

Oxides of carbon
Oxides of sulphur
Oxides of phosphorus
Toxic pyrolysis products.
Flammable vapour/air mixtures

5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.
Protective respirator with independent air supply.
According to size of fire
Full protection, if necessary.
Cool container at risk with water.
Dispose of contaminated extinction water according to official regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure sufficient supply of air.
Avoid formation of oil mist.
Avoid contact with eyes or skin.
If applicable, caution - risk of slipping.

6.2 Environmental precautions

If leakage occurs, dam up.
Resolve leaks if this possible without risk.
Prevent from entering drainage system.
Prevent surface and ground-water infiltration, as well as ground penetration.
If accidental entry into drainage system occurs, inform responsible authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with absorbent material (e.g. universal binding agent, sand, diatomaceous earth, sawdust) and dispose of according to Section 13.
Oil binder
Do not wash away with water or watery cleaning agents.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protective equipment see Section 8 and for disposal instructions see Section 13.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

In addition to information given in this section, relevant information can also be found in section 8 and 6.1.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 General recommendations

Avoid formation of oil mist.
 Ensure good ventilation.
 Keep away from sources of ignition - Do not smoke.
 Do not heat to temperatures close to flash point.
 Avoid contact with eyes.
 Avoid long lasting or intensive contact with skin.
 Do not carry cleaning cloths soaked in product in trouser pockets.
 Eating, drinking, smoking, as well as food-storage, is prohibited in work-room.
 Observe directions on label and instructions for use.
 Use working methods according to operating instructions.

7.1.2 Notes on general hygiene measures at the workplace

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.
 Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.
 Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.
 Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Not to be stored in gangways or stair wells.
 Store product closed and only in original packing.
 Impermeable floor.
 Protect against moisture and store closed.
 Protect from direct sunlight and warming.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available at present.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

(GB) Chemical Name	Oil mist, mineral	Content %:
WEL-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ (ACGIH)	WEL-STEL: 10 mg/m ³ (ACGIH)	---
Monitoring procedures:	- Draeger - Oil 10/a-P (67 28 371) - Draeger - Oil Mist 1/a (67 33 031)	
BMGV: ---	Other information: ---	

(GB) WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period) EH40. AGW = "Arbeitsplatzgrenzwert" (workplace limit value, Germany). | WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period). | BMGV = Biological monitoring guidance value EH40. BGW = "Biologischer Grenzwert" (biological limit value, Germany) | Other information: Sen = Capable of causing occupational asthma. Sk = Can be absorbed through skin. Carc = Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.

** = The exposure limit for this substance is repealed through the TRGS 900 (Germany) of January 2006 with the goal of revision.

Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based						
Area of application	Exposure route / Environmental compartment	Effect on health	Descriptor	Value	Unit	Note
	Human - oral		PNEC	9,33	mg/kg feed	
Consumer	Human - inhalation	Long term, local effects	DNEL	1,2	mg/m ³	24h
Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Long term, local effects	DNEL	5,4	mg/m ³	8h

2,6-tert-butylphenol

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Area of application	Exposure route / Environmental compartment	Effect on health	Descriptor	Value	Unit	Note
	Environment - water		PNEC	0,000045	mg/l	
Consumer	Human - oral	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	1,67	mg/kg	
Workers / employees	Human - dermal	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	2,77	mg/kg	
Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	5,8	mg/m ³	

Phosphorodithioic acid, mixed O,O-bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl and iso-Pr) esters, zinc salts						
Area of application	Exposure route / Environmental compartment	Effect on health	Descriptor	Value	Unit	Note
	Environment - freshwater		PNEC	0,004	mg/l	
	Environment - marine		PNEC	0,0046	mg/l	
	Environment - soil		PNEC	0,0548	mg/kg	
Consumer	Human - oral	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	0,24	mg/kg bw/day	
Consumer	Human - dermal	Long term, local effects	DNEL	6,1	mg/kg bw/day	
Consumer	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	2,11	mg/m ³	
Workers / employees	Human - dermal	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	12,1	mg/kg bw/d	
Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	8,31	mg/m ³	

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic						
Area of application	Exposure route / Environmental compartment	Effect on health	Descriptor	Value	Unit	Note
	Environment - oral (animal feed)		PNEC	9,33	mg/kg feed	
Consumer	Human - inhalation	Long term, local effects	DNEL	1,2	mg/m ³	
Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Long term, local effects	DNEL	5,4	mg/m ³	

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure good ventilation. This can be achieved by local suction or general air extraction.
 If this is insufficient to maintain the concentration under the WEL or AGW values, suitable breathing protection should be worn.
 Applies only if maximum permissible exposure values are listed here.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.
 Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.
 Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.
 Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

Eye/face protection:
 Tight fitting protective goggles (EN 166) with side protection, with danger of projections.

