

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II  
Revision date / version: 20.09.2017 / 0015  
Replacing version dated / version: 07.03.2017 / 0014  
Valid from: 20.09.2017  
PDF print date: 20.09.2017  
MOTOR OIL SAVER 300 mL  
Art.: 2020

## Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1 Product identifier

**MOTOR OIL SAVER 300 mL**

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

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture:**

Additives

**Uses advised against:**

No information available at present.

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)**

Hazard class	Hazard category	Hazard statement
Eye Dam.	1	H318-Causes serious eye damage.

#### 2.2 Label elements

**Labeling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)**



Danger

H318-Causes serious eye damage.

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P101-If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102-Keep out of reach of children.  
 P280-Wear eye protection.  
 P305+P351+P338-IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310-Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor.

Isotridecanol, ethoxylated

### 2.3 Other hazards

The mixture does not contain any vPvB substance (vPvB = very persistent, very bioaccumulative) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (< 0,1 %).

The mixture does not contain any PBT substance (PBT = persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (< 0,1 %).

Product can compose a film on the water surface, which can prevent oxygen exchange.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substance

n.a.

### 3.2 Mixture

2-Butoxyethyl acetate	Substance for which an EU exposure limit value applies.
Registration number (REACH)	01-2119475112-47-XXXX
Index	607-038-00-2
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	203-933-3
CAS	112-07-2
content %	1-10
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Acute Tox. 4, H332

Isotridecanol, ethoxylated	
Registration number (REACH)	---
Index	---
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	---
CAS	69011-36-5
content %	3-<5
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

For the text of the H-phrases and classification codes (GHS/CLP), see Section 16.

The substances named in this section are given with their actual, appropriate classification!

For substances that are listed in appendix VI, table 3.1/3.2 of the regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 (CLP regulation) this means that all notes that may be given here for the named classification have been taken into account.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

First-aiders should ensure they are protected!

Never pour anything into the mouth of an unconscious person!

#### Inhalation

Remove person from danger area.

Supply person with fresh air and consult doctor according to symptoms.

#### Skin contact

Remove polluted, soaked clothing immediately, wash thoroughly with plenty of water and soap, in case of irritation of the skin (flare), consult a doctor.

#### Eye contact

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Remove contact lenses.  
Wash thoroughly for several minutes using copious water - call doctor immediately, have Data Sheet available.  
Protect uninjured eye.  
Follow-up examination by an ophthalmologist

### **Ingestion**

Rinse the mouth thoroughly with water.  
Do not induce vomiting - give copious water to drink. Consult doctor immediately.

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

If applicable delayed symptoms and effects can be found in section 11 and the absorption route in section 4.1.  
The following may occur:

Irritation of the eyes  
Product removes fat.  
Drying of the skin.  
Dermatitis (skin inflammation)

In certain cases, the symptoms of poisoning may only appear after an extended period / after several hours.

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

Symptomatic treatment.

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### **5.1 Extinguishing media**

#### **Suitable extinguishing media**

CO<sub>2</sub>  
Foam  
Dry extinguisher

#### **Unsuitable extinguishing media**

High volume water jet

### **5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

In case of fire the following can develop:

Oxides of carbon  
Hydrocarbons  
Toxic pyrolysis products.  
Hot product gives off combustible vapours.

### **5.3 Advice for firefighters**

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.  
Protective respirator with independent air supply.  
According to size of fire  
Full protection, if necessary.  
Cool container at risk with water.  
Dispose of contaminated extinction water according to official regulations.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

### **6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Ensure sufficient supply of air.  
Remove possible causes of ignition - do not smoke.  
Avoid formation of oil mist.  
Avoid contact with eyes or skin.  
If applicable, caution - risk of slipping.

### **6.2 Environmental precautions**

If leakage occurs, dam up.  
Resolve leaks if this possible without risk.  
Prevent from entering drainage system.  
Prevent surface and ground-water infiltration, as well as ground penetration.  
If accidental entry into drainage system occurs, inform responsible authorities.

