Toro Hypr-Oil 500

Toro Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **5198-38** Issue Date: **14/01/2026** Version No: **3.1.1.3** Print Date: **14/01/2026**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Toro Hypr-Oil 500 (Unifilm 15W 50)
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Part Number/s: 114-4713, 114-4714, 114-4715

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

Relevant identified uses	Automotive Lubricant.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Toro Australia
Address	53 Howards Road, Beverley, South Australia 5009, Australia
Telephone	1300 867 628
Website	www.toro.com.au
Email	info.au.toro.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	State EPA
Emergency telephone numbers	000 (Police, Fire, Ambulance)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Poisons Information 131 126

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
[1] Classification	Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

GHS label elements	
Signal Word	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	5-10	proprietary engine oil additive
64742-65-0.	1-5	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)
64742-55-8.	1-5	paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)
64742-54-7.	1-5	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)
Not Available	1-5	automotive gear oil additive, mixture
Not Available	1-5	severely treated base oil
113706-15-3	1-5	zinc O, O-bis (sec-butyl & isooctyl) dithiophosphate

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	▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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. ‣ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ‣ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
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). ‣ May emit acrid smoke. ‣ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: • carbon dioxide (CO_2) • sulfur oxides (SOx) • other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. • May emit poisonous fumes. • May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	‣ Remove all ignition sources. ‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ‣ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ‣ Wipe up.
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. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‣ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

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** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
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. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

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

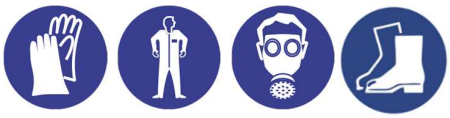
Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Pump oil; (petroleum distillates, solvent de-waxed heavy paraffinic	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
proprietary engine oil additive	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
automotive gear oil additive, mixture	Not Available	Not Available
severely treated base oil	Not Available	Not Available
zinc O,O-bis (sec-butyl & isooctyl) dithiophosphate	Not Available	Not Available

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	◦ Safety glasses with side shields. ◦ Chemical goggles. ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 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. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C. apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

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

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

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not
properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear amber liquid with characteristic odour, does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.9
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)**	18.6 @ 100 deg C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	221	**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 Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

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.
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 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	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the bloodstream, though, 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. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Toro Hypr-Oil 500	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (None) LD50: 2448 mg/kg [2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (None) LC50: 9 mg/l [2]	
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [1]	
paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3.9 mg/L/4hr [2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [1]	
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l/4hr [1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [1]	
zinc O, O-bis (sec-butyl & isooctyl) dithiophosphate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

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*

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	* Q8 MSDS
ZINC O, O-BIS (SEC-BUTYL & ISOOCTYL) DITHIOPHOSPHATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Dithiophosphate alkyl esters is corrosive and toxic to the tissues on skin or oral exposure depending on its concentration. Symptoms included diarrhoea, skin and gastrointestinal irritation, lethargy, reduced food intake, staining about the nose and eye; occasionally, there was drooping of the eyelid, hair standing up, inco-ordination and salivation. Toxicity is reduced following inhalation (due to vapour pressure and high viscosity). It may produce reproductive, developmental and genetic toxicity on experimental animals, but no substantive data is available to establish effect on humans.

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since: • The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and • The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; • Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; • The potential toxicity of *residual base oils* is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. • The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Mutagenicity and carcinogenicity testing of residual oils has been negative, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components, or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size.
PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	For highly and severely refined distillate base oils: In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from “non-irritating” to “moderately irritating” when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative. The effects of repeated exposure vary by species; in animals, effects to the testes and lung have been observed, as well as the formation of granulomas. In animals, these substances have not been found to cause reproductive toxicity or significant increases in birth defects.
PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & ZINC O, O-BIS (SEC-BUTYL & ISOOCTYL) DITHIOPHOSPHATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	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.

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 available to make classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1

paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1
Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ **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
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE) (64742-65-0.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) (64742-55-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) (64742-54-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

ZINC O, O-BIS (SEC-BUTYL & ISOOCTYL) DITHIOPHOSPHATE (113706-15-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe); zinc O,O-bis(sec-butyl & isooctyl) dithiophosphate; paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe))
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (zinc O, O-bis (sec-butyl & isooctyl) dithiophosphate)
Japan - ENCS	N (paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe))
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
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.

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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