

20178 MOTORBIKE 2T SYNTH OFFROAD RACE 1L

Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch: 64-3510 Version No: 2.1.1.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 14/07/2016 Print Date: 12/12/2016 S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	20178 MOTORBIKE 2T SYNTH OFFROAD RACE 1L
Synonyms	Item No: 20178
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Liqui Moly GmbH
Address	Jerg-Wieland-Strasse 4 Ulm D-89081 Germany
Telephone	+49 731 1420 0
Fax	+49 731 1420 82
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

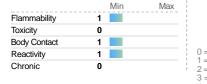
Emergency phone number

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

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



NFPA 704 diamond 0 = Minimum 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme



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

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2B
Label elements	
GHS label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
Hazard statement(s)	

H320 Causes eye irritation

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. Version No: 2.1.1.1

20178 MOTORBIKE 2T SYNTH OFFROAD RACE 1L

Issue Date: **14/07/2016**Print Date: **12/12/2016**

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	10-30	hydrocarbons, C11-14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics,<2% aromatics
Not avail.	1-10	mineral oil

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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 contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ► 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

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters				
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) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. 			

Version No: **2.1.1.1**

20178 MOTORBIKE 2T SYNTH OFFROAD RACE 1L

Issue Date: **14/07/2016**Print Date: **12/12/2016**

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	 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 allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
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	► Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	mineral oil	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	mineral oil	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined / Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Poorly and mildly refined	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	mineral oil	Heavy mineral oil mist, Paraffin oil mist, White mineral oil mist	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
20178 MOTORBIKE 2T SYNTH OFFROAD RACE 1L	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
hydrocarbons, C11-14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics,<2% aromatics	Not Available		Not Available	
mineral oil	Not Available		Not Available	

Exposure 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.
engineering	The basic types of engineering controls are:

Appropriate engineering controls

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

Chemwatch: 64-3510 Page 4 of 7 Issue Date: 14/07/2016 Version No: 2.1.1.1 Print Date: 12/12/2016

20178 MOTORBIKE 2T SYNTH OFFROAD RACE 1L

"removes" air in the work environment Personal protection Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles Eye and face protection Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. Skin protection See Hand protection below ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior Hands/feet protection 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. **Body protection** See Other protection below Overalls Other protection ▶ P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

Thermal hazards

Type A 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	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^{^ -} 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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Red colour liquid with characteristic odour; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.874
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	50
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	98	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)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemwatch: 64-3510 Page 5 of 7 Issue Date: 14/07/2016 Version No: 2.1.1.1 Print Date: 12/12/2016

20178 MOTORBIKE 2T SYNTH OFFROAD RACE 1L

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SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Reactivity

reactions

products

Chemical stability

Possibility of hazardous

Conditions to avoid

Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition

See section 7

See section 7

See section 7

See section 7

See section 5

▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

▶ Product is considered stable. ► Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.		
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.		
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.		
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cau	use eye irritation and damage in son	ne persons.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and	may cause some concern following	repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
20178 MOTORBIKE 2T	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
SYNTH OFFROAD RACE 1L	Not Available	Not Available	
		·	
mineral oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Not Available	lot Available Not Available	
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substance extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemica		from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data
MINERAL OIL	Toxicity and Irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils a crude. A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydr Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely	workers exposed to persistent skin ocarbons (PAH) (typified by benz[a]	contamination by oils over a period of years. This risk has been pyrene).
Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0

Aspiration Hazard Legend:

0

🗶 – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

- Data required to make classification available

○ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Mutagenicity

0

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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

Chemwatch: 64-3510 Page 6 of 7 Issue Date: 14/07/2016 Version No: 2.1.1.1

20178 MOTORBIKE 2T SYNTH OFFROAD RACE 1L

Print Date: 12/12/2016

No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate

- ▶ Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Product / Packaging disposal
- ► Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

- ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter dr
- 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

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

MINERAL OIL(NOT AVAIL.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants Monographs US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants Contaminants US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 13th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants US Priority List for the Development of Proposition 65 Safe Harbor Levels - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Immediate (acute) health hazard	Yes
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

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

None Reported

Chemwatch: 64-3510 Page 7 of 7 Issue Date: 14/07/2016 Version No: 2.1.1.1

20178 MOTORBIKE 2T SYNTH OFFROAD RACE 1L

Print Date: 12/12/2016

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - CALIFORNIA PREPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Soots, tars, and mineral oils (untreated and mildly treated oils and used engine oils) Listed

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

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

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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