

Leather Sealer, 177ml

Motor Active

Chemwatch: 4796-65

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Leather Sealer, 177ml
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Automotive, leather protectant.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Motor Active	Meguiars
Address	35 Slough Business Park, Holker Street Silverwater NSW 2128 Australia	17991 Mitchell South Irvine CA 92714 United States
Telephone	+61 2 9737 9422 1800 350 622	+1 949 752 8000 +1 800 347 5700
Fax	+61 2 9737 9414	+1 949 752 5784
Website	www.motoractive.com.au	http://www.meguiars.com/
Email	andrew.spira@motoractive.com.au	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	MotorActive	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9737 9422 (For General Information Monday to Friday 8:30am to 5:pm)	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 (In Case of Emergency contact: Poison Information Hotline)	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Continued...

CLP classification (additional)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-46-7.	7-13	<u>distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated</u>
63148-62-9	3-7	<u>polydimethylsiloxane</u>
Not Available	1-5	<u>acrylic polymer</u>
Not Available	1-5	processed castor oil, proprietary
104810-48-2	0.108	<u>Tinuvin 213</u>
104810-47-1	0.108	<u>Tinuvin 1130</u>
Not Available	NotSpec.	<u>mineral oil</u>
Not Available		(highly refined)
8012-95-1.	NotSpec.	<u>paraffin oils</u>
Not Available	>60	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

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

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>If failure/misuse of high pressure/hydraulic equipment results in injection of grease/oil through the skin seek urgent medical attention. Treat as surgical emergency.</p>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously

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impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.

- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

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- ▶ Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
- ▶ In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
- ▶ High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ 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

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) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p>CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<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. <p>Slippery when spilt.</p>
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. <p>Slippery when spilt.</p>

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. <p>CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.</p>

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	mineral oil	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
polydimethylsiloxane	Dimethyl siloxane; (Dimethylpolysiloxane; Syltherm XLT; Syltherm 800; Silicone 360)	65 mg/m ³	720 mg/m ³	4,300 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m ³	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic polymer	Not Available	Not Available
Tinuvin 213	Not Available	Not Available
Tinuvin 1130	Not Available	Not Available
mineral oil	2,500 mg/m ³	Not Available
paraffin oils	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
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Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

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.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

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

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.

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. 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