### **6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Soak up with absorbent material (e.g. universal binding agent) and dispose of according to Section 13.

### **6.4 Reference to other sections**

GB

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For personal protective equipment see Section 8 and for disposal instructions see Section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

In addition to information given in this section, relevant information can also be found in section 8 and 6.1.

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

#### 7.1.1 General recommendations

- Ensure good ventilation.
- Avoid contact with eyes or skin.
- Do not heat to temperatures close to flash point.
- Eating, drinking, smoking, as well as food-storage, is prohibited in work-room.
- Do not carry cleaning cloths soaked in product in trouser pockets.
- Observe directions on label and instructions for use.
- Use working methods according to operating instructions.

#### 7.1.2 Notes on general hygiene measures at the workplace

- General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.
- Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.
- Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Keep out of access to unauthorised individuals.
- Not to be stored in gangways or stair wells.
- Store product closed and only in original packing.
- Solvent resistant floor
- Do not store with oxidizing agents.
- Protect from direct sunlight and warming.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available at present.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

<b>Chemical Name</b>	2-Butoxyethyl acetate		Content %:1-10
WEL-TWA:	20 ppm (133 mg/m3) (WEL, EU)	WEL-STEL: 50 ppm (333 mg/m3) (WEL, EU)	---
Monitoring procedures:	- DFG (D) (Loesungsmittelgemische 3), DFG (E) (Solvent mixtures 3) - 1998, 2002 - EU project BC/CEN/ENTR/000/2002-16 card 33-3 (2004)		
BMGV:	---	Other information:	Sk (WEL)
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Oil mist, mineral		Content %:
WEL-TWA:	5 mg/m3 (ACGIH)	WEL-STEL: 10 mg/m3 (ACGIH)	---
Monitoring procedures:	- Draeger - Oil 10/a-P (67 28 371) - Draeger - Oil Mist 1/a (67 33 031)		
BMGV:	---	Other information:	---
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Baseoil - unspecified		Content %:
WEL-TWA:	300 mg/m3 (AGW)	WEL-STEL: 2(II) (AGW)	---
Monitoring procedures:	- Draeger - Hydrocarbons 2/a (81 03 581) - Draeger - Hydrocarbons 0,1%/c (81 03 571) - Compur - KITA-187 S (551 174)		
BMGV:	---	Other information:	---

WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period) EH40. AGW = "Arbeitsplatzgrenzwert" (workplace limit value, Germany). (8) = Inhalable fraction (2017/164/EU). (9) = Respirable fraction (2017/164/EU). | WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period). (8) = Inhalable fraction (2017/164/EU). (9) = Respirable fraction (2017/164/EU). (10) = Short-term exposure limit value in relation to a reference period of 1 minute (2017/164/EU). | BMGV = Biological monitoring guidance value EH40. BGW = "Biologischer Grenzwert" (biological limit value, Germany) | Other information: Sen = Capable of causing occupational asthma. Sk = Can be absorbed through skin. Carc = Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.

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\*\* = The exposure limit for this substance is repealed through the TRGS 900 (Germany) of January 2006 with the goal of revision.

<b>2-Butoxyethyl acetate</b>						
<b>Area of application</b>	<b>Exposure route / Environmental compartment</b>	<b>Effect on health</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Note</b>
Consumer	Human - oral	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	4,3	mg/kg bw/d	
Consumer	Human - dermal	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	36	mg/kg bw/d	
Consumer	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	67	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Workers / employees	Human - dermal	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	102	mg/kg bw/d	
Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	133	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Short term, local effects	DNEL	333	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### 8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure good ventilation. This can be achieved by local suction or general air extraction.

If this is insufficient to maintain the concentration under the WEL or AGW values, suitable breathing protection should be worn.

Applies only if maximum permissible exposure values are listed here.

Suitable assessment methods for reviewing the effectiveness of protection measures adopted include metrological and non-metrological investigative techniques.

