Mopar - MaxPro+ Full Synthetic Automotive Engine Oil - 0W20 (SQ/GF-7)

Mopar(FCA US LLC Service & Customer Care Division)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Version No: **9.11**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements

Initial Date: **03/29/2020**
Revision Date: **08/18/2025**
Print Date: **11/02/2026**
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Mopar - MaxPro+ Full Synthetic Automotive Engine Oil - 0W20 (SQ/GF-7)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	001E9381, 68523994AA, 68523994CA, 68524119AA, 68524119CA, 68524013AA, 68524013CA, 68524969AA, 68524972AA, 68633184AA, 68633185AA, 68524013AB, 68524013CB, 68524969AB, 68524969CB, 68523994AB, 68523994CB, 68524972AB, 68524972CB
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Engine oil

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

Registered company name	**Mopar(FCA US LLC Service & Customer Care Division)**	**Mopar (FCA US LLC Service & Customer Care Division)**
Address	26311 Lawrence Avenue, Center Line Michigan 48015 United States	26311 Lawerence Avenue, Center Line Michigan 48015 United States
Telephone	1-800-846-6727	1-800-846-6727
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	Not Available	Not Available
Email	moparsds@fcagroup.com	moparsds@fcagroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**CHEMTREC**	**CHEMTREC**
Emergency telephone number(s)	+1 703-741-5970	+1 703-741-5970
Other emergency telephone number(s)	248-512-8002	248-512-8002

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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 and White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Non hazardous

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable

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Signal word	**Not Applicable**

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.
Used oil may contain harmful impurities.
Not classified as flammable but will burn.
The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.
Under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency, this product does not meet the definition of a hazardous chemical when evaluated according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	0-90	Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) * contains one or more of the following CAS-numbers: 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-65-0, 68037-01-4, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 8042-47-5, 848301-69-9, 68649-12-7, 151006-60-9, 163149-28-8. (Contains <3% (w/w) DMSO extract, according to IP346)
36878-20-3	1-3	Alkaryl amine
4259-15-8	not specified	zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate
68784-31-6	not specified	zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate
64742-65-0	not specified	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic
64742-55-8	not specified	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic - baseoil
64742-54-7	not specified	Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic (649-467-00-8)

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

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ 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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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SECTION 5 Fire-fighting 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 substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. • Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. • Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. • 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 irritating/ toxic fumes. • May emit acrid smoke. • Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

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. • Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
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. • 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 SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	• Avoid skin 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 SDS. • Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Continued...

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. ‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

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	‣ Sulfides are incompatible with acids, diazo and azo compounds, halocarbons, isocyanates, aldehydes, alkali metals, nitrides, hydrides, and other strong reducing agents. ‣ Many reactions of sulfides with these materials generate heat and in many cases hydrogen gas. ‣ Many sulfide compounds may liberate hydrogen sulfide upon reaction with an acid. None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)-Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)-Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D - Substances with No Established RELs
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)-Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)-Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D - Substances with No Established RELs
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic - baseoil	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic (649-467-00-8)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic - baseoil	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3

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Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic (649-467-00-8)	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Alkaryl amine	Not Available	Not Available
zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate	Not Available	Not Available
zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate	Not Available	Not Available
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic - baseoil	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic (649-467-00-8)	2,500 mg/m3	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.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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.

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.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

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

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.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- 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].

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material 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. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

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	Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. ‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ‣ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ P.V.C apron. ‣ Barrier cream. ‣ Skin cleansing cream. ‣ Eye wash unit.

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)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Amber

Physical state	Liquid at room temperature	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.8368
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	>6
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	>320
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (mm2/s)**	45.30
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>280	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	235	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	10	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.0005	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Negligible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available

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Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**	Not Available
Particle Size	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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	The material is not expected to produce adverse health effects or respiratory irritation following inhalation and is not classified for respiratory irritation under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be implemented in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	The material is not classified as a skin irritant under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. 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	This material causes serious eye irritation.
Chronic	The product is not classified as causing specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. Nevertheless, exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Mopar - MaxPro+ Full Synthetic Automotive Engine Oil - 0W20 (SQ/GF-7)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
Alkaryl amine	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000<5000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2900 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/l4h[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic - baseoil	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/l4h[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic (649-467-00-8)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/l4h[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	