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
- NOTE:**
- ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
 - ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- 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. 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.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity
- Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
- 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.
- As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:
- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
 - Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
 - Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
 - Poor when glove material degrades
- For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.
- 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.
- 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>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. • Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- 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	Off-white liquid with leather like odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	9.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>93	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	0.4
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	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 style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. ▶ Silicone fluids are stable under normal storage conditions. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. ▶ At temperatures > 150 C, silicones can slowly react with the oxygen in air. ▶ When heated > 300 C, silicones can slowly depolymerise to volatile siloxanes whether or not air is present.
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	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.</p> <p>Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis).</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
Chronic	<p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Principal route of exposure is by skin contact; lesser exposures include inhalation of fumes from hot oils, oil mists or droplets. Prolonged contact with mineral oils carries with it the risk of skin conditions such as oil folliculitis, eczematous dermatitis, pigmentation of the face (melanosis) and warts on the sole of the foot (plantar warts). With highly refined mineral oils no appreciable systemic effects appear to result through skin absorption.</p> <p>Exposure to oil mists frequently elicits respiratory conditions, such as asthma; the provoking agent is probably an additive. High oil mist concentrations may produce lipid pneumonia although clinical evidence is equivocal. In animals exposed to concentrations of 100 mg/m³ oil mist, for periods of 12 to 26 months, the activity of lung and serum alkaline phosphatase enzyme was raised; 5 mg/m³ oil mist did not produce this response. These enzyme changes are sensitive early indicators of lung damage. Workers exposed to vapours of mineral oil and kerosene for 5 to 35 years showed an increased prevalence of slight basal lung fibrosis.</p> <p>Many studies have linked cancers of the skin and scrotum with mineral oil exposure. Contaminants in the form of additives and the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs - as in the crude base stock) are probably responsible. PAH levels are higher in aromatic process oils/used/reclaimed motor oils. Subchronic 90-day feeding studies conducted on male and female rats on highly refined white mineral oils and waxes found that higher molecular-weight hydrocarbons (microcrystalline waxes and the higher viscosity oils) were without biological effects. Paraffin waxes and low- to mid viscosity oils produced biological effects that were inversely proportional to molecular weight, viscosity and melting point: oil-type and processing did not appear to be determinants. Biological effects were more pronounced in females than in males. Effects occurred mainly in the liver and mesenteric lymph nodes and included increased organ weights, microscopic inflammatory changes, and evidence for the presence of saturated mineral hydrocarbons in affected tissues. Inflammation of the cardiac mitral valve was also observed at high doses in rats treated with paraffin waxes.</p> <p>Smith J.H., et al: Toxicologic Pathology; 24, 2, 214-230, 1996</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding.</p> <p>Animal studies:</p> <p>No deaths or treatment related signs of toxicity were observed in rats exposed to light alkylate naphtha (paraffinic hydrocarbons) at concentrations of 668, 2220 and 6646 ppm for 6 hrs/day, 5 days/wk for 13 weeks. Increased liver weights and kidney toxicity (male rats) was observed in high dose animals.</p> <p>Exposure to pregnant rats at concentrations of 137, 3425 and 6850 ppm did not adversely affect reproduction or cause maternal or foetal toxicity. Lifetime skin painting studies in mice with similar naphthas have shown weak or no carcinogenic activity following prolonged and repeated exposure. Similar naphthas/distillates, when tested at nonirritating dose levels, did not show any significant carcinogenic activity indicating that this tumorigenic response is likely related to chronic irritation and not to dose. The mutagenic potential of naphthas has been reported to be largely negative in a variety of mutagenicity tests. The exact relationship between these results and human health is not known. Some components of this product have been shown to produce a species specific, sex hormonal dependent kidney lesion in male rats from repeated oral or inhalation exposure. Subsequent research has shown that the kidney damage develops via the formation of an alpha-2u-globulin, a mechanism unique to the male rat. Humans do not form alpha-2u-globulin, therefore, the kidney effects resulting from this mechanism are not relevant in human</p>

Leather Sealer, 177ml

TOXICITY

Not Available

IRRITATION

Not Available

Continued...

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 7.64 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
polydimethylsiloxane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >17000 mg/kg ^[2]	
acrylic polymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Tinuvin 213	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (guinea pig): Strong sensit.
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): non-irritant
Tinuvin 1130	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
mineral oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
paraffin oils	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2059.647258 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >24000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h mild