These are specified by e.g. EN 14042.

EN 14042 "Workplace atmospheres. Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents".

### 8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.

Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

Eye/face protection:

Tight fitting protective goggles with side protection (EN 166).

Skin protection - Hand protection:

If applicable

Protective nitrile gloves (EN 374)

Permeation time (penetration time) in minutes:

>480

Minimum layer thickness in mm:

0,4

Protective hand cream recommended.

The breakthrough times determined in accordance with EN 374 Part 3 were not obtained under practical conditions.

The recommended maximum wearing time is 50% of breakthrough time.

Skin protection - Other:

Protective working garments (e.g. safety shoes EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved protective working garments).

Respiratory protection:

Normally not necessary.

If OES or MEL is exceeded.

Filter A2 P2 (EN 14387), code colour brown, white

Observe wearing time limitations for respiratory protection equipment.

Thermal hazards:

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Not applicable

Additional information on hand protection - No tests have been performed.

In the case of mixtures, the selection has been made according to the knowledge available and the information about the contents.

Selection of materials derived from glove manufacturer's indications.

Final selection of glove material must be made taking the breakthrough times, permeation rates and degradation into account.

Selection of a suitable glove depends not only on the material but also on other quality characteristics and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.

In the case of mixtures, the resistance of glove materials cannot be predicted and must therefore be tested before use.

The exact breakthrough time of the glove material can be requested from the protective glove manufacturer and must be observed.

### 8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

No information available at present.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Pastelike, Liquid
Colour:	Yellow, Clear
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	Not determined
pH-value:	n.a.
Melting point/freezing point:	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not determined
Flash point:	76 °C
Evaporation rate:	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not determined
Lower explosive limit:	Not determined
Upper explosive limit:	Not determined
Vapour pressure:	Not determined
Vapour density (air = 1):	Not determined
Density:	0,896 g/ml (20°C)
Bulk density:	Not determined
Solubility(ies):	Not determined
Water solubility:	Insoluble
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not determined
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined
Viscosity:	1299 mPas (20°C)
Explosive properties:	Not determined
Oxidising properties:	No

### 9.2 Other information

Miscibility:	Not determined
Fat solubility / solvent:	Not determined
Conductivity:	Not determined
Surface tension:	Not determined
Solvents content:	Not determined

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

The product has not been tested.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable with proper storage and handling.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions are known.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Strong heat

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

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## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition when used as directed.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Possibly more information on health effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

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Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	ATE	>2000	mg/kg			calculated value
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	ATE	>2000	mg/kg			calculated value
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	ATE	>20	mg/l/4h			calculated value, Vapours
Skin corrosion/irritation:						n.d.a.
Serious eye damage/irritation:						n.d.a.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:						n.d.a.
Germ cell mutagenicity:						n.d.a.
Carcinogenicity:						n.d.a.
Reproductive toxicity:						n.d.a.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (STOT-SE):						n.d.a.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE):						n.d.a.
Aspiration hazard:						n.d.a.
Symptoms:						n.d.a.
Other information:						Classification according to calculation procedure.

#### 2-Butoxyethyl acetate

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	1880	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	1500	mg/kg	Rabbit		
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LD50	>2,7	mg/l/4h	Rat		Mist
Skin corrosion/irritation:				Rabbit		Not irritant
Serious eye damage/irritation:				Rabbit		Not irritant
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:						Not sensitizing
Symptoms:						breathing difficulties, headaches, gastrointestinal disturbances, mucous membrane irritation, dizziness, nausea and vomiting.

#### Baseoil - unspecified

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Skin corrosion/irritation:						Not irritant
Serious eye damage/irritation:						Not irritant
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:						Not sensitizing

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

Possibly more information on environmental effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

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Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:							n.d.a.
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:							n.d.a.
12.1. Toxicity to algae:							n.d.a.
12.2. Persistence and degradability:							Isolate as much as possible with an oil separator.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:							n.d.a.
12.4. Mobility in soil:							n.d.a.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							n.d.a.
12.6. Other adverse effects:							n.d.a.
Other information:							According to the recipe, contains no AOX.

