



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Multilube

According to the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practise, 2021.

#### SECTION 1: Identification: Product identifier and chemical identity

##### Product identifier

**Product name** Multilube

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

**Application** Lubricant.

**Uses advised against** For professional use only. This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified uses above.

##### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

**Supplier** Autosmart Australia  
 11 Darrambal Close  
 Rathmines  
 NSW 2283  
 Australia  
[www.autosmartaustralia.com.au](http://www.autosmartaustralia.com.au)  
 Tel: 02 49 75 14 88 (Mon to Fri, 08:00 - 16:00 AEST) (General Information. Transport Information. Mild Medical Information)  
[autosmart@autosmartaustralia.com.au](mailto:autosmart@autosmartaustralia.com.au)

**Contact Person** Mr. Russell Butler

##### Emergency telephone number

**Emergency telephone** NCEC - For Chemical Emergency Support ONLY (spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident), Call NCEC at 18000 74234 (toll free 24Hrs) - when calling please quote "AUTOSMART 29003-NCEC"

Local number +61 2 8 014 4558

General Information. Transport Information. Mild medical Information:-

Tel: 02 49 75 14 88 (Mon to Fri, 08:00 - 16:00 AEST)

**National emergency telephone number** Poison Information Hotline: 13 11 26

#### SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

**Physical hazards** Flam. Liq. 2 - H225

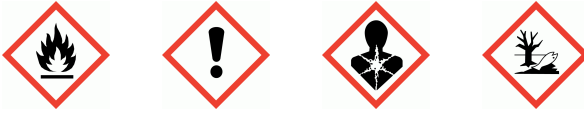
**Health hazards** Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Repr. 2 - H361f STOT RE 2 - H373 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

**Environmental hazards** Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

##### Label elements

## Multilube

### Hazard pictograms



### Signal word

DANGER

### Hazard statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
 H315 Causes skin irritation.  
 H361f Suspected of damaging fertility.  
 H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary statements

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. - No smoking.  
 P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray.  
 P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
 P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.  
 P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.  
 P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
 P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

### Supplemental label information

AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

### Contains

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH, n-hexane

### Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative).

## SECTION 3: Composition and information on ingredients

### Mixtures

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH	30<60%
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CAS number: 64742-89-8

### Classification

Flam. Liq. 2 - H225  
 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304  
 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

## Multilube

<b>n-hexane</b>	<b>15&lt;20%</b>
CAS number: 110-54-3	
Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
<b>Classification</b>	
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225	
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315	
Repr. 2 - H361f	
STOT SE 3 - H336	
STOT RE 2 - H373	
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	
Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411	

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### Description of first aid measures

<b>General information</b>	Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Rinse with water.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
<b>Protection of first aiders</b>	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

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

<b>General information</b>	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
<b>Inhalation</b>	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Dryness of mouth and throat. Coughing, chest tightness, feeling of chest pressure. Overexposure to organic solvents may depress the central nervous system, causing dizziness and intoxication and, at very high concentrations, unconsciousness and death. Congestion of the lungs may occur, producing severe shortness of breath.

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<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Redness. Irritating to skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation.
<b><u>Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed</u></b>	
<b>Notes for the doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically.

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

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

**Specific hazards** Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard. Contains Hydrocarbons. The product is immiscible with water and will spread on the water surface.

**Hazardous combustion products** Hydrocarbons. Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

#### Advice for firefighters

**Protective actions during firefighting** Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to Australia/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 4967 (for clothing) AS/NZS 1801 (for helmets), AS/NZS 4821 (for protective boots), AS/NZS 1801 (for protective gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

**Hazchem Code** 3YE

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

**Personal precautions** No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Evacuate area. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated.

#### Environmental precautions

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**Environmental precautions** Immiscible with water. Aquatic toxicity is unlikely to occur. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment. Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Methods for cleaning up** Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Use only non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Do not allow material to enter confined spaces, due to the risk of explosion. Approach the spillage from upwind. Small Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dangerous for the environment. Do not empty into drains. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

### Reference to other sections

**Reference to other sections** For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage, including how the chemical may be safely used

### Precautions for safe handling

**Usage precautions** Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours may accumulate on the floor and in low-lying areas. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Suspected of damaging fertility. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers.

### **Advice on general occupational hygiene**

Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

## Multilube

<b>Storage precautions</b>	Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with local regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth container and transfer equipment to eliminate sparks from static electricity. Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.
<b>Storage class</b>	Flammable liquid storage.
<b>Specific end use(s)</b>	
<b>Specific end use(s)</b>	The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

#### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

##### n-hexane

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 20 ppm 72 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH (CAS: 64742-89-8)

**Ingredient comments** No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

#### Exposure controls

##### Protective equipment



##### Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilating equipment.

##### Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337. Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Tight-fitting safety glasses.

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<b>Hand protection</b>	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. The choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. When used with mixtures, the protection time of gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Gloves made from the following material may provide suitable chemical protection: Nitrile rubber. Thickness: >0.2mm The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 0.5 hours. Glove thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. Repeated exposure to chemicals will degrade the ability of the glove to provide resistance to chemicals. Specific work environments and material handling practices may vary, therefore safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Use thin cotton gloves inside natural rubber gloves if there is an allergy risk to natural rubber.
<b>Other skin and body protection</b>	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.
<b>Hygiene measures</b>	Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and complies with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716.
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Colourless.
<b>Odour</b>	Sweetish.
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Initial boiling point and range</b>	66 -115°C
<b>Flash point</b>	< - 20°C Closed cup.

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<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not available.
<b>Flammability Limit - Lower(%)</b>	Lower flammable/explosive limit: 1 % Upper flammable/explosive limit: 7.5 %
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	15 kPa @ 20°C
<b>Vapour density</b>	~ 3.1
<b>Relative density</b>	~ 0.780 @ 20°C
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Immiscible with water.
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	log Pow: ~ 4
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	350°C
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Comments</b>	Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures. Information given is applicable to the major ingredient.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	90
<b>Volatile organic compound</b>	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 68 %.

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See the other subsections of this section for further details.
<b>Stability</b>	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	The following materials may react strongly with the product: Oxidising agents.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, drill, grind or otherwise expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
<b>Materials to avoid</b>	Oxidising materials. Acids - oxidising.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### Information on toxicological effects

##### Acute toxicity - oral

**Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Animal data** Irritating.



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### Serious eye damage/irritation

**Serious eye damage/irritation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Respiratory sensitisation

**Respiratory sensitisation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Skin sensitisation

**Skin sensitisation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Genotoxicity - in vitro** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Carcinogenicity

**Carcinogenicity** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### **IARC carcinogenicity**

None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

### Reproductive toxicity

**Reproductive toxicity - fertility** Suspected of damaging fertility.

### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

**STOT - single exposure** Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

**STOT - repeated exposure** STOT RE 2 - H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Aspiration hazard

**Aspiration hazard** Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.

### **General information**

May damage fertility. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

### **Inhalation**

A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Dryness of mouth and throat. Coughing, chest tightness, feeling of chest pressure. Overexposure to organic solvents may depress the central nervous system, causing dizziness and intoxication and, at very high concentrations, unconsciousness and death. Congestion of the lungs may occur, producing severe shortness of breath.

### **Ingestion**

May cause irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.

### **Skin Contact**

Redness. Irritating to skin.

### **Eye contact**

A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation.

### **Route of exposure**

Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

### **Target Organs**

No specific target organs known.

### Toxicological information on ingredients.

#### SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH

##### Acute toxicity - oral

**Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

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### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Animal data** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Serious eye damage/irritation

**Serious eye damage/irritation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Respiratory sensitisation

**Respiratory sensitisation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Skin sensitisation

**Skin sensitisation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Genotoxicity - in vitro** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Carcinogenicity

**Carcinogenicity** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

**IARC carcinogenicity** None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

### Reproductive toxicity

**Reproductive toxicity - fertility** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

**Reproductive toxicity - development** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

**STOT - single exposure** Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

**STOT - repeated exposure** Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.

### Aspiration hazard

**Aspiration hazard** Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.

### **General information**

The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

### **Inhalation**

No specific symptoms known.

### **Ingestion**

Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.

### **Skin Contact**

No specific symptoms known.

### **Eye contact**

No specific symptoms known.

### **Route of exposure**

Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

### **Target Organs**

No specific target organs known.

## Multilube

### n-hexane

<b>Other health effects</b>	There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.
<b><u>Acute toxicity - oral</u></b>	
<b>Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Acute toxicity - dermal</u></b>	
<b>Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Acute toxicity - inhalation</u></b>	
<b>Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u></b>	
<b>Animal data</b>	Irritating.
<b><u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u></b>	
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Respiratory sensitisation</u></b>	
<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Skin sensitisation</u></b>	
<b>Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u></b>	
<b>Genotoxicity - in vitro</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Carcinogenicity</u></b>	
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b>IARC carcinogenicity</b>	None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.
<b><u>Reproductive toxicity</u></b>	
<b>Reproductive toxicity - fertility</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility.
<b>Reproductive toxicity - development</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	STOT SE 3 - H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>Target organs</b>	Central nervous system
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	STOT RE 2 - H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>Target organs</b>	Brain Central nervous system
<b><u>Aspiration hazard</u></b>	
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.

