

FLASHLUBE VALVE SAVER

FLASHLUBE PTY LTD

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5624-60

Version No: 5.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 29/01/2025

Print Date: 10/02/2025

S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	FLASHLUBE VALVE SAVER
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	FV1L, FV2.5L, FV20L, FV250M, FV500M, FV50M, FV50MX20B, FV5L UFI: X9T7-6P7K-HQNT-7R8D

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

Relevant identified uses	Automotive Engine Additive Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	FLASHLUBE PTY LTD
Address	249-263 Sunshine Road Tottenham VIC 3012 Australia
Telephone	03 9325 9700 03 9325 9771
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.flashlube.com
Email	sales@flashlube.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-70-7.	20-40	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)</u> .
64742-54-7.	20-30	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)</u> .
104-76-7	1-10	<u>2-ethylhexanol</u>
64742-81-0	1-10	<u>kerosene, (petroleum), hydrosulfurised</u>
7491-09-0	1-10	<u>potassium dioctyl sulfosuccinate</u>
64742-47-8	1-10	<u>distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated</u>
8008-20-6	1-10	<u>kerosene</u>
1398506-12-1	<5	<u>C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich)</u>
64742-94-5	<5	<u>solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic</u>
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

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"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

- ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.
- ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.
- ▶ 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

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

Treat symptomatically.

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.
 - ▶ 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 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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

Advice for firefighters

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. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
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). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) phosphorus oxides (PO_x) sulfur oxides (SO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p>CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
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Major Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt. Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ 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. · Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. · Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. · Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ($= 1$ m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then $= 7$ m/s). Avoid splash filling. · Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. · Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
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. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. · Oil leaks in a pressurized circuit may result in a fine flammable spray (the lower flammability limit for oil mist is reached for a concentration of about 45 g/m³) · Autoignition temperatures may be significantly lower under particular conditions (slow oxidation on finely divided materials.. <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
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	kerosene	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
2-ethylhexanol	Not Available	Not Available
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	Not Available	Not Available
potassium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	Not Available	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
kerosene	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich)	Not Available	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
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<p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>											
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment											
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] 										

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <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. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - frequency and duration of contact, - chemical resistance of glove material, - glove thickness and - dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. - Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min - Good when breakthrough time > 20 min - Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min - Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. - Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

FLASHLUBE VALVE SAVER

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
PVA	A
VITON	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

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.

Continued...

- ▶ 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 colored liquid with a characteristic odor; does not mix with water. Yellow		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.86
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	17
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	140	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)	<110	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as an aspiration hazard

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Excessive exposure to 2-ethylhexanol may result in headache, muscle weakness, nausea, giddiness, inco-ordination and central nervous system depression.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p>
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	<p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.</p> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Toxic effects may result from skin absorption</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through the skin but branched species are more likely to.</p>
Eye	<p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea. Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling. Recovery may take several days.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.</p>
Chronic	<p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.</p> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>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.</p>

FLASHLUBE VALVE SAVER	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/14h ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/14h ^[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
2-ethylhexanol	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1970 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2049 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20ug - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5mL - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 415mg - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/14h ^[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
potassium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >1320 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/14h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
kerosene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/14h ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Mild
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human): 100%/12H
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5mL - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100%/24H - Moderate
C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Moderate
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.003 mg/L4h ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL/24H - Moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[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