### 2-Butoxyethyl acetate

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	28	mg/l	Oncorhynchus mykiss	OECD 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EC50	48h	37	mg/l	Daphnia pulex	DIN 38412 T.11	
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	EC50	72h	>100	mg/l	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	ISO/DIS 8692	References
12.2. Persistence and degradability:		28d	88	%		OECD 301 C (Ready Biodegradability - Modified MITI Test (I))	
12.2. Persistence and degradability:		28d	>70	%		OECD 301 F (Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test)	
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Pow		1,51			OECD 107 (Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) - Shake Flask Method)	
Toxicity to bacteria:	EC50	17h	720	mg/l	Pseudomonas putida	DIN 38412 T.8	

### Isotridecanol, ethoxylated

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.2. Persistence and degradability:							Readily biodegradable

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

For the substance / mixture / residual amounts



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Soaked polluted cloths, paper or other organic materials represent a fire hazard and should be controlled, collected and disposed of.  
 EC disposal code no.:

The waste codes are recommendations based on the scheduled use of this product.  
 Owing to the user's specific conditions for use and disposal, other waste codes may be allocated under certain circumstances. (2014/955/EU)  
 13 02 05 mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils

Recommendation:

Sewage disposal shall be discouraged.  
 Pay attention to local and national official regulations.  
 Implement substance recycling.  
 E.g. suitable incineration plant.

### For contaminated packing material

Pay attention to local and national official regulations.  
 Empty container completely.  
 Uncontaminated packaging can be recycled.  
 Dispose of packaging that cannot be cleaned in the same manner as the substance.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### General statements

14.1. UN number: n.a.

### Transport by road/by rail (ADR/RID)

14.2. UN proper shipping name: n.a.  
 14.3. Transport hazard class(es): n.a.  
 14.4. Packing group: n.a.  
 Classification code: n.a.  
 LQ: n.a.  
 14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable  
 Tunnel restriction code:

### Transport by sea (IMDG-code)

14.2. UN proper shipping name: n.a.  
 14.3. Transport hazard class(es): n.a.  
 14.4. Packing group: n.a.  
 Marine Pollutant: n.a.  
 14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable

### Transport by air (IATA)

14.2. UN proper shipping name: n.a.  
 14.3. Transport hazard class(es): n.a.  
 14.4. Packing group: n.a.  
 14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

Unless specified otherwise, general measures for safe transport must be followed.

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Non-dangerous material according to Transport Regulations.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Observe restrictions:

Comply with national regulations/laws governing maternity protection and the protection of young people at work!  
 Comply with trade association/occupational health regulations.

Directive 2010/75/EU (VOC): 9 %

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not provided for mixtures.

## SECTION 16: Other information

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Revised sections: 8  
 These details refer to the product as it is delivered.  
 Employee instruction/training in handling hazardous materials is required.

### Classification and processes used to derive the classification of the mixture in accordance with the ordinance (EG) 1272/2008 (CLP):

Classification in accordance with regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)	Evaluation method used
Eye Dam. 1, H318	Classification according to calculation procedure.

The following phrases represent the posted Hazard Class and Risk Category Code (GHS/CLP) of the product and the constituents (specified in Section 2 and 3).

