

# HyperDrive KX Gear Oil 85W-140 GL-5

## Certas Lubricant Solutions

Part Number: EGA49

Version No: 2.2

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Issue Date: 30/01/2025

Print Date: 30/01/2025

S.REACH.GB.EN

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

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

|                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Product name                  | HyperDrive KX Gear Oil 85W-140 GL-5 |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available                       |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                       |

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

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Chemical Product Category | PC24 Lubricants, greases, release products       |
| Relevant identified uses  | Use according to manufacturer's directions.      |
| Uses advised against      | No specific uses advised against are identified. |

#### 1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Certas Lubricant Solutions   |
| Address                 | 1st Floor, Allday House, Warrington Road, Birchwood, Warrington Cheshire Great Britain |
| Telephone               | 0800 685 685   |
| Fax                     | Not Available  |
| Website                 | Not Available  |
| Email                   | HSE.Sharedservice@certasenergy.co.uk   |

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Association / Organisation          | Certas Lubricants Solutions                   |
| Emergency telephone number(s)       | 0800 685 685 Mon – Fri 09:00 – 16:00 UK Time. |
| Other emergency telephone number(s) | Not Available                                 |

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1] | Non hazardous  |
| Legend:   | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 |

#### 2.2. Label elements

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | Not Applicable |
| Signal word         | Not Applicable |

#### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### Supplementary statement(s)

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| EUH208 | Contains (C12-14)tert-alkylamines*. May produce an allergic reaction. |
| EUH210 | Safety data sheet available on request.                               |

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

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**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

Not Applicable

Material contains (C12-14)tert-alkylamines\*.

**2.3. Other hazards**

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

**3.1.Substances**

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

**3.2.Mixtures**

| 1. CAS No<br>2.EC No<br>3.Index No<br>4.REACH No   | %<br>[weight] | Name                      | Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567   | SCL / M-Factor   | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|--|---------------|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 68955-53-3<br>2.273-279-1<br>3.Not Available<br>4.Not Available   | <1            | (C12-14)tert-alkylamines* | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H302, H311, H314, H317, H318, H330, H400, H410 [1] | SCL: Not Available<br><br>Acute M factor: 1<br><br>Chronic M factor: 1 | Not Available                     |
| <b>Legend:</b> 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties |               |                           |   |  |                                   |

**SECTION 4 First aid measures**

**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | If this product comes in contact with eyes:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | If skin contact occurs:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>                    |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>  |

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

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

**5.1. Extinguishing media**

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

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

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

**5.3. Advice for firefighters**

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul> |
|----------------------|--|

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|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit irritating/ toxic fumes.</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid smoke.</li> <li>▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.</li> </ul> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p> |
|------------------------------|---|

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures****6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**6.2. Environmental precautions**

See section 12

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

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul> |

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

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

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage****7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Safe handling</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul> |
| <b>Fire and explosion protection</b> | See section 5   |
| <b>Other information</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>  |

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b>   | None known   |
| <b>Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)</b>                             | Not Available  |
| <b>Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of</b> | Not Available  |

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7.3. Specific end use(s)  
See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

| Ingredient    | DNELs<br>Exposure Pattern Worker | PNECs<br>Compartment |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Not Available | Not Available                    | Not Available        |

\* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source        | Ingredient    | Material name | TWA           | STEL          | Peak          | Notes         |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available |

Not Applicable

| Ingredient                | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| (C12-14)tert-alkylamines* | Not Available | Not Available |

8.2. Exposure controls

| <b>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</b>  | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:<br/>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br/>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.<br/>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood - local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air) | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min) | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood - local control only |
|---|--|----------------------|------------|---|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant:  | Air Speed:   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)   | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)  | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).  | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| Lower end of the range  | Upper end of the range   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture   | 1: Disturbing room air currents  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only   | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| 3: Intermittent, low production.  | 3: High production, heavy use  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion   | 4: Small hood - local control only   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| <b>8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>   |   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. 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].</li> </ul>   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| <b>Skin protection</b>  | See Hand protection below  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |

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|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
|                         | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>· chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>· glove thickness and</li> <li>· dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 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.</li> <li>· 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.</li> <li>· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>· Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>· Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>· Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 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.</li> <li>· 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</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> |
| <b>Body protection</b>  | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>   |