2-ETHYLHEXANOL	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>Alkyl alcohols of chain length C6-13 are absorbed from skin, when inhaled or swallowed but show evidence of little harm. They are broken down and rapidly excreted by the body.</p> <p>The Branched Chain Saturated Alcohol (BCSA) group of fragrance ingredients was evaluated for safety. The fifteen materials tested had low acute toxicity. Following repeated application, seven materials had low whole-body toxicity.</p> <p>In humans, no evidence of skin irritation was found at concentrations of 2-10%. Undiluted, 11 materials evaluated caused moderate to severe eye irritation. As current levels encountered during use are low, eye irritation is unlikely during routine use. The materials have no or low potential to cause sensitization. For individuals who are already sensitized, an elicitation reaction is possible. The BCSA are not expected to cause light-mediated toxicity or allergy.</p> <p>Testing has not shown this group of materials to cause genetic toxicity. Whether this group has a cancer-promoting effect is unclear.</p>
POTASSIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE	<p>for dialkyl sodium sulfosuccinates:</p> <p>The existing data on diethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate are thought to be sufficient to support the safety of the entire family of sulfosuccinate diesters of similar alkyl chain length, which are symmetrically substituted, and have similar functions in cosmetic formulations. Numerous studies examining the effect of the oral administration of diethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate, both dietary and by gavage, on the reproductive and developmental toxicity in rats were performed; one study was performed in mice. In a developmental study in mice and rats of a test substance containing 0.4% (w/v) diethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate, the NOAEL for maternal toxicity and teratogenic effects for both mice and rats was 400 mg/kg bw. In another developmental toxicity study in rats, the parental NOAEL was 400 mg/kg bw for a test substance containing 0.4% (w/v) diethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate. In a study in which gravid female Sprague-Dawley rats were fed a diet containing up to 2% diethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate, no adverse effects on maternal or fetal parameters were observed in the 1% test group, but in the 2% test group, significant incidences of resorptions and gross abnormalities, primarily exencephaly and, at times, spina bifida, anophthalmia, and associated skeletal defects, were reported. The NOAEL for maternal toxicity and teratogenic effects was 1%. In contrast to oral exposure, these esters are not expected to absorb through the skin to any significant extent, and the reproductive effects observed in test animals orally exposed to diethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate are not likely effects of topical application of cosmetics containing these ingredients.</p> <p>Consistent with this view, the Cosmetics Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel noted that acute dermal toxicity of undiluted diethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate was quite low, with a dermal LD50 of >10 g/kg in rabbit. However dialkyl sulfosuccinate salts may enhance the penetration of other ingredients through the skin.</p> <p>Under the exaggerated exposure conditions of the two repeated insult patch tests (RIPTs; continuous occlusive patch testing) presented in an earlier safety assessment of sodium diethylhexyl sulfosuccinate, the ingredient is a cumulative irritant, though not a sensitizer. Diethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate was used as a positive control in a Draize ocular irritation study; 10% diethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate was severely irritating to rabbit eyes, inducing perforated damages.</p> <p>Metabolism and excretion studies have given mixed results on the primary route of excretion of diethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate; it does appear that diethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate is metabolized prior to excretion, and most of the dose is excreted within 24 h of dosing. In one oral study in rats, 66% of the radioactivity was excreted in the faeces and only 25-35% in urine, within 24-48 h after dosing. In other rat studies, with oral and i.v. administration, the majority of the radioactivity was excreted in the urine, rather than in the faeces. Studies were also performed in rabbits and dogs, and again conflicting results were obtained. In rabbits, 87% and 69.7% of the radioactivity was excreted</p>

	<p>in the urine following oral and i.v. dosing, respectively; in dogs, approximately 70% of the radioactivity was excreted in the faeces at 24-48 h after oral and iv. dosing.</p> <p>The limited data available from short-term pharmaceutical studies in test animals exposed to diethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate aerosols suggest little potential for respiratory effects. This ingredient is reportedly used at concentrations up to 0.25% in cosmetic products that may be aerosolised. The Panel noted that 95%- 99% of droplets/particles would not be respirable to any appreciable amount. Further more, droplets/particles deposited in the nasopharyngeal or bronchial regions of the respiratory tract present no toxicological concerns based on the chemical properties and biological properties of this ingredient. Coupled with the small actual exposure in the breathing zone and the concentrations at which the ingredients are used, the available information indicates that incidental inhalation would not be a significant route of exposure that might lead to local respiratory or systemic effects.</p> <p>The Panel considered other data available to characterize the potential for the dialkyl sulfosuccinate salts to cause systemic toxicity, irritation, sensitization, reproductive and developmental toxicity, genotoxicity and carcinogenicity. They noted the lack of systemic toxicity in several acute and subchronic oral exposure studies, little or no irritation or sensitization in tests of dermal and ocular exposure, the absence of genotoxicity in Ames tests, and the lack of carcinogenicity in a subchronic oral exposure study.</p> <p>The CIR Expert Panel concluded that eight dialkyl sulfosuccinate salts are safe in the present practices of use and concentration in cosmetics described in this safety assessment when formulated to be non-irritating.</p> <p>Cosmetics Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel: Safety Assessment of Dialkyl Sulfosuccinate Salts as Used in Cosmetics: September 2013 Literature data for other anionic surfactants (e.g. alkyl sulfates, alkane sulfonates and a-olefin sulfonates) demonstrated a similar toxicological and toxicokinetic/metabolic profile as for the sulfosuccinate esters/amides. For these surfactants high oral absorption rates (90%) and low dermal absorption rates (<1%) were observed. For risk characterisation of the registered substance, conservative absorption rates of 90, 2 and 10% were taken into account for oral, dermal and inhalation routes, respectively</p> <p>For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates</p> <p>Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl side chains. Common physical and/or biological pathways result in structurally similar breakdown products, and are, together with the surfactant properties, responsible for similar environmental behavior and essentially identical hazard profiles with regard to human health.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: These substances are well absorbed after ingestion; penetration through the skin is however, poor. After absorption, these chemicals are distributed mainly to the liver.</p> <p>In animals, signs of poisoning by mouth include lethargy, hair standing up, decreased motor activity and breathing rate, and diarrhea.</p> <p>Poisoning from skin contact caused irritation, tremor, tonic-clonic convulsions, breathing failure, and weight loss. The C-12-alkyl sulfate sodium salt caused the greatest effect.</p> <p>In eye irritation tests, C-12 containing alkyl sulfates at greater than 10% concentration were severely irritating and produced irreversible effects on the cornea. With increasing alkyl chain length, the irritating potential decreases, and the longer species are only mildly irritant.</p> <p>Animal studies have not shown alkyl sulfates and C14-18 alpha-olefin sulfonates to cause skin sensitization. However there is anecdotal evidence to suggest sodium lauryl sulfate causes sensitization of the lung, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and lung allergy, accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure can persist for more than two years, and can be activated by a variety of non-specific environmental stimuli, such as exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking. Airborne sulfonates may be responsible for respiratory allergies, and in some cases, minor skin allergies. Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced skin inflammation was sensitization in predisposed individuals.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: The liver seems to be the only organ that is affected by repeated exposure, with elevated levels of liver enzymes, an increase in liver weight and enlargement of liver cells being seen.</p> <p>Genetic toxicity: Alkyl sulfates and alkyl-olefin sulfonates do not appear to cause mutations or genetic toxicity.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing suggested that alkyl sulfates and alpha-olefin sulfonates do not have cancer-causing potential.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: In animal testing, these substances only caused harm to the foetus and/or offspring at levels which were toxic to the mother.</p> <p>Developmental toxicity: Alkane sulfonates are not considered to be toxic to development.</p>
<p>KEROSENE</p>	<p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p>
<p>C11-14-ISOALKYLPROPYLAMINE, PROPOXYLATED (C13-RICH)</p>	<p>Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.</p> <p>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidization products also cause irritation.</p>
<p>PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE). & POTASSIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED & C11-14-ISOALKYLPROPYLAMINE, PROPOXYLATED (C13-RICH)</p>	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
<p>PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE). & KEROSENE, (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURISED & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED & KEROSENE & SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.</p>
<p>PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE). & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (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.</p> <p>Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities. Numerous tests have shown that a lubricating base oil s mutagenic and carcinogenic potential correlates with its 3-7 ring polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) content, and the level of DMSO extractables (e.g. IP346 assay), both characteristics that are directly related to the degree/conditions of processing.</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. The effects of repeated exposure vary by species; in animals, effects to the testes and lung have been observed, as well as the formation of granulomas. In animals, these substances have not been</p>

