

# 20384 SCRATCH STOP 200ml

## Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch: **13-93266** Version No: **2.1.1.1** 

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

#### Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: **08/10/2018**Print Date: **15/10/2018**S.GHS.USA.EN

## **SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION**

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	20384 SCRATCH STOP 200ml
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses Polis

## 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	Not Available
Email	Not Available

#### Emergency phone number

- V- 71	
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	1	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	0	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

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



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 4, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects)

# Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

#### Hazard statement(s)

nazaru statement(s)	
H227	Combustible liquid.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

## Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

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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.	
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.	
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water spray/fog for extinction.	
P312	P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.	
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.	

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

## **SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
90622-58-5	10-<20	alkanes, C11-15-iso-

### **SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**

# Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:  Wash out immediately with fresh 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.  Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.  Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs:  ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## **SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

## Extinguishing media

- ► Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ► BCF (where regulations permit).

## 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 Chemwatch: 13-93266 Page 3 of 7 Issue Date: 08/10/2018
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Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>Combustion products include:</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> <li>May emit poisonous fumes.</li> </ul>

#### **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	<ul> <li>Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	Moderate hazard.  ► Clear area of personnel and move upwind.  ► Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.  ► Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

## **SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Precautions	for	safe	handling
		oulo	

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.

- 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.
- $\blacksquare \ \, \text{Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping this may result in fire.} \\$
- Safe handling

   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.
  - $\,\blacktriangleright\,$  Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
  - ► Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
  - Use in a well-ventilated area.
  - ► Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

#### Other information

- Store in original containers.Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable	containe

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- ► Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- 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

LINERGENOT LIMITS				
Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
20384 SCRATCH STOP 200ml	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
alkanes, C11-15-iso-	Not Available		Not Available	

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#### **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	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	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.  Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.  Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	► Overalls.  ► P.V.C. apron.  ► Barrier cream.

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

<sup>\* -</sup> 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

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Appearance	Appearance Pink colour paste like liquid with characteristic odour; miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.08
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>200
pH (as supplied)	7.8	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	>20.5
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>61	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	Oxidising properties	Not Available

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Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.6	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.04	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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

## **SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.		
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakn		
Skin Contact	The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.  Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material  The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition  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 classific characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with wir	ed by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort adburn).	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as	chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); a matter of course.	
	TOXICITY		
20384 SCRATCH STOP 200ml	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available	
alkanes, C11-15-iso-	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.01 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>		
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified Legend: data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

ALKANES, C11-15-ISO-	for C10 - C12 isoalkanes:		
Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

X − Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ − Data available to make classification

O – Data Not Available to make classification

# **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
20384 SCRATCH STOP 200ml	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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alkanes, C11-15-iso-	ENDPOINT EC50	TEST DURATION (HR) 48	SPECIES Crustacea	VALUE SOURCE <100mg/L 1
Legend:	(QSAR) - Aquat	. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registerec ic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox data ocentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration	abase - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC	

#### DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## 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
alkanes, C11-15-iso-	HIGH (BCF = 100000)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

#### **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

## Waste treatment methods

- 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.
- Product / Packaging disposal
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
  - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
  - Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
  - Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
  - ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

# **Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

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

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

Not Applicable

# **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

ALKANES, C11-15-ISO-(90622-58-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

#### **Federal Regulations**

# Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

#### SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	
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

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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	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	

## US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

#### **State Regulations**

#### US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

#### **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AICS	Υ	
Canada - DSL	N (alkanes, C11-15-iso-)	
Canada - NDSL	N (alkanes, C11-15-iso-)	
China - IECSC	Υ	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Υ	
Japan - ENCS	Υ	
Korea - KECI	Υ	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ	
Philippines - PICCS	Υ	
USA - TSCA	N (alkanes, C11-15-iso-)	
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)	

## **SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

Revision Date	08/10/2018
Initial Date	08/10/2018

### 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 $_{\circ}$ 

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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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.