**8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls**

See section 12

**SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

|   |                    |  |               |
|---|--------------------|--|---------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                     | Clear & Bright Oil |  |               |
| <b>Physical state</b>                                 | Liquid             | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>                        | 0.903         |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available      | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>             | Not Available |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                                | Not Available      | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>                      | Not Available |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                               | Not Available      | <b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>                      | Not Available |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>            | -18                | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                                     | 390.0         |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>   | Not Available      | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                            | Not Available |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                               | >200               | <b>Taste</b>   | Not Available |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                               | Not Available      | <b>Explosive properties</b>                                | Not Available |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                   | Not Applicable     | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                                | Not Available |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                      | Not Available      | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>                    | Not Available |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                      | Not Available      | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>                           | Not Available |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                          | Not Available      | <b>Gas group</b>   | Not Available |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                            | Immiscible         | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                               | Not Available |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                       | Not Available      | <b>VOC g/L</b>   | Not Available |
| <b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>                      | Not Available      | <b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>                              | Not Available |
| <b>Flame Height (cm)</b>                              | Not Available      | <b>Flame Duration (s)</b>                                  | Not Available |
| <b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b> | Not Available      | <b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</b> | Not Available |
| <b>Nanoform Solubility</b>                            | Not Available      | <b>Nanoform Particle Characteristics</b>                   | Not Available |
| <b>Particle Size</b>                                  | Not Available      |  |               |

Continued...

HyperDrive KX Gear Oil 85W-140 GL-5

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 10.1.Reactivity                          | See section 7.2  |
| 10.2. Chemical stability                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7.2  |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid                | See section 7.2  |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials             | See section 7.2  |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products   | See section 5.3  |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. 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 thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.         |
| Ingestion    | The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.  |
| Skin Contact | Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.<br>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. |
| Eye          | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).  |
| Chronic      | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.  |

|                                     |                 |                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| HyperDrive KX Gear Oil 85W-140 GL-5 | <b>TOXICITY</b> | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|                                     | Not Available   | Not Available     |

|                           |  |  |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| (C12-14)tert-alkylamines* | <b>TOXICITY</b>                                    | <b>IRRITATION</b>                      |
|                           | dermal (rat) LD50: 251 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>        | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe  |
|                           | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.94 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup> | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5mL - Severe |
|                           | Oral (Rat) LD50: >=200<=500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe |

**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

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| (C12-14)tert-alkylamines* | The acute oral toxicity of amines, C12-C14 tert-alkyl was evaluated in male and female CrI:CD BR rats by gavage. Since there was a statistically significant sex-related difference in mortality observed, the LD50 was calculated separately for males and females. The acute oral LD50 in male rats was 1177 mg/kg with 95% confidence limits of 974 and 1422 mg/kg. The acute oral LD50 in female rats was 612 mg/kg with 95% confidence limits of 442 and 848 mg/kg. The acute dermal toxicity of Amines, C12-C14 tert-alkyl was evaluated in male and female CrI:CDBR rats. Since no statistically significant sex-related difference in mortality was observed, the LD50 was calculated from the combined mortality incidence data. The acute dermal LD50 in male and female rats (combined) was 251 mg/kg with 95% confidence limits of 190 and 322 mg/kg. Rats appear to be more sensitive than rabbits to acute dermal dosing of Amines, C12-C14 tert-alkyl. The acute inhalation toxicity of Amines, C12-C14 tert-alkyl was assessed in CrI: CD Rats. The LC50 value was calculated from the female mortality incidence data. The acute inhalation LC50 for Amines, C12-C14 tert-alkyl in female rats was 157 ppm (1.19 mg/L) with 95% limits of 90 to 249 ppm. The acute inhalation LC50 for Amines, C12-C14 tert-alkyl in male rats was greater than 231 ppm (1.75 mg/L). The irritating effects of tissue contact with Amines, C12-C14 tert-alkyl were evident in studies by all exposure routes. Clinical signs indicative of acute neurotoxicity (e.g., abnormal gait, hyperactivity, tremors, convulsions, salivation, and ataxia) were observed in studies by all routes of exposure. Signs of nervous system effects were seen by the oral, dermal and inhalation routes for commercial (C12-16)tert-alkylamines CAS 68955-54-4 * Signs of nervous system effects were seen by the oral, dermal and inhalation routes * Reprotoxicity: In a Dietary One Generation Reproduction Study with rats, no parental or reproductive effects were observed at doses up to and including 250 ppm (approximately 21.0 mg/kg (female) and 19.1 mg/kg (male)). At higher doses, both parental and reproductive effects were seen. These effects occurred at dose levels which were significantly higher than the recommended workplace exposure limit. This material does not |
|---------------------------|---|

Continued...