Skin protection - Hand protection:
 Protective gloves, oil resistant (EN 374)
 If applicable
 Protective nitrile gloves (EN 374)
 Permeation time (penetration time) in minutes:

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>480
 Minimum layer thickness in mm:
 0,5
 Protective hand cream recommended.
 The breakthrough times determined in accordance with EN 374 Part 3 were not obtained under practical conditions.
 The recommended maximum wearing time is 50% of breakthrough time.

Skin protection - Other:
 Protective working garments (e.g. safety shoes EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved protective working garments).

Respiratory protection:
 Normally not necessary.
 With oil mist formation:
 Filter A2 P2 (EN 14387), code colour brown, white
 Observe wearing time limitations for respiratory protection equipment.

Thermal hazards:
 Not applicable

Additional information on hand protection - No tests have been performed.
 In the case of mixtures, the selection has been made according to the knowledge available and the information about the contents.
 Selection of materials derived from glove manufacturer's indications.
 Final selection of glove material must be made taking the breakthrough times, permeation rates and degradation into account.
 Selection of a suitable glove depends not only on the material but also on other quality characteristics and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.
 In the case of mixtures, the resistance of glove materials cannot be predicted and must therefore be tested before use.
 The exact breakthrough time of the glove material can be requested from the protective glove manufacturer and must be observed.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

No information available at present.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Brown
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	Not determined
pH-value:	n.a.
Melting point/freezing point:	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not determined
Flash point:	230 °C
Evaporation rate:	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not determined
Lower explosive limit:	Not determined
Upper explosive limit:	Not determined
Vapour pressure:	Not determined
Vapour density (air = 1):	Not determined
Density:	0,855 g/ml
Bulk density:	n.a.
Solubility(ies):	Not determined
Water solubility:	Insoluble
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not determined
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined
Viscosity:	71 mm ² /s (40°C)
Viscosity:	12,3 mm ² /s (100°C)
Explosive properties:	Not determined
Oxidising properties:	No

9.2 Other information

Miscibility:	Not determined
Fat solubility / solvent:	Not determined
Conductivity:	Not determined

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Surface tension: Not determined
 Solvents content: Not determined

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product has not been tested.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable with proper storage and handling.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions are known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

See also section 7.

Heating, open flame, ignition sources

Protect from humidity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

See also section 7.

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

See also section 5.2

No decomposition when used as directed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Possibly more information on health effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

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Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:						n.d.a.
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:						n.d.a.
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:						n.d.a.
Skin corrosion/irritation:						n.d.a.
Serious eye damage/irritation:						n.d.a.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:						n.d.a.
Germ cell mutagenicity:						n.d.a.
Carcinogenicity:						n.d.a.
Reproductive toxicity:						n.d.a.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (STOT-SE):						n.d.a.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE):						n.d.a.
Aspiration hazard:						n.d.a.
Symptoms:						n.d.a.
Other information:						Classification according to calculation procedure.

Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	>5000	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>5000	mg/kg	Rabbit	OECD 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	>5,53	mg/l/4h	Rat	OECD 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)	

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Skin corrosion/irritation:					OECD 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion)	Not irritant, Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Serious eye damage/irritation:					OECD 405 (Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion)	Not irritant
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:					OECD 406 (Skin Sensitisation)	No (skin contact)
Germ cell mutagenicity:					OECD 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test)	Negative
Carcinogenicity:					OECD 451 (Carcinogenicity Studies)	Negative
Carcinogenicity:					OECD 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity/Carcinogenicity Studies)	Negative
Reproductive toxicity:					OECD 414 (Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study)	Negative
Reproductive toxicity:					OECD 421 (Reproduction/Developmental Toxicity Screening Test)	Negative
Aspiration hazard:						Asp. Tox. 1

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	>5000	mg/kg	Rat		
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	>5000	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)	Analogous conclusion
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>5000	mg/kg	Rabbit		
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>2000	mg/kg	Rabbit	OECD 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)	Analogous conclusion
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	>5,53	mg/l/4h	Rat	OECD 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)	Aerosol, Analogous conclusion
Skin corrosion/irritation:						Mild irritant, Analogous conclusion
Skin corrosion/irritation:						Not irritant
Serious eye damage/irritation:						Not irritant
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:						Not sensitising
Aspiration hazard:						Yes, Analogous conclusion
Aspiration hazard:						Yes
Symptoms:						coughing, respiratory distress, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea

Baseoil - unspecified

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:						Not sensitising
Aspiration hazard:						Yes

Phosphorodithioic acid, mixed O,O-bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl and iso-Pr) esters, zinc salts

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	>20000	mg/kg	Rat	IUCLID Chem. Data Sheet (ESIS)	

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Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	3150	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>3200	mg/kg	Rabbit	IUCLID Chem. Data Sheet (ESIS)	
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>2002	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)	
Skin corrosion/irritation:				Rabbit	OECD 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion)	Irritant
Serious eye damage/irritation:				Rabbit		Intensively irritant

2,6-tert-butylphenol						
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	>5000	mg/kg	Rat		
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	10000	mg/kg	Rabbit		
Symptoms:						burns, nausea and vomiting, sore throat, stomach pain
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE), oral:	NOAEL	100	mg/kg bw/d	Rat		Target organ(s): liver

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Possibly more information on environmental effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

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Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:							n.d.a.
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:							n.d.a.
12.1. Toxicity to algae:							n.d.a.
12.2. Persistence and degradability:							Isolate as much as possible with an oil separator.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:							n.d.a.
12.4. Mobility in soil:							n.d.a.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							n.d.a.
12.6. Other adverse effects:							n.d.a.
Other information:							According to the recipe, contains no AOX.

Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based							
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	NOEC/NOEL	96h	>=100	mg/l	Pimephales promelas	OECD 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LL50	96h	> 100	mg/l	Pimephales promelas	OECD 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EL50	48h	>10000	mg/l	Daphnia magna	OECD 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	NOEC/NOEL	21d	10	mg/l	Daphnia magna	OECD 211 (Daphnia magna Reproduction Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	NOEC/NOEL	72h	>=100	mg/l	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	

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12.1. Toxicity to algae:	EL50	48h	>100	mg/l	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	
12.2. Persistence and degradability:		28d	46	%		OECD 301 B (Ready Biodegradability - Co2 Evolution Test)	
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Kow		4,1				A notable biological accumulation potential has to be expected (LogPow > 3).
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							No PBT substance, No vPvB substance
Toxicity to bacteria:	NOEC/NOEL	10min	>1,93	mg/l		DIN 38412 T.8	

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	NOEC/NOEL	96h	>100	mg/l	Pimephales promelas	OECD 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	LL50	96h	>10000	mg/l		OECD 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	NOEC/NOEL	21d	10	mg/l	Daphnia magna		
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	NOEC/NOEL	72h	>=100	mg/l	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	
12.2. Persistence and degradability:							Not readily biodegradable
Water solubility:							Insoluble

Baseoil - unspecified

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	>100	mg/l	Pimephales promelas		
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EC50	48h	>10000	mg/l	Daphnia magna		
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	NOEC/NOEL	21d	>10	mg/l	Daphnia magna		
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	EC50	72h	>100	mg/l	Scenedesmus quadricauda		
12.2. Persistence and degradability:		28d	31	%		OECD 301 B (Ready Biodegradability - Co2 Evolution Test)	Not readily biodegradable

Zinc O,O,O',O'-tetrakis(1,3-dimethylbutyl) bis(phosphorodithioate)