	found to cause reproductive toxicity or significant increases in birth defects. They are also not considered to cause cancer, mutations or chromosome aberrations. 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.
2-ETHYLHEXANOL & POTASSIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
2-ETHYLHEXANOL & KEROSENE, (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURISED & POTASSIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
KEROSENE, (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURISED & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED & KEROSENE	Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. There may also be loss of weight, discharge from the nose, excessive tiredness, and wheezing. The individual may be pale. There may be increase in the weight of body organs. There was no evidence of harm to pregnancy.
KEROSENE & SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC	Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, naphthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity. Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable. Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants). Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus. Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials.

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

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
FLASHLUBE VALVE SAVER	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>1mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
2-ethylhexanol	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	11.5mg/l	1
	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.2mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	39mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>7.5mg/l	2
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1
potassium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	39.3mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	6.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.6mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	17.3mg/l	2
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.2mg/L	4

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

C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	39mg/l	Not Available
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	39mg/l	Not Available
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.3mg/l	Not Available

solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	11.7mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.95mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.58mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.95mg/l	1

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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*

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2-ethylhexanol	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2-ethylhexanol	LOW (BCF = 27)
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	LOW (BCF = 159)
potassium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.1)
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	LOW (BCF = 159)
kerosene	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.1)
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	LOW (BCF = 159)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2-ethylhexanol	LOW (Log KOC = 26.01)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <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. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</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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SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available
2-ethylhexanol	Not Available
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
potassium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available
kerosene	Not Available
C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich)	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available
2-ethylhexanol	Not Available
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
potassium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available
kerosene	Not Available
C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich)	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe) is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

2-ethylhexanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

potassium dioctyl sulfosuccinate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

kerosene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich) is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich))
Canada - DSL	No (C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich))
Canada - NDSL	No (paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).; paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); 2-ethylhexanol; kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised; potassium dioctyl sulfosuccinate; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; kerosene; C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich); solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic)
China - IECSC	No (C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich))
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich))
Japan - ENCS	No (C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich))
Korea - KECI	No (C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich))
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich))
Philippines - PICCS	No (C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich))
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).; paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); 2-ethylhexanol; kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; kerosene; solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic); No (potassium dioctyl sulfosuccinate; C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich))
Taiwan - TCSI	No (C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich))
Mexico - INSQ	No (paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).; kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised; potassium dioctyl sulfosuccinate; C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich))
Vietnam - NCI	No (potassium dioctyl sulfosuccinate)
Russia - FBEPH	No (potassium dioctyl sulfosuccinate; C11-14-isoalkylpropylamine, propoxylated (C13-rich))
Legend:	<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	29/01/2025
Initial Date	09/08/2023

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	18/11/2024	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance
5.1	29/01/2025	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be

considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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