## Multilube

<b>General information</b>	May damage fertility. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
<b>Inhalation</b>	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect.
<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Redness. Irritating to skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation.
<b>Acute and chronic health hazards</b>	Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems. Prolonged or repeated exposure to vapours in high concentrations may cause the following adverse effects: Nausea, vomiting. Headache. Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems.
<b>Route of exposure</b>	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
<b>Target Organs</b>	Central nervous system

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

##### n-hexane

**Ecotoxicity** The product contains substances which are toxic to aquatic organisms and which may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Toxicity** Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

##### SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH

**Toxicity** Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

##### n-hexane

**Toxicity** Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

##### Acute aquatic toxicity

**Acute toxicity - fish** LC50, >: > 2.1 mg/l,

#### Persistence and degradability

**Persistence and degradability** The degradability of the product is not known. Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days.

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

##### SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH

**Persistence and degradability** The degradability of the product is not known.

##### n-hexane

## Multilube

**Persistence and degradability** The degradability of the product is not known.

### Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioaccumulative Potential** No data available on bioaccumulation.

**Partition coefficient** log Pow: ~ 4

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH

**Bioaccumulative Potential** No data available on bioaccumulation.

#### n-hexane

**Bioaccumulative Potential** The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances. BCF: ~ 200,

**Partition coefficient** log Pow: ~ 3.764

### Mobility in soil

**Mobility** The product is insoluble in water. Volatile liquid. The product contains organic solvents which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH

**Mobility** No data available.

#### n-hexane

**Mobility** The product is insoluble in water. Volatile liquid. The product contains organic solvents which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

**Adsorption/desorption coefficient** Water - Koc: ~ 150 @ °C

**Henry's law constant** ~ 1.83 atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol @ °C

### Other adverse effects

**Other adverse effects** None known.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH

**Other adverse effects** None known.

#### n-hexane

**Other adverse effects** None known.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

## Multilube

**General information** The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

**Disposal methods** Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Vapour from residual product may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of an explosion. Do not cut or weld used containers unless they have been thoroughly cleaned internally.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

**General** For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.

#### UN number

UN No. (ADG) 1268

UN No. (IMDG) 1268

UN No. (ICAO) 1268

#### UN proper shipping name

**Proper shipping name (ADG)** PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (CONTAINS SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH)

**Proper shipping name (IMDG)** PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (CONTAINS SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH)

**Proper shipping name (ICAO)** PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (CONTAINS SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH)

#### Transport hazard class(es)

ADG class 3

ADG classification code F1

ADG label 3

IMDG class 3

ICAO class/division 3

#### Transport labels



#### Packing group

ADG packing group II

## Multilube

IMDG packing group II

ICAO packing group II

### Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant



### Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

EmS F-E, S-E

Hazchem Code 3YE

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

<b>National regulations</b>	<p>The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).  National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets.  Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances.  Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment.  Guidance Note on the Interpretation of Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment.  National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances.  National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances.  National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances.  National Standard for the Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods.  National Code of Practice for the Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods.  Guidance Note for Placarding Stores for Dangerous Goods and Specified Hazardous Substances. Guidance Note for the Assessment of Health Risks Arising from Hazardous Substances in the Workplace.  National Standard for the Control of Major Hazard Facilities. National Code of Practice for the Control of Major Hazard Facilities.</p>
<b>Schedule (SUSMP)</b>	Schedule 5. Caution.

### Inventories

#### **Australia - AIC**

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

### SECTION 16: Any other relevant information

## Multilube

### Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

ADG: Australian dangerous goods code

IATA: International air transport association.

ICAO: Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air.

IMDG: International maritime dangerous goods.

CAS: Chemical abstracts service.

ATE: Acute toxicity estimate.

LC<sub>50</sub>: Lethal concentration to 50 % of a test population.

LD<sub>50</sub>: Lethal dose to 50% of a test population (median lethal dose).

EC<sub>50</sub>: 50% of maximal effective concentration.

PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance.

vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative.

### Classification abbreviations and acronyms

Flam. Liq. = Flammable liquid

Asp. Tox. = Aspiration hazard

Repr. = Reproductive toxicity

Skin Irrit. = Skin irritation

STOT RE = Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure

Aquatic Chronic = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)

### Training advice

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.

### Revision comments

NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.

### Issued by

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### Revision date

26/04/2023

### Revision

1

### SDS No.

22249

### SDS status

Approved.

### Hazard statements in full

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H361f Suspected of damaging fertility.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.