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	4,5	mg/l	Oncorhynchus mykiss		
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	NOEC/NOEL	96h	1,8	mg/l	Oncorhynchus mykiss		
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EC50	48h	23	mg/l	Daphnia magna		
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	NOEC/NOEL	21d	0,4	mg/l	Daphnia magna		
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	EC50	72h	21	mg/l	Chlorella vulgaris		
12.2. Persistence and degradability:	COD	28d	1,5	%		OECD 301 B (Ready Biodegradability - Co2 Evolution Test)	Not readily biodegradable
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Pow		2,2				

Phosphorodithioic acid, mixed O,O-bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl and iso-Pr) esters, zinc salts

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Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	10-100	mg/l	Pimephales promelas	OECD 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	4,5	mg/l	Oncorhynchus mykiss	OECD 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EC50	48h	23	mg/l	Daphnia magna	OECD 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EC50	48h	1-10	mg/l	Daphnia magna	OECD 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	LC50	48h	10-100	mg/l	Daphnia magna	OECD 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	NOEC/NOEL	21d	0,4	mg/l	Daphnia magna	OECD 211 (Daphnia magna Reproduction Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	EL50	72h	21	mg/l	Desmodesmus subspicatus	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	
12.2. Persistence and degradability:		28d	1,5	%		OECD 301 B (Ready Biodegradability - Co2 Evolution Test)	Not readily biodegradable
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Pow		0,56			OECD 107 (Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) - Shake Flask Method)	
Toxicity to bacteria:	IC50	3h	10000	mg/l	activated sludge	OECD 209 (Activated Sludge, Respiration Inhibition Test (Carbon and Ammonium Oxidation))	

2,6-tert-butylphenol							
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	13	mg/l	Oncorhynchus mykiss		
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	EC0	96h	1,4	mg/l	Pimephales promelas		
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	4d	1,4	mg/l	Pimephales promelas		
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EC50	48h	0,45-0,8	mg/l	Daphnia magna		
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EC50	48h	0,45	mg/l	Daphnia magna		
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	EC50	3d	3,6	mg/l	Selenastrum capricornutum		
12.2. Persistence and degradability:	COD	28d	5	%		OECD 301 B (Ready Biodegradability - Co2 Evolution Test)	Not readily biodegradable
12.2. Persistence and degradability:	DOC	28d	24	%		OECD 302 B (Inherent Biodegradability - Zahn-Wellens/EMPA Test)	Not readily biodegradable
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Kow		4,5				

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

For the substance / mixture / residual amounts

Soaked polluted cloths, paper or other organic materials represent a fire hazard and should be controlled, collected and disposed of.

EC disposal code no.:

The waste codes are recommendations based on the scheduled use of this product.

Owing to the user's specific conditions for use and disposal, other waste codes may be allocated under certain circumstances. (2014/955/EU)

13 02 05 mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils

Recommendation:

Sewage disposal shall be discouraged.

Pay attention to local and national official regulations.

E.g. dispose at suitable refuse site.

E.g. suitable incineration plant.

For contaminated packing material

Pay attention to local and national official regulations.

15 01 01 paper and cardboard packaging

15 01 02 plastic packaging

15 01 04 metallic packaging

Empty container completely.

Untampered packaging can be recycled.

Dispose of packaging that cannot be cleaned in the same manner as the substance.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General statements

14.1. UN number: n.a.

Transport by road/by rail (ADR/RID)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:

14.3. Transport hazard class(es): n.a.

14.4. Packing group: n.a.

Classification code: n.a.

LQ (ADR 2015): n.a.

14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable

Tunnel restriction code:

Transport by sea (IMDG-code)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:

14.3. Transport hazard class(es): n.a.

14.4. Packing group: n.a.

Marine Pollutant: n.a.

14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable

Transport by air (IATA)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:

14.3. Transport hazard class(es): n.a.

14.4. Packing group: n.a.

14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for user

Unless specified otherwise, general measures for safe transport must be followed.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Non-dangerous material according to Transport Regulations.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

For classification and labelling see Section 2.

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Observe restrictions:

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.

National rules/regulation for the compliance with maximum quantities with regard to phosphates and or phosphorous compounds must be observed and complied with.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not provided for mixtures.

