Nulon Premium Mineral 80W-90 Gearbox & Differential Oil

Nulon Products Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 5299-92
Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Nulon Premium Mineral 80W-90 Gearbox &amp; Differential Oil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>LSD80W90, Ezy-Squeeze Premium Mineral 80W-90 Gearbox &amp; Differential Oil; Part No.: LSD80W90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| Relevant identified uses          | Automotive gear oil. Use according to manufacturer’s directions. |

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Nulon Products Australia</th>
<th>Nulon Products NZ (Nulon NZ Ltd.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>17 Yulong Close Moorebank NSW 2170 Australia</td>
<td>80 Queen Street Auckland Central 1010 New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 2 9608 7800</td>
<td>0800 454 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 2 9601 4700</td>
<td>0800 547 080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:msds@nulon.com.au">msds@nulon.com.au</a></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emergency telephone number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association / Organisation</th>
<th>Chemwatch 24hr.</th>
<th>Chemwatch 24hr.</th>
<th>CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>1800 039 008</td>
<td>+800 2436 2255</td>
<td>+61 1800 951 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>+61 2 9186 1132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poisons Schedule</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classification (1)</td>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGNAL WORD</th>
<th>WARNING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Hazard statement(s)
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

- **P271** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- **P261** Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

- **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

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

- **P501** Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64742-54-7.</td>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>balance</td>
<td>Ingredients determined not to be hazardous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
- 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.

**Inhalation**

- 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**

- 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For petroleum distillates

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

Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

BP America Product Safety & Toxicology Department

Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.

High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

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

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Do not use water jets.

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**

- 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.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

- 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).
- Combustion products include:
  - carbon dioxide (CO2)
  - sulfur oxides (SOx)
  - silicon dioxide (SiO2)
  - other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

**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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minor Spills</th>
<th>Slippery when spilt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remove all ignition sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clean up all spills immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Spills</th>
<th>Slippery when spilt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate hazard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.
SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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

**Storage incompatibility**
- 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.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**INGREDIENT DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)</td>
<td>Oil mist, refined mineral</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)</td>
<td>Mineral oil, heavy or light; (paraffin oil; Deobase, deodorized; heavy paraffinic; heavy naphthenic); distillates; includes 64741-53-3, 64741-88-4, 8042-47-5, 8012-95-1; 64742-54-7</td>
<td>140 mg/m3</td>
<td>1,500 mg/m3</td>
<td>8,900 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)</td>
<td>2,500 mg/m3</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

- 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.

**Eye and face protection**

**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 cannot 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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>A-AUS P2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-AUS / Class 1 P2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-2 P2</td>
<td>A-PAPR-2 P2 ^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Yellow brown clear &amp; bright liquid; does not mix with water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical state</th>
<th>Liquid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>Water = 0.8952 @15°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
<td>n-octanol / water Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>°C Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>°C Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point</td>
<td>°C Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>°C Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>&gt;200 (COC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC g/L</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas group</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Tension</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH as a solution (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. |

Possible possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |

Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |

Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
### TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Information on toxicological effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. 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. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, 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. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.</td>
<td>Ref. 2. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</td>
<td>Ref. 2. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Contact</td>
<td>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. 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.</td>
<td>Ref. 2. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.</td>
<td>Ref. 2. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet. 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.</td>
<td>Ref. 2. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Toxicity of Lubricant Base Oils

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nulon Premium Mineral</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80W-90 Gearbox &amp; Differential Oil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)</td>
<td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inhalation (rat) LC50: &gt;5.3 mg/L</td>
<td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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
The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acute Toxicity</th>
<th>Carcinogenicity</th>
<th>Reproductivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutagenicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (HR)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nulon Premium Mineral 80W-90 Gearbox &amp; Differential Oil</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)</td>
<td>ENDPOINT</td>
<td>TEST DURATION (HR)</td>
<td>SPECIES</td>
<td>VALUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>&gt;100mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;10-mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>&gt;1000mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;1mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (HR)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nulon Premium Mineral 80W-90 Gearbox &amp; Differential Oil</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)</td>
<td>ENDPOINT</td>
<td>TEST DURATION (HR)</td>
<td>SPECIES</td>
<td>VALUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>&gt;100mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;10-mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>&gt;1000mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;1mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
- 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 |
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

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>No (paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan - TCSI</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico - INSQ</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam - NCI</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia - ARIPS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision Date</th>
<th>01/11/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Date</td>
<td>06/02/2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SDS Version Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Issue Date</th>
<th>Sections Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.1</td>
<td>08/02/2019</td>
<td>Toxicity and Irritation (Other)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1.1</td>
<td>01/11/2019</td>
<td>One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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