H302 Harmful if swallowed.  
 H312 Harmful in contact with skin.  
 H315 Causes skin irritation.  
 H318 Causes serious eye damage.  
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.  
 H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Eye Dam. — Serious eye damage  
 Acute Tox. — Acute toxicity - oral  
 Acute Tox. — Acute toxicity - dermal  
 Acute Tox. — Acute toxicity - inhalation  
 Skin Irrit. — Skin irritation  
 Aquatic Chronic — Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic

### Any abbreviations and acronyms used in this document:

AC Article Categories  
 acc., acc. to according, according to  
 ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 ADR Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route (= European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)  
 AOEL Acceptable Operator Exposure Level  
 AOX Adsorbable organic halogen compounds  
 approx. approximately  
 Art., Art. no. Article number  
 ATE Acute Toxicity Estimate according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)  
 BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing, Germany)  
 BAuA Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (= Federal Institute for Occupational Health and Safety, Germany)  
 BCF Bioconcentration factor  
 BGV Berufsgenossenschaftliche Vorschrift (= Accident Prevention Regulation)  
 BHT Butylhydroxytoluol (= 2,6-Di-*t*-butyl-4-methyl-phenol)  
 BMGV Biological monitoring guidance value (EH40, UK)  
 BOD Biochemical oxygen demand  
 BSEF Bromine Science and Environmental Forum  
 bw body weight  
 CAS Chemical Abstracts Service  
 CEC Coordinating European Council for the Development of Performance Tests for Fuels, Lubricants and Other Fluids  
 CESIO Comité Européen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermédiaires Organiques  
 CIPAC Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council  
 CLP Classification, Labelling and Packaging (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures)  
 CMR carcinogenic, mutagenic, reproductive toxic  
 COD Chemical oxygen demand  
 CTFA Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association

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DMEL Derived Minimum Effect Level  
 DNEL Derived No Effect Level  
 DOC Dissolved organic carbon  
 DT50 Dwell Time - 50% reduction of start concentration  
 DVS Deutscher Verband für Schweißen und verwandte Verfahren e.V. (= German Association for Welding and Allied Processes)  
 dw dry weight  
 e.g. for example (abbreviation of Latin 'exempli gratia'), for instance  
 EC European Community  
 ECHA European Chemicals Agency  
 EEA European Economic Area  
 EEC European Economic Community  
 EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances  
 ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
 EN European Norms  
 EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency (United States of America)  
 ERC Environmental Release Categories  
 ES Exposure scenario  
 etc. et cetera  
 EU European Union  
 EWC European Waste Catalogue  
 Fax. Fax number  
 gen. general  
 GHS Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 GWP Global warming potential  
 HET-CAM Hen's Egg Test - Chorionallantoic Membrane  
 HGWP Halocarbon Global Warming Potential  
 IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 IATA International Air Transport Association  
 IBC Intermediate Bulk Container  
 IBC (Code) International Bulk Chemical (Code)  
 IC Inhibitory concentration  
 IMDG-code International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods  
 incl. including, inclusive  
 IUCLID International Uniform Chemical Information Database  
 LC lethal concentration  
 LC50 lethal concentration 50 percent kill  
 LCLo lowest published lethal concentration  
 LD Lethal Dose of a chemical  
 LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% kill  
 LDLo Lethal Dose Low  
 LOAEL Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOEC Lowest Observed Effect Concentration  
 LOEL Lowest Observed Effect Level  
 LQ Limited Quantities  
 MARPOL International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships  
 n.a. not applicable  
 n.av. not available  
 n.c. not checked  
 n.d.a. no data available  
 NIOSH National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (United States of America)  
 NOAEC No Observed Adverse Effective Concentration  
 NOAEL No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 NOEC No Observed Effect Concentration  
 NOEL No Observed Effect Level  
 ODP Ozone Depletion Potential  
 OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
 org. organic  
 PAH polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon  
 PBT persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic  
 PC Chemical product category  
 PE Polyethylene  
 PNEC Predicted No Effect Concentration  
 POCP Photochemical ozone creation potential

