

20308, MOTORBIKE AIR FILTER OIL, 1L

Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch: 91-4623

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 01/11/2019

Print Date: 03/04/2020

S.GHS.U.S.A.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	20308, MOTORBIKE AIR FILTER OIL, 1L
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Liqui Moly GmbH
Address	Jerg-Wieland-Strasse 4 Ulm D-89081 Germany
Telephone	+49 731 1420 0
Fax	+49 731 1420 82
Website	http://www.liqui-moly.com/
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	INFOTRAC
Emergency telephone numbers	+1800 535 5053 (US, Canada & Mexico)
Other emergency telephone numbers	+1 352 323 3500 (International)

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	3	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

NFPA 704 diamond



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

Classification	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
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H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

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
64742-49-0.	50-60	<u>naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▶ 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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective

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bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▸ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▸ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

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	▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	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. ▸ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▸ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▸ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▸ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). ▸ Avoid splash filling. ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▸ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▸ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▸ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
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	▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Naphtha (petroleum),hydrotreated light	1,000 mg/m3	11,000 mg/m3	66,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes:

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

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. ▶ Neoprene rubber gloves
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

Respiratory protection

Type A 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	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-

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up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+			Airline**

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

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

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Highly flammable blue liquid with characteristic odour; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.786
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	48
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-9	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.7	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.8	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)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. 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. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

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Chronic	Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.	
20308, MOTORBIKE AIR FILTER OIL, 1L	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (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	

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNS): Acute toxicity: LBPNS generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats > 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats > 5000 mg/m3) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits > 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure Most LBPNS are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices. Sensitisation: LBPNS do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies Repeat dose toxicity: The lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration (LOAEC) and lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) values identified following short-term (2-89 days) and subchronic (greater than 90 days) exposure to the LBPNS substances. These values were determined for a variety of endpoints after considering the toxicity data for all LBPNS in the group. Most of the studies were carried out by the inhalation route of exposure. Renal effects, including increased kidney weight, renal lesions (renal tubule dilation, necrosis) and hyaline droplet formation, observed in male rats exposed orally or by inhalation to most LBPNS, were considered species- and sex-specific. These effects were determined to be due to a mechanism of action not relevant to humans -specifically, the interaction between hydrocarbon metabolites and alpha-2-microglobulin, an enzyme not produced in substantial amounts in female rats, mice and other species, including humans. 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 High Benzene Naphthas (HBNs) contain mainly benzene but its adverse health effect is more with other components, which may cause adverse health effects involving a variety of organs. They may produce genetic damage as well as effects on reproduction and the unborn baby (generally at levels toxic to the mother). They may also cause cancers. For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation. Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants). DHC Solvent Chemie (for EC No.: 926-605-8)

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

20308, MOTORBIKE AIR FILTER OIL, 1L	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	4.1mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	▶ 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. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1993				
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	II				
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>IB2, T7, TP1, TP8, TP28</td></tr> </table>	Hazard Label	3	Special provisions	IB2, T7, TP1, TP8, TP28
Hazard Label	3				
Special provisions	IB2, T7, TP1, TP8, TP28				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993						
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated)						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>3H</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3H
ICAO/IATA Class	3						
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	3H						
Packing group	II						
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous						
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>364</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>60 L</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	A3	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
Special provisions	A3						
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364						
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L						

	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1993	
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES	
Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)
None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65
None Reported

20308, MOTORBIKE AIR FILTER OIL, 1L

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	29/01/2018

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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