

20028, 20030, 20360 Top Tec ATF 1900 1L, 20 L Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch: 5395-65
Version No: 3.1.4.8
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 07/07/2021
Print Date: 07/07/2021
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | 20028, 20030, 20360 Top Tec ATF 1900 1L, 20 L |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|---|

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 | http://www.liqui-moly.com/ |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency phone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | INFOTRAC |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +1800 535 5053 (US, Canada & Mexico) |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +1 352 323 3500 (International) |

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

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

NFPA 704 diamond



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

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 | Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Eye Irritation Category 2B |
|----------------|--|

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
| Signal word | Danger |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|---|
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H320 | Causes eye irritation. |

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|---|
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |
|-------------|---|

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. |
| P331 | Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
|-------------|------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| 72623-87-1. | >60 | <u>lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral</u> |
| 64742-54-7. | 5-15 | <u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)</u> |
| 64741-88-4. | <10 | <u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)</u> |
| 64742-55-8. | <5 | <u>paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)</u> |

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

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs 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. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. |

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) sulfur oxides (SO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p>CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.</p> |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <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 |
|--------|------------|---------------|-----|------|------|-------|
|--------|------------|---------------|-----|------|------|-------|

Continued...


| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|--|--|---------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral | Oil mist, mineral | 5 mg/m3 | 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 (Inhalable particulate matter) | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | A4 |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | 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 (Inhalable particulate matter) | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | A4 |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe) | Oil mist, mineral | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe) | Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined (Inhalable particulate matter) | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | A4 |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | Oil mist, mineral | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined (Inhalable particulate matter) | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | A4 |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral | 140 mg/m3 | 1,500 mg/m3 | 8,900 mg/m3 |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) | 140 mg/m3 | 1,500 mg/m3 | 8,900 mg/m3 |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe) | 140 mg/m3 | 1,500 mg/m3 | 8,900 mg/m3 |
| paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | 140 mg/m3 | 1,500 mg/m3 | 8,900 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral | 2,500 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) | 2,500 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe) | 2,500 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | 2,500 mg/m3 | 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. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p> |
| 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. |
| 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. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. |

Respiratory protection

Type AK-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 | AK-AUS P2 | - | AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | AK-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | AK-2 P2 | AK-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - Full-face

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

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------|
| Appearance | Bluegreen liquid with characteristic odour; not miscible with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.845 |
| 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) | -51 | Viscosity (cSt) | 19 @ 40C, 4.4@ 100C |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | 190 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs. |
| Ingestion | Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) |
| 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. 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 | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | 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. Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils. |

| 20028, 20030, 20360 Top Tec ATF 1900 1L, 20 L | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|--|---|--|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.18 mg/4h ^[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.18 mg/4h ^[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.18 mg/4h ^[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.18 mg/4h ^[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 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, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) | * Q8 MSDS |
| LUBRICATING OILS, PETROLEUM C20-50, HYDROTREATED NEUTRAL & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-REFINED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) | <p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. <p>Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size. Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-REFINED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) | <p>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.</p> |
| PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-REFINED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| Acute Toxicity | ✘ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✘ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✔ |
| Carcinogenicity | ✘ |
| Reproductivity | ✘ |
| STOT - Single Exposure | ✘ |

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

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 20028, 20030, 20360 Top Tec ATF 1900 1L, 20 L | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | >1mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) | ErC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | >1mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe) | ErC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | >1mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | >1mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >1000mg/l | 1 |

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

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 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. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. |
|------------------------------|--|

Continued...

▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|----|
| 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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|--|---------------|
| lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral | Not Available |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) | Not Available |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe) | Not Available |
| paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--|---------------|
| lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral | Not Available |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) | Not Available |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe) | Not Available |
| paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral is found on the following regulatory lists

| | |
|---|--|
| Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List | US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs) |
| International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |

paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) is found on the following regulatory lists

| | |
|---|--|
| Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List | US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs) |
| International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |

paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe) is found on the following regulatory lists

| | |
|---|--|
| Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List | US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs) |
| International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |

paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) is found on the following regulatory lists

| | |
|---|--|
| Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List | US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs) |
| International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

| | |
|---|----|
| Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids) | No |
|---|----|

Continued...

20028, 20030, 20360 Top Tec ATF 1900 1L, 20 L

| | |
|--|-----|
| 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 | 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) | No |
| Aspiration Hazard | Yes |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | No |
| Simple Asphyxiant | No |
| Hazards Not Otherwise Classified | No |

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 - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral; paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe); paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | No (lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral; paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (lubricating oils, petroleum C20-50, hydrotreated neutral) |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 07/07/2021 |
| Initial Date | 21/04/2020 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 3.1.4.8 | 07/07/2021 | Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Appearance, Chronic Health, Classification, Engineering Control, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (eye), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (eye), Physical Properties |

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
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.