

# 20006, 2022, 1334, 1335 DIESEL HIGH TECH 5W-40 1L, 5L, 60L, 205L

Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code:

Issue Date: **18/06/2018**Print Date: **08/08/2018**S.GHS.USA.EN

Chemwatch: **52-9984**Version No: **5.1.1.1** 

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

#### **SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION**

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	20006, 2022, 1334, 1335 DIESEL HIGH TECH 5W-40 1L, 5L, 60L, 205L
Synonyms	Item No: 20006, 2022, 1334, 1335
Other means of identification	Not Available

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Relevant lucitified uses	Motor Oil

#### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Liqui Moly GmbH
Address	Jerg-Wieland-Strasse 4 Ulm D-89081 Germany
Telephone	+49 731 1420 0
Fax	+49 731 1420 82
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

## **Emergency phone number**

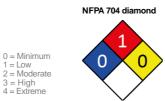
Association / Organisation	INFOTRAC
Emergency telephone number	+1800 535 5053 (US & Canada)
Other emergency telephon number	

#### **SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION**

# Classification of the substance or mixture

## CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS





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	Not Applicable
Label elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
0,0,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

#### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

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Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

#### **SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
72623-87-1.	1-<10	lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral
Not Available	0.1-<1.2	(C14-16-18)alkylphenol

#### **SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**

#### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes:  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	If skin or hair contact occurs:  ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.	
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>	
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>	

## Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

# **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> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>				
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic furnes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>Combustion products include:         <ul> <li>carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>nitrogen oxides (NOx)</li> <li>phosphorus oxides (POx)</li> <li>sulfur oxides (SOx)</li> <li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				

## **SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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## 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> <li>Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>	
Major Spills	Moderate hazard.  ► 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> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

# Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Metal can or drum</li> <li>Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>	
Storage incompatibility  Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.  Note: 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 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 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### **EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
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Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
Ingredient  lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral	Original IDLH 2,500 mg/m3		Revised IDLH  Not Available	

# **Exposure controls**

	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.	
Appropriate engineering	The basic types of engineering controls are:	
controls	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.	

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#### Personal protection ► Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles Eye and face protection 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 Skin protection Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. 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 Hands/feet protection checked prior to the application. 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. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. See Other protection below **Body protection** No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Other protection Overalls. Barrier cream. Eyewash 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.

## **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)	-39	Viscosity (cSt)	86.5 (40C), 14 (100C)	
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable	
Flash point (°C)	236	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	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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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	Information	on t	oxicol	ogical	effects
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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 <b>NOT</b> 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 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.			
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	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce c nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a result of the control of the cont	hronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); matter of course.		
20006, 2022, 1334, 1335 DIESEL	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
HIGH TECH 5W-40 1L, 5L, 60L, 205L	Not Available	Not Available		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
lubricating oils, petroleum	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available		
C20-50, hydrotreated neutral	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>			
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>			
(C14-16-18)alkylphenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		

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

# LUBRICATING OILS, PETROLEUM C20-50,

HYDROTREATED NEUTRAL

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:

- 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.

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.

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.

## (C14-16-18)ALKYLPHENOL

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

X - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Data available to make classification.

Not Available to make classification

#### **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## **Toxicity**

20006, 2022, 1334, 1335 DIESEL	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
HIGH TECH 5W-40 1L, 5L, 60L, 205L	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) SPECIES VALUE SOURCE lubricating oils, petroleum EC50 48 Crustacea >1000mg/L 1 C20-50, hydrotreated neutral NOEC 504 Crustacea >1mg/L 1 ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) SPECIES VALUE SOURCE (C14-16-18)alkylphenol Not Not Not Available Not Available Available Available 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

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

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.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- ▶ Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Product / Packaging disposal

  Product / Packaging disposal

  Product / Packaging disposal

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

- ► 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

	NO.
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

 ${\bf Sea\ transport\ (IMDG\text{-}Code\ /\ GGVSee):\ NOT\ REGULATED\ FOR\ TRANSPORT\ OF\ DANGEROUS\ GOODS}$ 

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 - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

 ${\it US-California\ Permissible\ Exposure\ Limits\ for\ Chemical\ Contaminants}$ 

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

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US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

- US Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
- US Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
- US Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)
- US Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List
- US Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits Limits For Air Contaminants
- US Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule 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 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) Carcinogens
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) Table Z1
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory
- US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory Interim List of Active Substances

## (C14-16-18)ALKYLPHENOL(NOT AVAILABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

#### **Federal Regulations**

#### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

#### SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	

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

None Reported

# State Regulations

## US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

#### **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Υ
Canada - NDSL	N (lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral)
China - IECSC	Υ
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Υ
Japan - ENCS	N (lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral)
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	Υ

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USA - TSCA Y = All ingredients are on the inventory Legend: 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**

Revision Date	18/06/2018
Initial Date	18/08/2015

#### 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

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