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II  
Revision date / version: 20.09.2017 / 0015  
Replacing version dated / version: 07.03.2017 / 0014  
Valid from: 20.09.2017  
PDF print date: 20.09.2017  
MOTOR OIL SAVER 300 mL  
Art.: 2020

ppm parts per million  
PROC Process category  
PTFE Polytetrafluorethylene  
REACH Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)  
REACH-IT List-No. 9xx-xxx-x No. is automatically assigned, e.g. to pre-registrations without a CAS No. or other numerical identifier. List Numbers do not have any legal significance, rather they are purely technical identifiers for processing a submission via REACH-IT.  
RID Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire de marchandises Dangereuses (= Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail)  
SADT Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature  
SAR Structure Activity Relationship  
SU Sector of use  
SVHC Substances of Very High Concern  
Tel. Telephone  
ThOD Theoretical oxygen demand  
TOC Total organic carbon  
TRGS Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (=Technical Regulations for Hazardous Substances)  
UN RTDG United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods  
VbF Verordnung über brennbare Flüssigkeiten (= Regulation for flammable liquids (Austria))  
VOC Volatile organic compounds  
vPvB very persistent and very bioaccumulative  
WEL-TWA, WEL-STEL WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period), WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) (EH40, UK).  
WHO World Health Organization  
wwt wet weight

The statements made here should describe the product with regard to the necessary safety precautions - they are not meant to guarantee definite characteristics - but they are based on our present up-to-date knowledge.  
No responsibility.

## 2020 MOTOR OIL SAVER 300ML

Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code:

Chemwatch: 47-8469

Issue Date: 12/10/2015

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Print Date: 28/11/2016

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

S.GHS.USA.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

#### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	2020 MOTOR OIL SAVER 300ML
<b>Synonyms</b>	Item No. 2020
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Additive.
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### SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

##### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

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

##### NFPA 704 diamond



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

<b>Classification</b>	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Serious Eye Damage Category 1
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#### Label elements

<b>GHS label elements</b>	
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<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>DANGER</b>
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#### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H227</b>	Combustible liquid
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.

#### Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**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.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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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
112-07-2	1-10	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate
69011-36-5	3-<5	tridecanol, branched, ethoxylated

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

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

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

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

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

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
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<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> </p> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <p>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  phosphorus oxides (PO<sub>x</sub>)  sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>)  other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>May emit poisonous fumes.  May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
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## 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	2-Butoxyethyl acetate	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Hemolysis
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	2-Butoxyethyl acetate, Butyl Cellosolve® acetate, Butyl glycol acetate, EGBEA, Ektasolve EB® acetate, Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	33 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	Butoxyethanol acetate, 2-; (Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate)	20 ppm	20 ppm	73 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	Not Available	Not Available
tridecanol, branched, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

2020 MOTOR OIL SAVER 300ML

Material	CPI
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## 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 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear yellow liquid with characteristic odour; not miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	<b>Liquid</b>	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	<b>0.896</b>
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	1299



Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	76	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	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

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives . Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. 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	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

2020 MOTOR OIL SAVER 300ML	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7012.4 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
tridecanol, branched, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1080 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): irritant *
		Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *

**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

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ACETATE	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow. Following absorption, ethylene glycol is distributed throughout the body according to total body water. In most mammalian species, including humans, ethylene glycol is initially metabolised by alcohol.</p> <p>For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates.</p> <p>EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers.</p> <p><b>Acute Toxicity:</b> Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing with decreasing</p>
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	molecular weight. mae
<b>TRIDECANOL, BRANCHED, ETHOXYLATED</b>	Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed. * [BASF Canada]

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 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

### Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	LC50	96	Fish	41.186mg/L	3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	EC50	48	Crustacea	=37mg/L	1
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.228mg/L	3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	EC0	48	Crustacea	=10mg/L	1

#### 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
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	LOW	LOW

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	LOW (BCF = 3.2)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	LOW (KOC = 10)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
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**Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

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

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

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

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ACETATE(112-07-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

- US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)
- US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)
- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
- US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

**TRIDECANOL, BRANCHED, ETHOXYLATED(69011-36-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

**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	Yes
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

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

None Reported

**State Regulations**

**US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

None Reported

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (tridecanol, branched, ethoxylated; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (tridecanol, branched, ethoxylated)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	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

Continued...

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**2020 MOTOR OIL SAVER 300ML**

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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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