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***

ALKARYL AMINE	Heating of substituted diphenylamines may generate vapours which can irritate the eyes and airways. Drying of skin and mucous membranes leading to irritation may occur with prolonged or repeated contact. Overexposure may cause skin and airway irritation with dizziness and flu-like symptoms. All show a slight to very low order of toxicity following oral or topical administration. There is very low potential to cause gene mutations.
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT PARAFFINIC - BASEOIL	*Q8 MSDS
ZINC BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)DITHIOPHOSPHATE & ZINC BIS(SEC-BUTYL AND 1,3-DIMETHYLBUTYL) DITHIOPHOSPHATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. 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.
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), SOLVENT-DEWAXED HEAVY PARAFFINIC & DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT PARAFFINIC - BASEOIL	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 cancer-causing and mutation-causing 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. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size. Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities. Numerous tests have shown that a lubricating base oil s mutagenic and carcinogenic potential correlates with its 3-7 ring polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) content, and the level of DMSO extractables (e.g. IP346 assay), both characteristics that are directly related to the degree/conditions of processing. For unrefined and mildly refined distillate base oils: Acute toxicity: Animal testing showed high semilethal doses of >5000 mg/kg body weight and >2 g/kg body weight for exposure by swallowing or skin contact, respectively. The same material was also reported to be moderately irritating to skin, while not being sensitizing. Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing showed that repeat dose toxicity was mild to moderate to the skin. Reproductive / developmental toxicity: No studies on developmental toxicity or reproduction are available. Animal testing shows that high doses may reduce the body weight of both the mother and the foetus, and increase the rate of soft tissue malformations. Genetic toxicity: These oils have been found to cause mutations. Cancer-causing potential: The general conclusion that can be drawn from animal testing is that these oils may potentially cause skin cancer; however, they have not been found to be associated with an increase in tumours elsewhere in the body. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: **CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS**.

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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✓ ***– Data available to make classification***

Continued...

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Mopar - MaxPro+ Full Synthetic Automotive Engine Oil - 0W20 (SQ/GF-7)

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Alkaryl amine

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	600mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.001mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	870mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Crustacea	<10mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	>0.001mg/l	2

zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	<1mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	11.5mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-5mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	46mg/l	2

zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	46mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	2

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>1mg/l	1

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic - baseoil

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>1mg/l	1

Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic (649-467-00-8)

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>1mg/l	1

Legend: ***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data 8. User defined data***

Sulfide ion is very toxic to aquatic life, threshold concentration for fresh or saltwater fish is 0.5ppm. The product therefore is very toxic to aquatic life. The major decomposition product, hydrogen sulfide, is damaging to vegetation at 5ppm for 24 hours
Studies on various thiophosphates indicated complete mineralization within three weeks by acclimation. A water stability study demonstrated the nature of hydrolysis involves the attack of water molecule on the phosphorus ester involving P-O bond fission. .
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
Alkaryl amine	LOW (LogKOW = 12.24)
zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate	LOW (LogKOW = 10.51)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

Continued...

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. ▸ **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 Management Authority for disposal. ▸ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

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

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) * contains one or more of the following CAS-numbers: 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-65-0, 68037-01-4, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 8042-47-5, 848301-69- 9, 68649-12-7, 151006-60-9, 163149-28-8. (Contains <3% (w/w) DMSO extract, according to IP346)	Not Applicable
Alkaryl amine	Not Applicable
zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate	Not Applicable
zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate	Not Applicable
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	Not Applicable
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic - baseoil	Not Applicable
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic (649-467-00-8)	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) * contains one or more of the following CAS-numbers: 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-65-0, 68037-01-4, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 8042-47-5, 848301-69- 9, 68649-12-7, 151006-60-9, 163149-28-8.	Not Applicable

Continued...

Product name	Ship Type
(Contains <3% (w/w) DMSO extract, according to IP346)	
Alkaryl amine	Not Applicable
zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate	Not Applicable
zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate	Not Applicable
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	Not Applicable
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic - baseoil	Not Applicable
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic (649-467-00-8)	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Alkaryl amine is found on the following regulatory lists

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

zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic - baseoil is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic (649-467-00-8) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Continued...

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	Yes

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

None Reported

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic, Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic (649-467-00-8)**, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Canada - NDSL	No (Alkaryl amine; zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate; zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate; Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic - baseoil; Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic (649-467-00-8))
China - IECSC	Yes
Colombia - Colombia National Industrial Chemicals Inventory	No (Alkaryl amine; zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate; zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate; Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic - baseoil; Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic (649-467-00-8))
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	No (zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (Alkaryl amine; zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate; zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate; Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic - baseoil)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (Alkaryl amine; zinc bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiophosphate; zinc bis(sec-butyl and 1,3-dimethylbutyl) dithiophosphate; Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic - baseoil; Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic (649-467-00-8))
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	08/18/2025
Initial Date	03/29/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.11	08/18/2025	Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (Respirator), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms

Other information

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
- ES: Exposure Standard
- 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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

Continued...

- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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end of SDS