2068, 2024, 20127, 20374, 20375 SYNTHOIL RACE TECH GT1 10W-60
Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **5430-43**
Version No: **2.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	2068, 2024, 20127, 20374, 20375 SYNTHOIL RACE TECH GT1 10W-60
Synonyms	Not Available
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

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	Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

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H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68037-01-4	>60	1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated
64741-88-4.	10-30	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)
68784-31-6	1-5	zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate
36878-20-3	1-5	nonylated diphenylamines
722503-68-6	<1	methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium
68784-26-9	<1	dodecylphenol, calcium overbased, sulfurised, carbonated

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 contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ 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.

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).

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- 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	▸ 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	▸ Combustible. ▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) phosphorus oxides (POx) 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. ▸ 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. ▸ 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	▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▸ 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	▸ 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	▸ 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. ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Continued...

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated	Decene, 1-, homopolymer, hydrogenated	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate	Not Available	Not Available
nonylated diphenylamines	Not Available	Not Available
methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium	Not Available	Not Available
dodecylphenol, calcium overbased, sulfurised, carbonated	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m³
dodecylphenol, calcium overbased, sulfurised, carbonated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ 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	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▸ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 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. 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ 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)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

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Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AK-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AK-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	AK-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
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	Brown 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)	-36	**Viscosity (cSt)**	168 @ 40C, 24 @ 100C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	240	**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	▸ 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
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

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	Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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.

2068, 2024, 20127, 20374, 20375 SYNTHOIL RACE TECH GT1 10W-60	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.17 mg/l/1ht[2]	Eye*(rabbit):0-4/110.0-nonirritant
		Skin**(rabbit)-0.5/8.0-nonirritant
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2900 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
nonylated diphenylamines	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
dodecylphenol, calcium overbased, sulfurised, carbonated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1.67 mg/l/h*[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	
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*	

1-DECENE HOMOPOLYMER, HYDROGENATED	For poly-alpha-olefins (PAOs): PAOs are highly branched, isoparaffinic chemicals produced by oligomerisation of 1-octene, 1-decene and/or 1-dodecene. The crude polyalphaolefin mixture is then distilled into appropriate product fractions to meet specific viscosity specifications and hydrogenated. In existing data, there appears to be no data to show that these structural analogs cause health effects. In addition, there is evidence in the literature that alkanes with 30 or more carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed when given by mouth. (estimated) * Evidence of conjunctival changes ** No evidence of tissue damage [Inland Vacuum Industries] ^ US EPA HPV Challenge program October 2002
PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-REFINED (SEVERE)	The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since: • 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. 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. 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. 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.
ZINC BIS(SEC-BUTYL AND 1,3-DIMETHYLBUTYL) DITHIOPHOSPHATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Dithiophosphate alkyl esters is corrosive and toxic to the tissues on skin or oral exposure depending on its concentration. Symptoms included diarrhoea, skin and gastrointestinal irritation, lethargy, reduced food intake, staining about the nose and eye; occasionally, there was drooping of the eyelid, hair standing up, inco-ordination and salivation. Toxicity is reduced following inhalation (due to vapour pressure and high viscosity). It may produce reproductive, developmental and genetic toxicity on experimental animals, but no substantive data is available to establish effect on humans.

