

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Molyube SF 100 Semi-Synthetic Open Gear Lubricant Sub-Arctic

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : Molyube SF 100 Semi-Synthetic Open Gear Lubricant Sub-Arctic
Product code : 301345150526
Other means of identification : Not available.
Product type : Liquid.

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

Identified uses	
Not available.	
Uses advised against	Reason
None known.	

Company name Calumet Branded Products, LLC
Address 2780 Waterfront Pkwy E. Dr., Suite 200
Indianapolis, IN 46214 USA
Technical Services 317-328-5660
24 hrCHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300/ International 1-703-527-3887

Importer Statewide Bearings
67 Kewdale Rd, Kewdale WA 6105
PO Box 205, WELSHPOOL DC WA 6986
Technical Services (During Normal Business Hours): (08) 9248 2381
24 hr. CHEMTREC Australia: +(61)-290372994

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 1
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute oral toxicity: 39.5%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity: 43%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 43.5%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 28.5%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : DANGER

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

- Hazard statements** : Combustible liquid.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (central nervous system (CNS))
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- Precautionary statements**
- Prevention** : Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe vapour. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Response** : Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
- Storage** : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Supplemental label elements** : Not applicable.
- Other hazards which do not result in classification** : None known.

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	≥30 - ≤60	64742-52-5
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	≥10 - ≤30	64742-47-8
stoddard solvent	≥10 - ≤30	8052-41-3
Natural graphite	≥10 - ≤30	7782-42-5
Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed	≤10	64742-62-7
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	≤10	64742-65-0
Fatty acids, tallow, hydrogenated, reaction products with aluminum isopropoxide and benzoic acid	≤10	68201-44-5
carbon black	≤3	1333-86-4
5,5'-dithiodi-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2(3H)-thione	≤3	72676-55-2
molybdenum disulphide	≤3	1317-33-5
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	≤3	64742-54-7
nonane	≤3	111-84-2
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	≤3	95-63-6

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Combustible liquid. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Mist
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m ³ , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours.
stoddard solvent	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). TWA: 790 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Natural graphite	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). TWA: 3 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust
Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Mist
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Mist
Fatty acids, tallow, hydrogenated, reaction products with aluminum isopropoxide and benzoic acid	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). TWA: 2 mg/m ³ , (as Al) 8 hours.
carbon black	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). TWA: 3 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
molybdenum disulphide	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ , (as Mo) 8 hours.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Mist
nonane	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). TWA: 1050 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018).

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

TWA: 123 mg/m³ 8 hours.
TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- Individual protection measures**
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Viscous liquid.]
- Colour** : Black.
- Odour** : Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : 159°C (318.2°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 79°C (174.2°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Not available.
Vapour pressure	: Not available.
Vapour density	: Not available.
Relative density	: 0.96
Solubility	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
Solubility in water	: Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: 251°C (483.8°F)
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): Not applicable.
Flow time (ISO 2431)	: Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	5.7 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5.53 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5.53 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
carbon black	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>15400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>15400 mg/kg	-

Section 11. Toxicological information

5,5'-dithiodi-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2(3H)-thione	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	5.7 mg/l	4 hours
nonane	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	3200 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	17000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	18000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5 g/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
stoddard solvent	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	100 ppm	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
nonane	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	24 hours 250 UI	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rat	-	96 hours 300 UI	-

Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
5,5'-dithiodi-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2(3H)-thione	skin	Mouse	Sensitising

Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
5,5'-dithiodi-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2(3H)-thione	OECD 476 In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Mammalian-Animal	Positive
	OECD 471 Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Bacteria	Negative
	OECD 487 In vitro Micronucleus Test	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Mammalian-Animal	Negative

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Developmental toxin	Species	Dose	Exposure
5,5'-dithiodi-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2(3H)-thione	-	-	-	Rat	Oral: 300 mg/kg	47 days

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
stoddard solvent	Category 1	Not determined	central nervous system (CNS)
carbon black	Category 2	Inhalation	Not determined

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light stoddard solvent	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
5,5'-dithiodi-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2(3H)-thione	Sub-acute NOAEL Oral	Rat	1000 mg/kg	14 days

- General** : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
Molyube SF 100 Semi-Synthetic Open Gear Lubricant Sub-Arctic	N/A	N/A	235963.2	644.7	N/A
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic nonane	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	N/A	N/A	3200	17	N/A
	5000	N/A	N/A	18	N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Crustaceans Fish	48 hours 96 hours
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute LC50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Crustaceans Fish	48 hours 96 hours
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l Acute LC50 >100 mg/l Chronic NOEL >1 mg/l	Daphnia Fish Daphnia	48 hours 96 hours 21 days
carbon black	Acute EC50 37.563 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute EC10 9.4 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
5,5'-dithiodi-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2(3H)-thione	Acute EC50 20 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3 mg/l Acute EC50 >454 mg/l Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Daphnia Fish Daphnia	48 hours 96 hours 48 hours
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	Acute IC50 >100 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l Acute LC50 4910 µg/l Marine water	Fish Crustaceans - Elasmopus pecteniscrus - Adult	96 hours 48 hours
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Acute LC50 7720 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	OECD 301F Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	69 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-
5,5'-dithiodi-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2(3H)-thione	OECD 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO2 Evolution Test	0 % - Not readily - 28 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	-	-	Inherent
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	-	-	Readily
Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed	-	-	Inherent
5,5'-dithiodi-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2(3H)-thione	-	-	Not readily
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	-	-	Not readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
stoddard solvent	3.16 to 7.06	-	high
Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed	>6	-	high
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	2 to 6	-	high
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	>6	-	high
nonane	5.65	105	low
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	3.63	243	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the

Section 13. Disposal considerations

container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.

Additional information

IATA : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons

Not regulated.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

Inventory list

Australia	: All components are listed or exempted.
Canada	: At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.
China	: All components are listed or exempted.
Europe	: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan	: Japan inventory (ENCS): Not determined. Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
New Zealand	: All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines	: All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea	: All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan	: All components are listed or exempted.
Thailand	: Not determined.
Turkey	: Not determined.
United States	: All components are listed or exempted.
Viet Nam	: Not determined.

Section 16. Any other relevant information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision	: 09/24/2020
Version	: 1

Section 16. Any other relevant information

Key to abbreviations	: ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons UN = United Nations
-----------------------------	--

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4	On basis of test data
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 1	Calculation method
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3	Calculation method
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3	Calculation method

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.