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

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED	typical for isoparaffinic hydrocarbons: isoparaffinic hydrocarbon:
POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE	<p>For siloxanes:</p> <p>Effects which based on the reviewed literature do not seem to be problematic are acute toxicity, irritant effects, sensitization and genotoxicity. Some studies indicate that some of the siloxanes may have endocrine disrupting properties, and reproductive effects have caused concern about the possible effects of the siloxanes on humans and the environment.</p> <p>Only few siloxanes are described in the literature with regard to health effects, and it is therefore not possible to make broad conclusions and comparisons of the toxicity related to short-chained linear and cyclic siloxanes based on the present evaluation. Data are primarily found on the cyclic siloxanes D4 (octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane) and D5 (decamethylcyclopentasiloxane) and the short-linear HMDS (hexamethyldisiloxane).</p> <p>These three siloxanes have a relatively low order of acute toxicity by oral, dermal and inhalatory routes and do not require classification for this effect. They are not found to be irritating to skin or eyes and are also not found sensitizing by skin contact. Data on respiratory sensitization have not been identified.</p> <p>Subacute and subchronic toxicity studies show that the liver is the main target organ for D4 which also induces liver cell enzymes. This enzyme induction contributes to the elimination of the substance from the tissues. Primary target organ for D5 exposure by inhalation is the lung. D5 has an enzyme induction profile similar to that of D4. Subacute and subchronic inhalation of HMDS affect in particular the lungs and kidneys in rats.</p> <p>None of the investigated siloxanes show any signs of genotoxic effects <i>in vitro</i> or <i>in vivo</i>. Preliminary results indicate that D5 has a potential carcinogenic effect.</p> <p>D4 is considered to impair fertility in rats by inhalation and is classified as a substance toxic to reproduction in category 3 with the risk phrase R62 ('Possible risk of impaired fertility').</p> <p>The results of a study to screen for oestrogen activity indicate that D4 has very weak oestrogenic and antioestrogenic activity and is a partial agonist (enhances the effect of the estrogen). It is not uncommon for compounds that are weakly oestrogenic to also have antioestrogenic properties. Comparison of the oestrogenic potency of D4 relative to ethinyloestradiol (steroid hormone) indicates that D4 is 585,000 times less potent than ethinyloestradiol in the rat strain Sprague-Dawley and 3.7 million times less potent than ethinyloestradiol in the Fisher-344 rat strain. Because of the lack of effects on other endpoints designated to assess oestrogenicity, the oestrogenicity as mode of action for the D4 reproductive effects has been questioned. An indirect mode of action causing a delay of the LH (luteinising hormone) surge necessary for optimal timing of ovulation has been suggested as the mechanism.</p> <p>Based on the reviewed information, the critical effects of the siloxanes are impaired fertility (D4) and potential carcinogenic effects (uterine tumours in females). Furthermore there seem to be some effects on various organs following repeated exposures, the liver (D4), kidney (HMDS) and lung (D5 and HMDS) being the target organs.</p> <p>A possible oestrogenic effect contributing to the reproductive toxicity of D4 is debated. There seems however to be some indication that this toxicity may be caused by another mechanism than oestrogen activity.</p> <p>Studies are available for linear siloxanes from an analogue group comprising di- to hexa- siloxanes, as well as key physicochemical properties. The results of the acute toxicity studies for this analogue group are in agreement: there is no evidence from any of the available studies that the substances in this group have any potential for acute toxicity (in terms of either lethality or adverse clinical effects) by any route up to and exceeding the maximum dose levels tested according to current OECD guidelines. It is therefore valid to read-across the lack of acute toxicity between the members of the group where there are data gaps</p> <p>The metabolism of silanes and siloxanes is influenced by the chemistry of silicon, and it is fundamentally different from that of carbon compounds. These differences are due to the fact that silicon is more electropositive than carbon; Si-Si bonds are less stable than C-C bonds and Si-O bonds form very readily, the latter due to their high bond energy. Functional groups such as -OH, -CO₂H, and -CH₂OH are commonly seen in organic drug metabolites. If such functionalities are formed from siloxane metabolism, they will undergo rearrangement with migration of the Si atom from carbon to oxygen. Consequently, alpha hydroxysilanes may isomerise to silanols and this provides a mechanism by which very polar metabolites may be formed from highly hydrophobic alkylsiloxanes in relatively few metabolic steps</p>

