



Nulon Heavy-Duty Diesel Engine Treatment (Nulon Heavy-Duty Diesel Engine Treatment)

Nulon Products

Chemwatch: 41786

Version No: 6.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

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Initial Date: Not Available

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Nulon Heavy-Duty Diesel Engine Treatment (Nulon Heavy-Duty Diesel Engine Treatment)
Synonyms	lubricant
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Lubricant.
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Nulon Products
Address	17 Yulong Close Moorebank 2170 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9608 7800
Fax	+61 2 9601 4700
Website	Not Available
Email	msds@nulon.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3
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	Not Applicable
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Hazard statement(s)

H402	Harmful to aquatic life
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response**Precautionary statement(s) Storage****Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not avail.	30-60	<u>mineral oil</u> (solvent refined)
Not Available	30-60	additives, unregulated
9002-84-0	1-10	<u>polytetrafluoroethylene</u>
Not Available	1-10	performance additives
Not Available	1	dye
		NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

(solvent refined) NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

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	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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

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

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- ▶ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
- ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ 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 (CO₂)hydrogen chloridephosgeneoether pyrolysis products typical of burning organic materialMay emit poisonous fumes.May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- Slippery when spilt.
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
 - ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
 - ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
 - ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
 - ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
 - ▶ Wipe up.
 - ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills

- Slippery when spilt.
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
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.
 - ▶ Increase ventilation.
 - ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.
 - ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
 - ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
 - ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
 - ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
 - ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
 - ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>For polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and other related polyfluorinated polymers: Avoid storage with strong oxidising agents, tetrafluoroethylene, hexafluoroethylene, perfluoroisobutylene, carbonyl fluoride and hydrogen fluoride.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	mineral oil	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
polytetrafluoroethylene	Polytetrafluoroethylene; (Teflon)	0.3 mg/m3	3.3 mg/m3	20 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
mineral oil	Not Available	Not Available
additives, unregulated	Not Available	Not Available
polytetrafluoroethylene	Not Available	Not Available
performance additives	Not Available	Not Available
dye	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:


ClassOSF Description

A 550 Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities

B 26-550As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted

- C 1-26 As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
 D 0.18-1 10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
 E <0.18 As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested
 Odour Safety Factor(OSF) OSF=0.001 (polytetrafluoroethylene)

Exposure controls

	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.</p> <p>An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>																				
<p style="text-align: center;">Appropriate engineering controls</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="360 741 1490 1070"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="360 1128 1490 1319"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
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<p style="text-align: center;">Personal protection</p>																					
<p style="text-align: center;">Eye and face protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 																				
<p style="text-align: center;">Skin protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>																				
<p style="text-align: center;">Hands/feet protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 																				
<p style="text-align: center;">Body protection</p>	<p>See Other protection below</p>																				
<p style="text-align: center;">Other protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. 																				

- ▶ Barrier cream.
- ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
- ▶ Eye wash unit.

Thermal hazards 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:

Nulon Heavy-Duty Diesel Engine Treatment (Nulon Heavy-Duty Diesel Engine Treatment) Not Available

Material	CPI
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* 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 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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Opaque viscous liquid; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
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)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>Limited evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by inhalation.</p> <p>Fumes from burning PTFE-containing materials are irritating to the upper respiratory tract and may be harmful if exposure is prolonged. When heated for a long time a very small amount of hydrogen fluoride, carbonyl fluoride and perfluoroisobutylene is generated. The higher the temperature the greater is the decomposition rate.</p> <p>Symptoms of exposure to hydrogen fluoride and carbonyl fluoride include burning sensation, cough, dizziness, headache, labored breathing, nausea, shortness of breathe, sore throat and vomiting. Symptoms may be delayed. These substances are corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Inhalation may produce lung oedema. Prolonged exposures may produce hypocalcaemia High exposures may be fatal. Medical observation is indicated in the event of such exposures. Symptoms of exposure to perfluoroisobutylene include cough, shortness of breathe, sore throat. Symptoms may be delayed. Symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and may be aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, or by the doctor authorised by him/ her, should be considered.</p> <p>Overheated or burnt PTFE evolves highly irritating and corrosive hydrogen fluoride gas with small amounts of highly toxic carbonyl fluoride. Polymer decomposition starts at 400 deg. C. with rapid degradation at 540 deg. C.. Decomposition products are complex.</p> <p>Solutions of hydrogen fluoride gas in mucous fluids form highly corrosive hydrofluoric acid so that inhalation of decomposition products can cause symptoms of choking, coughing and severe eye, nose and throat irritation. After a symptomless period of 1-2 days, exposed individuals may experience a set of symptoms described as "polymer fume fever"; this is a temporary flu-like illness with fever, chills and, sometimes, a cough and difficult breathing which lasts for approximately 24 hours.</p> <p>Inhalation or skin contact with carbonyl fluoride vapour may cause irritation with discomfort and rash. In addition, carbonyl fluoride vapours may produce eye corrosion with corneal and conjunctival ulceration, nose and throat irritation, or temporary irritation of the lungs producing cough discomfort, difficult breathing and shortness of breath.</p> <p>Individuals with pre-existing lung diseases may have increased susceptibility to the toxic effects of thermal decomposition products.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Limited evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by swallowing.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Limited evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by skin contact.</p> <p>The material may produce mild skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ produces mild inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▶ produces significant, but mild, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (non allergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p>
Eye	<p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
Chronic	<p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.</p> <p>Principal route of exposure is by skin contact; lesser exposures include inhalation of fumes from hot oils, oil mists or droplets. Prolonged contact with mineral oils carries with it the risk of skin conditions such as oil folliculitis, eczematous dermatitis, pigmentation of the face (melanosis) and warts on the sole of the foot (plantar warts). With highly refined mineral oils no appreciable systemic effects appear to result through skin absorption.</p> <p>Exposure to oil mists frequently elicits respiratory conditions, such as asthma; the provoking agent is probably an additive. High oil mist concentrations may produce lipid pneumonia although clinical evidence is equivocal. In animals exposed to concentrations of 100 mg/m³ oil mist, for periods of 12 to 26 months, the activity of lung and serum alkaline phosphatase enzyme was raised; 5 mg/m³ oil mist did not produce this response. These enzyme changes are sensitive early indicators of</p>

lung damage. Workers exposed to vapours of mineral oil and kerosene for 5 to 35 years showed an increased prevalence of slight basal lung fibrosis.

