



20330 HYDRAULIC LIFTER ADDITIVE 300ml

Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch: 5456-41
Version No: 2.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 12/03/2021
Print Date: 15/03/2021
S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	20330 HYDRAULIC LIFTER ADDITIVE 300ml
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.
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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

NFPA 704 diamond



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

Canadian WHMIS Symbols

Classification	Not Applicable
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

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
64741-88-4.	<80	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)</u>
64742-62-7.	<80	<u>residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed</u>
101316-72-7.	<80	<u>lubricating oils, petroleum C24-50, solvent-extract</u>
64742-55-8.	<10	<u>paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)</u>
64742-56-9.	<10	<u>paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)</u>
64742-54-7.	<10	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)</u>
64742-65-0.	<10	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (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.

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
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
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)</p>

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sulfur oxides (SOx)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive 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	Slippery when spilt. <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	Slippery when spilt. Moderate hazard. <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	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. <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
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Oil mist - mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV Basis: lung. As sampled by method that does not collect vapor.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Not Available	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Oil mist - mineral, severely refined	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Mineral oil (mist)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	Oil mist - mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV Basis: lung. As sampled by method that does not collect vapor.
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Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	70 Solvent	50 ppm / 300 mg/m3	450 mg/m3 / 75 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Oil mist - mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV Basis: lung. As sampled by method that does not collect vapor.
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Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Mineral oil (mist)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits


Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3
residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	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
paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	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-dewaxed (severe)	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
lubricating oils, petroleum C24-50, solvent-extract	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (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.</p> <p>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 A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

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

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

^ - Full-face

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

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Yellow viscous liquid with characteristic odour; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.85

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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)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	1400
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	120	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 (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	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. 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	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 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-treated solvent refined oils (naphthenic and paraffinic) can cause skin tumours, but after severe solvent-refining they do not. 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.

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	Not Available	Not Available
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/l ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.18 mg/l ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	

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lubricating oils, petroleum C24-50, solvent-extract	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.18 mg/l4 ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
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/l4 ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.18 mg/l4 ^[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/l4 ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.18 mg/l4 ^[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	

RESIDUAL OILS, PETROLEUM, SOLVENT DEWAXED	Residual oils have substantial measurable levels of polycyclic aromatic compounds (PAC), and would therefore be expected to have mutation-causing and/or cancer-causing activity. However, no adverse effects have been seen in testing, irrespective of the degree of processing they have undergone. Acute toxicity: There is no acute toxicity data available for the residual base oils. It is thought that the high molecular weight of these materials and associated low bioavailability prevent acute toxicity. Tests of a variety of distillate base oils, including unrefined materials that contain high levels of biologically active materials, have consistently shown low acute toxicity. Repeat dose toxicity: No data from tests are available. Reproductive and developmental toxicity: No data from tests are available. Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing has not shown any development of cancer due to residual oils. Genetic toxicity: Testing for the potential of residual oils to produce mutations and chromosomal aberrations have shown negative results.
LUBRICATING OILS, PETROLEUM C24-50, SOLVENT-EXTRACT	For unrefined and mildly refined distillate base oils: Acute toxicity: Animal testing showed high semilethal doses of >5000 mg/kg body weight and >2 g/kg body weight for exposure by swallowing or skin contact, respectively. The same material was also reported to be moderately irritating to skin, while not being sensitizing. Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing showed that repeat dose toxicity was mild to moderate to the skin. Reproductive / developmental toxicity: No studies on developmental toxicity or reproduction are available. Animal testing shows that high doses may reduce the body weight of both the mother and the foetus, and increase the rate of soft tissue malformations. Genetic toxicity: These oils have been found to cause mutations. Cancer-causing potential: The general conclusion that can be drawn from animal testing is that these oils may potentially cause skin cancer; however, they have not been found to be associated with an increase in tumours elsewhere in the body.
PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	* Q8 MSDS
PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)	Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell.
PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-REFINED (SEVERE) & RESIDUAL OILS, PETROLEUM, SOLVENT DEWAXED & LUBRICATING OILS, PETROLEUM C24-50, SOLVENT-EXTRACT & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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<p>PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-REFINED (SEVERE) & RESIDUAL OILS, PETROLEUM, SOLVENT DEWAXED & LUBRICATING OILS, PETROLEUM C24-50, SOLVENT-EXTRACT & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)</p>	<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>PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-REFINED (SEVERE) & RESIDUAL OILS, PETROLEUM, SOLVENT DEWAXED & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)</p>	<p>For highly and severely refined distillate base oils:</p> <p>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>
<p>PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-REFINED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)</p>	<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>

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

20330 HYDRAULIC LIFTER ADDITIVE 300ml	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	ErC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504	Crustacea	>1mg/l	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504	Crustacea	>1mg/l	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
lubricating oils, petroleum C24-50, solvent-extract	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

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paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504	Crustacea	>1mg/l	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504	Crustacea	>1mg/l	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	ErC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504	Crustacea	>1mg/l	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	ErC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504	Crustacea	>1mg/l	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>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					

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

- drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation.

for lubricating oil base stocks:

Vapor Pressure Vapor pressures of lubricating base oils are reported to be negligible. In one study, the experimentally measured vapour pressure of a solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate base oil was 1.7×10^{-4} Pa. Since base oils are mixtures of C15 to C50 paraffinic, naphthenic, and aromatic hydrocarbon isomers, representative components of those structures were selected to calculate a range of vapor pressures. The estimated vapor pressure values for these selected components of base oils ranged from 4.5×10^{-1} Pa to 2×10^{-13} Pa.

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

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (ADG): 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
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Not Available
residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	Not Available
lubricating oils, petroleum C24-50, solvent-extract	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Not Available
residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	Not Available
lubricating oils, petroleum C24-50, solvent-extract	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

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

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

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

lubricating oils, petroleum C24-50, solvent-extract is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe) is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

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

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

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

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (lubricating oils, petroleum C24-50, solvent-extract)
Canada - DSL	No (lubricating oils, petroleum C24-50, solvent-extract)
Canada - NDSL	No (paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe); residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed; lubricating oils, petroleum C24-50, solvent-extract; paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe); paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe); paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe))
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (lubricating oils, petroleum C24-50, solvent-extract; paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe))
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	No (lubricating oils, petroleum C24-50, solvent-extract)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (lubricating oils, petroleum C24-50, solvent-extract; paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe); paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe))
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe))
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	12/03/2021
Initial Date	12/03/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	12/03/2021	Classification

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

20330 HYDRAULIC LIFTER ADDITIVE 300ml

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