	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>No toxic response noted during 90 day subchronic inhalation toxicity studies The no observable effect level is 450 mg/m3. Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]*</p>
TINUVIN 213	Inhalation (rat) LC50: > 5.8 mg/l Aerosol Eye (rabbit): non-irritant Ames Test: Non Mutagenic
MINERAL OIL	<p>Toxicity and Irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils are related to chemical components and vary as does the composition and source of the original crude.</p> <p>A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a period of years. This risk has been attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (typified by benz[a]pyrene).</p> <p>Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.</p>
PARAFFIN OILS	Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED & PARAFFIN OILS	<p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives;</p> <p>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 <i>residual base oils</i> 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>The degree of refining influences the carcinogenic potential of the oils. Whereas mild acid / earth refining processes are inadequate to substantially reduce the carcinogenic potential of lubricant base oils, hydrotreatment and / or solvent extraction methods can yield oils with no carcinogenic potential. Unrefined and 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 carcinogenic and mutagenic 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. Mutagenicity and carcinogenicity testing of residual oils has been negative, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size.</p> <p>Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities. Numerous tests have shown that a lubricating base oil's mutagenic and carcinogenic potential correlates with its 3-7 ring polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) content, and the level of DMSO extractables (e.g. IP346 assay), both characteristics that are directly related to the degree/conditions of processing</p> <p>Skin irritating is not significant (CONCAWE) based on 14 tests on 10 CASs from the OLBO class (Other Lubricant Base Oils). Each study lasted for 24 hours, a period of time 6 times longer than the duration recommended by the OECD method).</p> <p>Eye irritation is not significant according to experimental data (CONCAWE studies) based on 9 "in vivo" tests on 7 CASs from the OLBO class(Other Lubricant Base Oils).</p> <p>Sensitisation: The substance does not cause the sensitization of the respiratory tract or of the skin. (CONCAWE studies based on 14 tests on 11 CASs from the OLBO class(Other Lubricant Base Oils))</p> <p>Germ cell mutagenicity: The tests performed within the "in vivo" studies regarding gene mutation at mice micronuclei indicated negative results (CONCAWE studies. AMES tests had negative results in 7 studies performed on 4 CASs from the OLBO class(Other Lubricant Base Oils)).</p> <p>Reproduction toxicity: Reproduction / development toxicity monitoring according to OECD 421 or 422 methods. CONCAWE tests gave negative results in oral gavage studies. Pre-birth studies regarding toxicity in the unborn foetus development process showed a maternal LOAEL (Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level) of 125 mg/kg body/day, based on dermal irritation and a NOAEL (No Observable Adverse Effect Level) of 2000 mg/kg body/day, which shows that the substance is not toxic for reproduction.</p> <p>STOT (toxicity on specific target organs) – repeated exposure: Studies with short term repeated doses (28-day test) on rabbit skin indicated the NOAEL value of 1000 mg/kg. NOAEL for inhalation, local effects > 280 mg/m3 and for systemic effects NOAEL > 980 mg/m3.</p> <p>Sub-chronic toxicity</p> <p>90-day study Dermal: NOAEL > 2000 mg/kg (CONCAWE studies).</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity:</p> <p>Oral</p> <p>NOAEL for heavy paraffinic distillate aromatic extract could not be identified and is less than 125 mg/kg/day when administered orally.</p> <p>Inhalation</p> <p>The NOAEL for lung changes associated with oil deposition in the lungs was 220 mg/m3. As no systemic toxicity was observed, the overall NOAEL for systemic effects was > 980 mg/m3.</p> <p>Dermal</p> <p>In a 90 day subchronic dermal study, the administration of Light paraffinic distillate solvent extract had an adverse effect on survivability, body weights, organ weights (particularly the liver and thymus), and variety of haematology and serum chemistry parameters in exposed animals. Histopathological changes which were treatment-related were most prominent in the adrenals, bone marrow, kidneys, liver, lymph nodes, skin, stomach, and thymus. Based on the results of this study, the NOAEL for the test material is less than 30 mg/kg/day.</p> <p>Toxicity to reproduction:</p> <p>Mineral oil (a white mineral oil) caused no reproductive or developmental toxicity with 1 mL/kg/day (i.e., 1000 mg/kg/day) in an OECD 421 guideline study, but did cause mild to moderate skin irritation. Therefore, the reproductive/developmental NOAEL for this study is =1000 mg/kg/day and no LOAEL was determined.</p> <p>Developmental toxicity, teratogenicity:</p> <p>Heavy paraffinic distillate furfural extract produced maternal, reproductive and foetal toxicity. Maternal toxicity was exhibited as vaginal discharge (dose-related), body weight decrease, reduction in thymus weight and increase in liver weight (125 mg/kg/day and higher) and aberrant haematology and serum chemistry (125 and/or 500 mg/kg/day). Evidence of potential reproductive effects was shown by an increased number of dams with resorptions and intrauterine death. Distillate aromatic extract (DAE) was developmentally toxic regardless of exposure duration as indicated by increased resorptions and decreased foetal body weights. Furthermore, when exposures were increased to 1000 mg/kg/day and given only during gestation days 10 through 12, cleft palate and ossification delays were observed. Cleft palate was considered to indicate a potential teratogenic effect of DAE.</p> <p>The following Oil Industry Note (OIN) has been applied: OIN 8 - The classifications as a reproductive toxicant category 2; H361d (Suspected of damaging the unborn child) and specific target organ toxicant category 1; H372 (Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure) need not apply if the substance is not classified as carcinogenic</p> <p>Toxicokinetics of lubricant base oils has been examined in rodents. Absorption of other lubricant base oils across the small intestine is related to carbon chain length; hydrocarbons with smaller chain length are more readily absorbed than hydrocarbons with a longer chain length. The majority of an oral dose of mineral hydrocarbon is not absorbed and is excreted unchanged in the faeces. Distribution of mineral hydrocarbons following absorption has been observed in liver, fat, kidney, brain and spleen. Excretion of absorbed mineral hydrocarbons occurs via the faeces and urine. Based on the pharmacokinetic parameters and disposition profiles, the data indicate inherent strain differences in the total systemic exposure (~4 fold greater systemic dose in F344 vs SD rats), rate of metabolism, and hepatic and lymph node retention of C26H52, which may be associated with the different strain sensitivities to the formation of liver granulomas and MLN histiocytosis.</p> <p>Highly and Severely Refined Distillate Base Oils</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Multiple studies of the acute toxicity of highly & severely refined base oils have been reported. Irrespective of the crude source or the method or extent of processing, the oral LD50s have been observed to be >5 g/kg (bw) and the dermal LD50s have ranged from >2 to >5g/kg (bw). The LC50 for inhalation toxicity ranged from 2.18 mg/l to > 4 mg/l.</p> <p>When tested for skin and eye irritation, the materials have been reported as "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating"</p> <p>Testing in guinea pigs for sensitization has been negative</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: Several studies have been conducted with these oils. The weight of evidence from all available data on highly & severely refined</p>