SECTION 16: Other information

Revised sections:

1 - 16

Classification and processes used to derive the classification of the mixture in accordance with the ordinance (EG) 1272/2008 (CLP):

Not applicable

The following phrases represent the posted Hazard Class and Risk Category Code (GHS/CLP) of the product and the constituents (specified in Section 2 and 3).

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Asp. Tox. — Aspiration hazard

Skin Irrit. — Skin irritation

Eye Dam. — Serious eye damage

Aquatic Chronic — Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic

Aquatic Acute — Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute

Any abbreviations and acronyms used in this document:

AC Article Categories

acc., acc. to according, according to

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route (= European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

AOEL Acceptable Operator Exposure Level

AOX Adsorbable organic halogen compounds

approx. approximately

Art., Art. no. Article number

ATE Acute Toxicity Estimate according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing, Germany)

BAuA Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (= Federal Institute for Occupational Health and Safety, Germany)

BCF Bioconcentration factor

BGV Berufsgenossenschaftliche Vorschrift (= Accident Prevention Regulation)

BHT Butylhydroxytoluol (= 2,6-Di-t-butyl-4-methyl-phenol)

BMGV Biological monitoring guidance value (EH40, UK)

BOD Biochemical oxygen demand

BSEF Bromine Science and Environmental Forum

bw body weight

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service

CEC Coordinating European Council for the Development of Performance Tests for Fuels, Lubricants and Other Fluids

CESIO Comité Européen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermédiaires Organiques

CIPAC Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council

CLP Classification, Labelling and Packaging (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures)

CMR carcinogenic, mutagenic, reproductive toxic

COD Chemical oxygen demand

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CTFA Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association
 DMEL Derived Minimum Effect Level
 DNEL Derived No Effect Level
 DOC Dissolved organic carbon
 DT50 Dwell Time - 50% reduction of start concentration
 DVS Deutscher Verband für Schweißen und verwandte Verfahren e.V. (= German Association for Welding and Allied Processes)
 dw dry weight
 e.g. for example (abbreviation of Latin 'exempli gratia'), for instance
 EC European Community
 ECHA European Chemicals Agency
 EEA European Economic Area
 EEC European Economic Community
 EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
 ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 EN European Norms
 EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency (United States of America)
 ERC Environmental Release Categories
 ES Exposure scenario
 etc. et cetera
 EU European Union
 EWC European Waste Catalogue
 Fax. Fax number
 gen. general
 GHS Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 GWP Global warming potential
 HET-CAM Hen's Egg Test - Chorionallantoic Membrane
 HGWP Halocarbon Global Warming Potential
 IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer
 IATA International Air Transport Association
 IBC Intermediate Bulk Container
 IBC (Code) International Bulk Chemical (Code)
 IC Inhibitory concentration
 IMDG-code International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
 incl. including, inclusive
 IUCLID International Uniform Chemical Information Database
 LC lethal concentration
 LC50 lethal concentration 50 percent kill
 LCLo lowest published lethal concentration
 LD Lethal Dose of a chemical
 LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% kill
 LDLo Lethal Dose Low
 LOAEL Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOEC Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
 LOEL Lowest Observed Effect Level
 LQ Limited Quantities
 MARPOL International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships
 n.a. not applicable
 n.av. not available
 n.c. not checked
 n.d.a. no data available
 NIOSH National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (United States of America)
 NOAEC No Observed Adverse Effective Concentration
 NOAEL No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 NOEC No Observed Effect Concentration
 NOEL No Observed Effect Level
 ODP Ozone Depletion Potential
 OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
 org. organic
 PAH polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
 PBT persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
 PC Chemical product category
 PE Polyethylene
 PNEC Predicted No Effect Concentration

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POCP Photochemical ozone creation potential

ppm parts per million

PROC Process category

PTFE Polytetrafluorethylene

REACH Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)

REACH-IT List-No. 9xx-xxx-x No. is automatically assigned, e.g. to pre-registrations without a CAS No. or other numerical identifier. List Numbers do not have any legal significance, rather they are purely technical identifiers for processing a submission via REACH-IT.