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NONYLATED DIPHENYLAMINES	Heating of substituted diphenylamines may generate vapours which can irritate the eyes and airways. Drying of skin and mucous membranes leading to irritation may occur with prolonged or repeated contact. Overexposure may cause skin and airway irritation with dizziness and flu-like symptoms. All show a slight to very low order of toxicity following oral or topical administration.
METHYL-C20-24-ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID, BRANCHED, CALCIUM	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. Linear alkyl benzene sulfonates are derived from strong corrosive acids. Animal testing has shown they can cause skin reactions, eye irritation, sluggishness, passage of frequent watery stools, weakness and may lead to death. They may also react with surfaces of the mouth and intestines, depending on the concentration exposed to. There is no evidence of harm to the unborn baby or tendency to cause cancer.
DODECYLPHENOL, CALCIUM OVERBASED, SULFURISED, CARBONATED	for alkyl phenol sulfides and alkyl phenate sulfides (typically C15-C18 alpha alkenes, reaction products with sulfurised dodecyl phenol, and their calcium salts): In general, highly refined lubricant base oils used in the manufacture of alkyl phenol sulfides and alkyl phenate sulfides may cause slight skin irritation, but otherwise have a low order of acute and chronic toxicity. The substances in this category contain the unreacted alkyl phenol and its calcium salts in varying amounts as an unintended residual resulting from the processes involved in manufacture. These materials have varying levels of residual tetrapropenyl phenol (TPP) present - this substance has demonstrated the potential for toxicity to human health in its own right. It can be stated with some confidence that it is likely to play at least some role in several endpoints.TPP causes adverse systemic effects in repeated-dose toxicity studies in mammals. It also causes adverse effects on reproduction parameters and reproductive organs and adverse effects on the developing foetus in mammals. **Acute toxicity**: Findings from the single and repeated exposure mammalian toxicity studies indicating minimal general toxicity. Skin: The key parameter chosen for skin irritation was less than the criteria set out in Directive 67/548/EEC and also Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, therefore classification for skin irritation was not considered to be necessary. Eye: The key parameter chosen for eye irritation was less than the criteria set out in Directive 67/548/EEC and also Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, therefore classification for eye irritation was not considered to be necessary. Sensitisation: The key parameter chosen for skin sensitisation was greater than the criteria set out in Directive 67/548/EEC and also Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, therefore classification for skin sensitisation was not considered to be necessary. Repeat dose toxicity: Dermal: Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC and Regulation (EC) 1272 /2008 could not be determined as the highest dose tested was less than the cut off criteria and was a greater than result. However, it should be noted that there was no signs of toxicity seen at the highest dose tested (250 mg/kg) and it would be unlikely that classification would be necessary as the molecular weight is expected to be >500, and also the high log Kow (9.4) would suggest that entry via the dermal route is unlikely as maximum absorption is generally between log Kow 1 and 2 and therefore the substance is too lipophilic to be readily absorb. Genetic toxicity: The results for the key parameters chosen for genetic toxicity were negative and so the criteria set out in Directive 67/548/EEC and also Regulation (EC) no 1272/2008 do not apply, therefore classification for genetic toxicity was not considered to be necessary. Toxicity to Reproduction: Using the available data the substance is determined to be Reproductive category 2 according to Directive 67/548/EEC and is labelled as Repro. Cat. 2; R60: May impair fertility. In Regulation (EC) no 1272/2008, the test substance is considered to be classified as Repro Category 1B; H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child . Remarks: Classification represents substance as manufactured containing the impurity phenol, dodecyl-, branched. This impurity contributes to the hazards of the substance resulting in classification for reproductive effects. * REACh Dossier
PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-REFINED (SEVERE) & ZINC BIS(SEC-BUTYL AND 1,3-DIMETHYLBUTYL) DITHIOPHOSPHATE & METHYL-C20-24-ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID, BRANCHED, CALCIUM	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
METHYL-C20-24-ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID, BRANCHED, CALCIUM & DODECYLPHENOL, CALCIUM OVERBASED, SULFURISED, CARBONATED	For alkaryl sulfonate petroleum additives: Acute toxicity: Existing data indicates relatively low acute toxicity. Animal testing suggested diarrhea and reduced food intake, which is consistent with the detergents in an oil-based vehicle having an irritating effect on the gastrointestinal tract. Subchronic toxicity: Existing data suggests minimal toxicity after chronic exposure by mouth. Repeated skin contact and inhalation in animals caused injury to the skin and the lungs, respectively. Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Existing data did not show this group of substances to cause reproductive or developmental toxicity.

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

2068, 2024, 20127, 20374, 20375 SYNTHOIL RACE TECH GT1 10W-60

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated

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
LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>10-mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1

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	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1

zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	4.4mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	75mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	240mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.4mg/L	2

nonylated diphenylamines

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	51mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
EC0	24	Crustacea	22mg/L	2
NOEC	96	Crustacea	<10mg/L	1

methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

dodecylphenol, calcium overbased, sulfurised, carbonated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	2
NOEL	96	Fish	1-mg/L	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.116)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated	LOW (KOC = 1724)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- **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

Continued...

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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.

1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated is found on the following regulatory lists

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

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

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances | Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

nonylated diphenylamines is found on the following regulatory lists

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

methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

dodecylphenol, calcium overbased, sulfurised, carbonated is found on the following regulatory lists

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	No (methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium)
Australia - Non-Industrial Use	No (1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated; paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe); zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate; nonylated diphenylamines; methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium; dodecylphenol, calcium overbased, sulfurised, carbonated)
Canada - DSL	No (methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium)
Canada - NDSL	No (1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated; paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe); zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate; nonylated diphenylamines; methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium; dodecylphenol, calcium overbased, sulfurised, carbonated)
China - IECSC	No (methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium)
Japan - ENCS	No (methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium; dodecylphenol, calcium overbased, sulfurised, carbonated)
Korea - KECI	No (zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate; methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium)
Philippines - PICCS	No (methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium)
USA - TSCA	No (methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate; nonylated diphenylamines; methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium; dodecylphenol, calcium overbased, sulfurised, carbonated)
Vietnam - NCI	No (zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate; dodecylphenol, calcium overbased, sulfurised, carbonated)
Russia - ARIPS	No (zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate; methyl-C20-24-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched, calcium; dodecylphenol, calcium overbased, sulfurised, carbonated)
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	26/10/2020
Initial Date	26/10/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	26/10/2020	Acute Health (swallowed), Appearance, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Storage (storage incompatibility), Toxicity and Irritation (Other), Use

Continued...

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