	<p>base oils support the presumption that a distillate base oil's toxicity is inversely related to the degree of processing it receives. Adverse effects have been reported with even the most severely refined white oils - these appear to depend on animal species and/ or the peculiarities of the study.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The granulomatous lesions induced by the oral administration of white oils are essentially foreign body responses. The lesions occur only in rats, of which the Fischer 344 strain is particularly sensitive, ▶ The testicular effects seen in rabbits after dermal administration of a highly to severely refined base oil were unique to a single study and may have been related to stress induced by skin irritation, and ▶ The accumulation of foamy macrophages in the alveolar spaces of rats exposed repeatedly via inhalation to high levels of highly to severely refined base oils is not unique to these oils, but would be seen after exposure to many water insoluble materials. <p>Reproductive and developmental toxicity: A highly refined base oil was used as the vehicle control in a one-generation reproduction study. The study was conducted according to the OECD Test Guideline 421. There was no effect on fertility and mating indices in either males or females. At necropsy, there were no consistent findings and organ weights and histopathology were considered normal by the study's authors.</p> <p>A single generation study in which a white mineral oil (a food/ drug grade severely refined base oil) was used as a vehicle control is reported. Two separate groups of pregnant rats were administered 5 ml/kg (bw)/day of the base oil via gavage, on days 6 through 19 of gestation. In one of the two base oil dose groups, three malformed fetuses were found among three litters. The study authors considered these malformations to be minor and within the normal ranges for the strain of rat.</p> <p>Genotoxicity:</p> <p><i>In vitro</i> (mutagenicity): Several studies have reported the results of testing different base oils for mutagenicity using a modified Ames assay. Base oils with no or low concentrations of 3-7 ring PACs had low mutagenicity indices.</p> <p><i>In vivo</i> (chromosomal aberrations): A total of seven base stocks were tested in male and female Sprague-Dawley rats using a bone marrow cytogenetics assay. The test materials were administered via gavage at dose levels ranging from 500 to 5000 mg/kg (bw). Dosing occurred for either a single day or for five consecutive days. None of the base oils produced a significant increase in aberrant cells.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity: Highly & severely refined base oils are not carcinogens, when given either orally or dermally.</p>
ACRYLIC POLYMER & TINUVIN 213	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
TINUVIN 213 & TINUVIN 1130	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Leather Sealer, 177ml	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	LC50	96	Fish	1.13mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.714mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	=10mg/L	1
polydimethylsiloxane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	3.16mg/L	4
acrylic polymer	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Tinuvin 213	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2.8mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	4mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.9mg/L	2
Tinuvin 1130	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2.8mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	4mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>9mg/L	2
Tinuvin 1130	EC0	48	Crustacea	1mg/L	2