RID Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire de marchandises Dangereuses (= Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail)

SADT Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature

SAR Structure Activity Relationship

SU Sector of use

SVHC Substances of Very High Concern

Tel. Telephone

ThOD Theoretical oxygen demand

TOC Total organic carbon

TRGS Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (=Technical Regulations for Hazardous Substances)

UN RTDG United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

VbF Verordnung über brennbare Flüssigkeiten (= Regulation for flammable liquids (Austria))

VOC Volatile organic compounds

vPvB very persistent and very bioaccumulative

WEL-TWA, WEL-STEL WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period), WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) (EH40, UK).

WHO World Health Organization

wwt wet weight

The statements made here should describe the product with regard to the necessary safety precautions - they are not meant to guarantee definite characteristics - but they are based on our present up-to-date knowledge.

No responsibility.

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Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **1**

Chemwatch: 48-0006

Issue Date: **19/01/2017**

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Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	2004, 2011, 20125, 3709, 3711 TOP TEC 4200 5W-30 1L, 5L, 20L, 60L, 205L
Synonyms	Item No: 2004, 2011, 20125, 3709, 3711
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	0	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

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)

Classification	Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
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Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE
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Hazard statement(s)

H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
72623-87-1.	20-40	<u>lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral</u>
64742-54-7.	1-<10	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)</u>
		base oil as
Not avail.	1-<10	<u>mineral oil</u>
2215-35-2	0.1-<1	<u>zinc bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl)dithiophosphate</u>
84605-29-8	0.1-<1	<u>zinc O,O-bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl & isopropyl)dithiophosphate</u>
128-39-2	0.1-<0.25	<u>2,6-di-tert-butylphenol</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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 or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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.

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
-----------------------------	--

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.
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).
Combustion products include:
 - carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 - sulfur oxides (SO_x)
 - other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
 May emit poisonous fumes.
- 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.

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	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <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.
Major Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt. 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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). ▶ Avoid splash filling. ▶ 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.
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.

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	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined / Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids -	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr

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		Poorly and mildly refined				
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral	Heavy mineral oil mist, Paraffin oil mist, White mineral oil mist	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined / Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Poorly and mildly refined	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Heavy mineral oil mist, Paraffin oil mist, White mineral oil mist	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	mineral oil	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	mineral oil	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined / Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Poorly and mildly refined	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	mineral oil	Heavy mineral oil mist, Paraffin oil mist, White mineral oil mist	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	Inert or Nuisance Dust	5 mg/m3 / 15 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Respirable fraction; All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by this limit, which is the same as the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit in Table Z-1. / Total dust; All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by this limit, which is the same as the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit in Table Z-1.

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
2004, 2011, 20125, 3709, 3711 TOP TEC 4200 5W-30 1L, 5L, 20L, 60L, 205L	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
mineral oil	Not Available	Not Available
zinc bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl)dithiophosphate	Not Available	Not Available
zinc O,O-bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl & isopropyl)dithiophosphate	Not Available	Not Available
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	Not Available	Not Available

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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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.
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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown colour liquid with characteristic odour; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.855
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-48	Viscosity (cSt)	71
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	230	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 (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	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	Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.
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	The liquid may be miscible 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 . Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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.
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	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.

2004, 2011, 20125, 3709, 3711 TOP TEC 4200 5W-30 1L, 5L, 20L, 60L, 205L	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		
mineral oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
zinc bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl)dithiophosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
zinc O,O-bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl & isopropyl)dithiophosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2002 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 3100 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

Oral (rat) LD50: 1320 mg/kg^[2]