HyperDrive KX Gear Oil 85W-140 GL-5

present a reproductive risk. Genotoxicity (in vivo): in vivo micronucleus (mouse) - negative Mutagenicity Ames mutagenicity: Non-mutageni\*  
\* Rohm and Haas

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

FND ether amines and FND amines are very similar in structure (length of chain or degree of saturation), function and toxicity. Acute exposure to FND ether amines by oral, dermal and inhalation may produce moderate to slight toxicity but repeated skin contact can be highly irritating. However, exposure did not produce any organ-specific toxicity, genetic, reproductive or developmental defect same as in FND amines.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

| HyperDrive KX Gear Oil 85W-140 GL-5 | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species       | Value         | Source        |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                     | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

  

| (C12-14)tert-alkylamines* | Endpoint  | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value    | Source        |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|---------------|
|                           | EC50      | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.24mg/l | Not Available |
|                           | EC50(ECx) | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.24mg/l | Not Available |
|                           | LC50      | 96h                | Fish                          | 1.3mg/l  | Not Available |
|                           | EC50      | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 4.1mg/l  | Not Available |

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

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient                | Bioaccumulation      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (C12-14)tert-alkylamines* | HIGH (LogKOW = 4.65) |

12.4. Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility                              |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients |

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

HyperDrive KX Gear Oil 85W-140 GL-5

|                         | P             | B             | T             |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Relevant available data | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| PBT                     | ✗             | ✗             | ✗             |
| vPvB                    | ✗             | ✗             | ✗             |
| PBT Criteria fulfilled? |               |               | No            |
| vPvB                    |               |               | No            |

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |
|                              | Waste treatment options  |
| Sewage disposal options      | Not Available  |

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Marine Pollutant | NO             |
| HAZCHEM          | Not Applicable |

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

|                                    |                                |                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number       | Not Applicable                 |                |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name      | Not Applicable                 |                |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)   | Class                          | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Subsidiary Hazard              | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group                | Not Applicable                 |                |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard         | Not Applicable                 |                |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Hazard identification (Kemler) | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Classification code            | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Hazard Label                   | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Special provisions             | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Limited quantity               | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Tunnel Restriction Code        | Not Applicable |

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

|                                  |                               |                |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number                  | Not Applicable                |                |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name    | Not Applicable                |                |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class               | Not Applicable |
|                                  | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
|                                  | ERG Code                      | Not Applicable |

## HyperDrive KX Gear Oil 85W-140 GL-5

|                                    |   |                |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14.4. Packing group                | Not Applicable  |                |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard         | Not Applicable  |                |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions  | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Cargo Only Packing Instructions                           | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack                             | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions                  | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack                    | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack            | Not Applicable |

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

|                                    |                        |                |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number                    | Not Applicable         |                |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name      | Not Applicable         |                |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)   | IMDG Class             | Not Applicable |
|                                    | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group                | Not Applicable         |                |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard         | Not Applicable         |                |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number             | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Special provisions     | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Limited Quantities     | Not Applicable |

## Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

|                                    |                     |                |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number                    | Not Applicable      |                |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name      | Not Applicable      |                |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)   | Not Applicable      | Not Applicable |
|                                    |                     |                |
| 14.4. Packing group                | Not Applicable      |                |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard         | Not Applicable      |                |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Classification code | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Special provisions  | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Limited quantity    | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Equipment required  | Not Applicable |
|                                    | Fire cones number   | Not Applicable |

## 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         |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| (C12-14)tert-alkylamines* | Not Available |

## 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name              | Ship Type     |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| (C12-14)tert-alkylamines* | Not Available |

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

(C12-14)tert-alkylamines\* is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

## Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

## Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

| Seveso Category |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
|                 | Not Available |

## 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Continued...

## HyperDrive KX Gear Oil 85W-140 GL-5

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

## National Inventory Status

| National Inventory                             | Status  |
|--|---|
| Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes   |
| Canada - DSL                                   | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                                  | No ((C12-14)tert-alkylamines*)  |
| China - IECSC                                  | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                  | Yes   |
| Japan - ENCS                                   | Yes   |
| Korea - KECI                                   | Yes   |
| 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 ((C12-14)tert-alkylamines*)  |
| Vietnam - NCI                                  | Yes   |
| Russia - FBEPH                                 | No ((C12-14)tert-alkylamines*)  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                                 | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>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

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 30/01/2025 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 30/01/2025 |

## Full text Risk and Hazard codes

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>H302</b> | Harmful if swallowed.                                 |
| <b>H311</b> | Toxic in contact with skin.                           |
| <b>H314</b> | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.              |
| <b>H317</b> | May cause an allergic skin reaction.                  |
| <b>H318</b> | Causes serious eye damage.                            |
| <b>H330</b> | Fatal if inhaled.                                     |
| <b>H400</b> | Very toxic to aquatic life.                           |
| <b>H410</b> | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

## SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated  |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 1.2     | 30/01/2025     | Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients |

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

## 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

**HyperDrive KX Gear Oil 85W-140 GL-5**

- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
- ▶ AIC: 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
- ▶ 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

**Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]**

| Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | Classification Procedure |
|---|--------------------------|
| , EUH208  | Expert judgement         |
| , EUH210  | Calculation method       |

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