Nulon Heavy-Duty Diesel Engine Treatment (Nulon Heavy-Duty Diesel Engine Treatment)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
mineral oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
polytetrafluoroethylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1250 mg/kg ^[2]	Nil reported * [Manufacturer]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

MINERAL OIL	<p>Toxicity and Irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils are related to chemical components and vary as does the composition and source of the original crude.</p> <p>A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a period of years. This risk has been attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (typified by benz[a]pyrene).</p> <p>Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.</p>
POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE	<p>For perfluorinated carbons (PFCs):</p> <p>PFCs are inert fluids composed of a complex combination of organic compounds resulting from the distillation of electrochemically fluorinated (ECF) compounds. This class consists of branched, linear and cyclic perfluorinated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5-C18 and boiling in the range of approximately 25 C-255 C (77 F-491 F). Perfluorinated amine and ether compounds may also be present</p> <p>Acute oral and inhalation toxicity tests with perfluoroalkanes show no toxicity at any dose tested, and even extremely high-dose intraperitoneal injection resulted in no lethality. In contrast, perfluoroalkenes (such as octafluorocyclopentene, perfluoroisobutylene, hexafluoropropene) have shown evidence of inhalation toxicity, in some cases, extreme.</p> <p>PFCs are among the least toxic of all known organic chemicals. PFCs don't oxidise or hydrolyse. They have no functional reactive groups. PFCs owe their low toxicity to the combination of the following properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chemical inertness ▶ Low solubility in biological media (blood, cell membranes, etc.) ▶ High volatility ▶ Resistance to biological activation (reductive and oxidative metabolism) <p>Because PFCs are chemically inert, if inhaled and absorbed they do not react chemically with any biological molecules; they simply partition between blood and various organs and tissues.</p> <p>As PFCs have limited ability to dissolve in biological media, they do not reach appreciable concentrations in the tissues of air-exposed animals. As PFCs are highly volatile chemicals and have high air-blood partition coefficients, any fluorochemical remaining after exposure will be rapidly eliminated in the breath. Consequently, all such PFCs have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Very high rodent LC50s (very low acute toxicity) ▶ Very high cardiac sensitisation EC50s (very low toxicity) <p>In fact, most PFCs do not induce narcosis (sleep) or cardiac sensitisation at maximum achievable concentration (saturation). Inhalation exposure at levels up to 50,000 ppm for thirteen weeks produced no effects in rats, nor did oral exposure for thirty days at 2,000 mg/kg/day.</p> <p>All PFCs that have undergone evaluation by the ACGIH or WEEL committees in the US have been granted an exposure guideline of 1000 ppm (8-hr TWA). NASA has evaluated the toxicity information associated with PFCs including those that can be used as heat transfer agents and fire extinguishing agents in spacecraft and has established a Space Maximum Allowable Concentration (SMAC) of 11,000 ppm for up to 180 days (24 hours/day)</p> <p>PFCs are neutral molecules and because they are maximally fluorinated, they cannot undergo biological oxidation-reduction reactions to form reactive aldehydes, acid fluorides, radicals or acids that have been associated with several types of toxicity.</p> <p>Genetic toxicity: As PFCs are not reactive directly with biological tissue and PFCs cannot form reactive metabolites, these fluorochemicals have tested negative in bacterial mutagenicity assays. Ames testing showed no genotoxicity.</p> <p>Hydrofluoroethers and hydrofluoropolyethers are highly fluorinated ethers having properties intermediate between the perfluoroethers and hydrocarbon ethers. They are low in toxicity, nonflammable, with densities of 1.4-1.7 g/cm³, surface tensions of 13-16 dyn/cm and low kinematic viscosity. The hydrofluoropolyethers are used as heat-transfer fluids. The hydrofluoroethers are used as heat-transfer fluids as well as precision cleaning solvents and solvents for specialty applications such as coating deposition.</p> <p>Perfluorinated compounds are potent peroxisome proliferators and were found to induce 8-hydroxydeoxyguanosine in the liver of treated rats.</p> <p>The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited, cytoplasmic</p>

organelles that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi and protozoa. Peroxisome proliferators include certain hypolipidaemic drugs, phthalate ester plasticisers, industrial solvents, herbicides, food flavours, leukotriene D4 antagonists and hormones. Numerous studies in rats and mice have demonstrated the hepatocarcinogenic effects of peroxisome proliferators, and these compounds have been unequivocally established as carcinogens. However it is generally conceded that compounds inducing proliferation in rats and mice have little, if any, effect on human liver except at very high doses or extreme conditions of exposure. 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 required to make classification available
✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
mineral oil	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
additives, unregulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polytetrafluoroethylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
performance additives	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dye	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
polytetrafluoroethylene	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polytetrafluoroethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.2142)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
polytetrafluoroethylene	LOW (KOC = 106.8)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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

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

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

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

POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE(9002-84-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (mineral oil)
Canada - DSL	N (mineral oil)
Canada - NDSL	N (polytetrafluoroethylene; mineral oil)
China - IECSC	N (mineral oil)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (polytetrafluoroethylene; 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:	<i>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)</i>

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 (M)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.

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