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

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
MINERAL OIL	Toxicity and Irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils are related to chemical components and vary as does the composition and source of the original crude. A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a period of years. This risk has been attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (typified by benz[a]pyrene). Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.
2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL	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. Data show that acute toxicity following oral and topical use of hindered phenols is low. They are not proven to cause mutations. However, long term use may affect the liver, thyroid, kidney and lymph nodes. Liver tumours have been reported. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. These substances are intravenous anaesthetic agents. They have a very low level of acute toxicity; they may cause skin irritation. ♦ Repeated exposure may irritate the stomach. There is no evidence of this group of substances causing mutation or adverse effects on reproduction. However, at high doses, there may be reduction of newborn weight and reduced survival in early lactation period.
LUBRICATING OILS, PETROLEUM C20-50, HYDROTREATED NEUTRAL & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	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: <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 <i>residual base oils</i> 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. 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 carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components.
LUBRICATING OILS, PETROLEUM C20-50, HYDROTREATED NEUTRAL & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	For highly and severely refined distillate base oils: In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative.
ZINC BIS(1,3-DIMETHYLBUTYL)DITHIOPHOSPHATE & ZINC O,O-BIS(1,3-DIMETHYLBUTYL & ISOPROPYL)DITHIOPHOSPHATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
ZINC BIS(1,3-DIMETHYLBUTYL)DITHIOPHOSPHATE & ZINC O,O-BIS(1,3-DIMETHYLBUTYL & ISOPROPYL)DITHIOPHOSPHATE	Dithiophosphate alkyl esters is corrosive and toxic to the tissues on skin or oral exposure depending on its concentration. Symptoms included diarrhoea, skin and gastrointestinal irritation, lethargy, reduced food intake, staining about the nose and eye; occasionally, there was drooping of the eyelid, hair standing up, inco-ordination and salivation. Toxicity is reduced following inhalation (due to vapour pressure and high viscosity). It may produce reproductive, developmental and genetic toxicity on experimental animals, but no substantive data is available to establish effect on humans.
ZINC BIS(1,3-DIMETHYLBUTYL)DITHIOPHOSPHATE & ZINC O,O-BIS(1,3-DIMETHYLBUTYL & ISOPROPYL)DITHIOPHOSPHATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	☒	Carcinogenicity	☒
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	☒	Reproductivity	☒
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	☒	STOT - Single Exposure	☒
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☒	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☒
Mutagenicity	☒	Aspiration Hazard	☒

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data required to make classification available
☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1
lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1

lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1
zinc bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl)dithiophosphate	EC50	48	Crustacea	=46mg/L	1
zinc bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl)dithiophosphate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1-5mg/L	1
zinc bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl)dithiophosphate	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1mg/L	1
zinc O,O-bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl & isopropyl)dithiophosphate	EC50	48	Crustacea	=0.11mg/L	1
zinc O,O-bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl & isopropyl)dithiophosphate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1-5mg/L	1
zinc O,O-bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl & isopropyl)dithiophosphate	EC50	48	Crustacea	=0.11mg/L	1
zinc O,O-bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl & isopropyl)dithiophosphate	NOEC	48	Crustacea	<0.1mg/L	1
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	LC50	96	Fish	0.899mg/L	3
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	EC50	48	Crustacea	=0.45mg/L	1
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.51mg/L	2
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05mg/L	4
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	EC50	504	Crustacea	0.14mg/L	2
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.035mg/L	2

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.92)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	LOW (KOC = 14220)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <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.
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- ▶ 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 (DOT): 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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

LUBRICATING OILS, PETROLEUM C20-50, HYDROTREATED NEUTRAL(72623-87-1.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US Priority List for the Development of Proposition 65 Safe Harbor Levels - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)(64742-54-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US Priority List for the Development of Proposition 65 Safe Harbor Levels - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

MINERAL OIL(NOT AVAIL.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US Priority List for the Development of Proposition 65 Safe Harbor Levels - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	

ZINC BIS(1,3-DIMETHYLBUTYL)DITHIOPHOSPHATE(2215-35-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US EPA Carcinogens Listing	

ZINC O,O-BIS(1,3-DIMETHYLBUTYL & ISOPROPYL)DITHIOPHOSPHATE(84605-29-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL(128-39-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Immediate (acute) health hazard	No
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - CALIFORNIA PREPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Soots, tars, and mineral oils (untreated and mildly treated oils and used engine oils) Listed

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (mineral oil)
Canada - DSL	N (mineral oil)
Canada - NDSL	N (paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); zinc O,O-bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl & isopropyl)dithiophosphate; zinc bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl)dithiophosphate; mineral oil; lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral; 2,6-di-tert-butylphenol)
China - IECSC	N (mineral oil)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (mineral oil)
Japan - ENCS	N (mineral oil; lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral)
Korea - KECI	N (mineral oil)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (mineral oil)
Philippines - PICCS	N (mineral oil)
USA - TSCA	N (mineral oil)
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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

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