



HyperDrive KX+ 10W-30 SUTO

Certas Energy UK Ltd.

Part Number: **EEE42**

Version No: **1.2**

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **1**

Issue Date: **23/06/2023**

Print Date: **23/06/2023**

S.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	HyperDrive KX+ 10W-30 SUTO
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Certas Energy UK Ltd.
Address	1st Floor, Allday House, Warrington Road, Birchwood, Warrington, WA3 6GR United Kingdom
Telephone	0800 685 685
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	HSE.Sharedservice@certasenergy.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Certas Energy UK Ltd.
Emergency telephone numbers	0330 123 9940 (24 hours, 7days)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	Not Applicable
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2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH210	Safety data sheet available on request.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

2.3. Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce skin discomfort*.

paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (DMSO <3% w/w by IP 346)	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Determined to have endocrine-disrupting properties according to Europe Regulation (EU) 528/2012, Europe Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/605

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**3.1.Substances**

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 64742-54-7.* 2. 265-157-1 3. 649-467-00-8 4. Not Available	10-50	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (DMSO <3% w/w by IP 346)</u>	Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H304 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 85940-28-9 2. 288-917-4 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	0.5-2.5	<u>zinc O,O-bis(2-ethylhexyl, iso-Bu, iso-Pr) dithiophosphate</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H315, H318, H411 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 64742-65-0. 2. 265-169-7 3. 649-474-00-6 4. Not Available	0.5-2.5	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe) [e]</u>	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3; H336 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 64742-54-7. 2. 265-157-1 3. 649-467-00-8 4. Not Available	1-5	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)</u>	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3; H336 [1]	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

SECTION 4 First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: <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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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5.3. 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) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p>CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<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.
Major Spills	<p>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.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S or Sour Gas) may be present when loading and unloading transport vessels. Stay upwind and away from newly opened hatches and allow to vent thoroughly before handling material. Steam may be used to vent hatches. Keep all sources of ignition away from loading area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. · Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. · Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). · Avoid splash filling. · 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.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. ‡ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
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.

7.2. 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"> ‡ Sulfides are incompatible with acids, diazo and azo compounds, halocarbons, isocyanates, aldehydes, alkali metals, nitrides, hydrides, and other strong reducing agents. ‡ Many reactions of sulfides with these materials generate heat and in many cases hydrogen gas. ‡ Many sulfide compounds may liberate hydrogen sulfide upon reaction with an acid. ‡ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (DMSO <3% w/w by IP 346)	Dermal 0.97 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.73 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 5.58 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Oral 0.74 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.19 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) *	9.33 mg/kg food (Oral)
zinc O,O-bis(2-ethylhexyl, iso-Bu, iso-Pr) dithiophosphate	Dermal 9.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 6.6 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 4.8 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.67 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.19 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.002 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.02 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 19.3 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 1.93 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 15.7 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)

Ingredient	DNELs	PNECs
	Exposure Pattern Worker	Compartment
		100 mg/L (STP)
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Dermal 0.97 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.73 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 5.58 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Oral 0.74 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.19 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) *	9.33 mg/kg food (Oral)
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* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (DMSO <3% w/w by IP 346)	140 mg/m ³	1,500 mg/m ³	8,900 mg/m ³
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	140 mg/m ³	1,500 mg/m ³	8,900 mg/m ³
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	140 mg/m ³	1,500 mg/m ³	8,900 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (DMSO <3% w/w by IP 346)	2,500 mg/m ³	Not Available
zinc O,O-bis(2-ethylhexyl, iso-Bu, iso-Pr) dithiophosphate	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	2,500 mg/m ³	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	2,500 mg/m ³	Not Available


Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
zinc O,O-bis(2-ethylhexyl, iso-Bu, iso-Pr) dithiophosphate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. 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>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood - local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <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>	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only
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<p>8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</p>											
<p>Eye and face protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ 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]. 										
<p>Skin protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>										
<p>Hands/feet protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <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>										
<p>Body protection</p>	<p>See Other protection below</p>										
<p>Other protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit. 										

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the

ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

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

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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

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

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear & Bright Fluid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.870
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-42	Viscosity (cSt)	77.8 @ 40°C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2

10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

HyperDrive KX+ 10W-30 SUTO	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (DMSO <3% w/w by IP 346)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: >15000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
zinc O,O-bis(2-ethylhexyl, iso-Bu, iso-Pr) dithiophosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >20000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.5 mg/l4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human):SEVERE [Manufacturer] Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/l4h ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/l4h ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not 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	

ZINC O,O-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL, ISO-BU, ISO-PR) DITHIOPHOSPHATE	* Lanxess The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Dithiophosphate alkyl esters is corrosive and toxic to the tissues on skin or oral exposure depending on its concentration. Symptoms included diarrhoea, skin and gastrointestinal irritation, lethargy, reduced food intake, staining about the nose and eye; occasionally, there was drooping of the eyelid, hair standing up, inco-ordination and salivation. Toxicity is reduced following inhalation (due to vapour pressure and high viscosity). It may produce reproductive, developmental and genetic toxicity on experimental animals, but no substantive data is available to establish effect on humans.
PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. 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>HyperDrive KX+ 10W-30 SUTO & paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (DMSO <3% w/w by IP 346) & 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. 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 found to cause reproductive toxicity or significant increases in birth defects. They are also not considered to cause cancer, mutations or chromosome aberrations.</p>
<p>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (DMSO <3% w/w by IP 346) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)</p>	<p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Many chemicals may mimic or interfere with the body's hormones, known as the endocrine system. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that can interfere with endocrine (or hormonal) systems.