Continued...

Leather Sealer, 177ml

	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.11mg/L	2
mineral oil	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
paraffin oils	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	4

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

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
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO Not Applicable
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED(64742-46-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE(63148-62-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 10 / Appendix C

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

ACRYLIC POLYMER(NOT AVAILABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

TINUVIN 213(104810-48-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

TINUVIN 1130(104810-47-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

MINERAL OIL(NOT AVAILABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards

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

International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes

PARAFFIN OILS(8012-95-1.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (acrylic polymer; paraffin oils; mineral oil; processed castor oil, proprietary; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Canada - DSL	No (acrylic polymer; mineral oil; processed castor oil, proprietary; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Canada - NDSL	No (polydimethylsiloxane; acrylic polymer; paraffin oils; Tinuvin 213; mineral oil; Tinuvin 1130; distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated; processed castor oil, proprietary; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
China - IECSC	No (acrylic polymer; mineral oil; processed castor oil, proprietary; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (polydimethylsiloxane; acrylic polymer; Tinuvin 213; mineral oil; Tinuvin 1130; processed castor oil, proprietary; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Japan - ENCS	No (polydimethylsiloxane; acrylic polymer; paraffin oils; Tinuvin 213; mineral oil; Tinuvin 1130; distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated; processed castor oil, proprietary; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Korea - KECI	No (acrylic polymer; mineral oil; processed castor oil, proprietary; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (acrylic polymer; mineral oil; processed castor oil, proprietary; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Philippines - PICCS	No (acrylic polymer; mineral oil; processed castor oil, proprietary; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
USA - TSCA	No (acrylic polymer; mineral oil; processed castor oil, proprietary; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Legend:	Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory No = 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	15/06/2018
Initial Date	30/11/2012

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	04/12/2017	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (skin), Classification, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Storage (storage incompatibility)

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
paraffin oils	8012-95-1., 8043-78-5, 37231-69-9, 37232-05-6, 188832-17-9, 79956-36-8, 172307-10-7, 58615-80-8, 187112-19-2, 219686-29-0, 261380-10-3, 74870-90-9, 97048-20-9, 58391-38-1, 331464-54-1, 99551-14-1, 8039-75-6, 8039-14-3, 8038-04-8, 8033-89-4, 60327-80-2, 39464-77-2, 39290-23-8, 83046-05-3, 51004-58-1, 39296-25-8, 50935-95-0, 122176-99-2, 39464-78-3, 51109-96-7, 39355-35-6, 39355-09-4, 39355-08-3, 106803-31-0, 115251-26-8, 116357-36-9, 50935-85-8, 37232-07-8, 146908-77-2, 37232-06-7, 53028-74-3, 52012-28-9, 52012-27-8, 8015-59-6, 102819-98-7

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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