Endocrine disruptors interfere with the synthesis, secretion, transport, binding, action, or elimination of natural hormones in the body. Any system in the body controlled by hormones can be derailed by hormone disruptors. Specifically, endocrine disruptors may be associated with the development of learning disabilities, deformations of the body various cancers and sexual development problems.

Endocrine disrupting chemicals cause adverse effects in animals. But limited scientific information exists on potential health problems in humans. Because people are typically exposed to multiple endocrine disruptors at the same time, assessing public health effects is difficult.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

HyperDrive KX+ 10W-30 SUTO	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (DMSO <3% w/w by IP 346)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>1mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
zinc O,O-bis(2-ethylhexyl, iso-Bu, iso-Pr) dithiophosphate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	5mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	5.4mg/l	2

Continued...

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

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

Sulfide ion is very toxic to aquatic life, threshold concentration for fresh or saltwater fish is 0.5ppm. The product therefore is very toxic to aquatic life. The major decomposition product, hydrogen sulfide, is damaging to vegetation at 5ppm for 24 hours
Studies on various thiophosphates indicated complete mineralization within three weeks by acclimation. A water stability study demonstrated the nature of hydrolysis involves the attack of water molecule on the phosphorus ester involving P-O bond fission. .
Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✘	✘	✘
vPvB	✘	✘	✘
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

The evidence linking adverse effects to endocrine disruptors is more compelling in the environment than it is in humans. Endocrine disruptors profoundly alter reproductive physiology of ecosystems and ultimately impact entire populations. Some endocrine-disrupting chemicals are slow to break-down in the environment. That characteristic makes them potentially hazardous over long periods of time. Some well established adverse effects of endocrine disruptors in various wildlife species include; eggshell-thinning, displayed of characteristics of the opposite sex and impaired reproductive development. Other adverse changes in wildlife species that have been suggested, but not proven include; reproductive abnormalities, immune dysfunction and skeletal deformities.

12.7. Other adverse effects

One or more ingredients within this SDS has the potential of causing ozone depletion and/or photochemical ozone creation.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. 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.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Not Applicable
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

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, hydrotreated (severe) (DMSO <3% w/w by IP 346)	Not Available
zinc O,O-bis(2-ethylhexyl, iso-Bu, iso-Pr) dithiophosphate	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (DMSO <3% w/w by IP 346)	Not Available
zinc O,O-bis(2-ethylhexyl, iso-Bu, iso-Pr) dithiophosphate	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (DMSO <3% w/w=" by=" ip=" 346)=">is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

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

zinc O,O-bis(2-ethylhexyl, iso-Bu, iso-Pr) dithiophosphate is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

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

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

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

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (DMSO <3% w/w by IP 346)	64742-54-7.*	649-467-00-8	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Carc. 1B	GHS08; Dgr	H350
2	Asp. Tox. 1; Carc. 1A; Repr. 2; STOT RE 1; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; Muta. 2; Skin Irrit. 2; Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS08; Dgr	H304; H350; H361; H372; H319; H335; H336; H332; H340; H371; H315; H412

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
zinc O,O-bis(2-ethylhexyl, iso-Bu, iso-Pr) dithiophosphate	85940-28-9	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Irrit. 2; Aquatic Chronic 2	GHS07; GHS09	H315; H319; H411
2	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Dam. 1; Aquatic Chronic 2	GHS05; GHS09; Dgr	H315; H318; H411

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	64742-65-0.	649-474-00-6	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Carc. 1B	GHS08; Dgr	H350
2	Carc. 1B; Asp. Tox. 1; Repr. 2; adrenals; Skin Irrit. 2; Muta. 2; Acute Tox. 3; Aquatic Chronic 4	GHS08; Dgr; GHS06	H350; H304; H361; H372; H315; H341; H412; H331

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	64742-54-7.	649-467-00-8	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Carc. 1B	GHS08; Dgr	H350
2	Asp. Tox. 1; Carc. 1A; Repr. 2; STOT RE 1; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; Muta. 2; Skin Irrit. 2; Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS08; Dgr	H304; H350; H361; H372; H319; H335; H336; H332; H340; H371; H315; H412

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (DMSO <3% w/w by IP 346); zinc O,O-bis(2-ethylhexyl, iso-Bu, iso-Pr) dithiophosphate; paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe); paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe))
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (zinc O,O-bis(2-ethylhexyl, iso-Bu, iso-Pr) dithiophosphate)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (zinc O,O-bis(2-ethylhexyl, iso-Bu, iso-Pr) dithiophosphate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (zinc O,O-bis(2-ethylhexyl, iso-Bu, iso-Pr) dithiophosphate)
Legend:	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.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	23/06/2023
Initial Date	23/06/2023

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.2	23/06/2023	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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

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

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure

HyperDrive KX+ 10W-30 SUTO

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
, EUH210	Calculation method

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