



SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

Q20 – INSTANT LUBRICANT

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS) according to ISO / SANS 11014:2009/2010, UN Transportation of Dangerous Goods, UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling and EC Directives 1272/2008

SECTION 1: Identification – Chemical Product and Company

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Trade Name | Q20 – INSTANT LUBRICANT |
| Product Code | 030022 |
| Chemical Technical Name | Aerosol |
| Proper Shipping Name | Aerosols |
| UN Number | 1950 |
| CAS Number | Mixture |
| GHS Product Identifier | Moisture Repellent (Aerosol) |
| Chemical Family | Moisture Repellent |
| Recommended use of the Chemical | Moisture repellent for protecting and removing moisture from wet ignition systems on cars, trucks, motorbikes, marine engines and electric motors. Q20 overcomes and prevents stubborn starting and stalling in damp climates and heavy downpours. Q20's unique penetrating power makes it ideal as a release agent and light duty lubricant for use in the home, garage and workshop. Q20 is silicone free. |
| Restrictions of the Chemical | Not to be used by untrained persons. |
| Supplier Details | Triton Gloria Investments (Pty) Ltd |
| Address | Gauteng Business Park, Triton-Leo House, 15/16 Bronssingel, Clayville Ext 20, Olifantsfontein. |
| Telephone Number | +27(0)11 452 7048 |
| E-Mail | info@tritonleo.co.za / simon@q20.co.za |
| 24 Hour Emergency Phone Number | +27 (0)82 874 5969 |

SECTION 2: Hazards Identification

GHS Classification of substances: Flammable Aerosol

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Hazard Class: | 2.3 |
|----------------------|-----|

| Hazard Type | Hazard Category | GHS Hazard Statement |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Flammable Aerosols | Category 2 | H223 Flammable Aerosols |
| Acute Toxicity Oral | Category 5 | H302 Harmful if swallowed |
| Acute Toxicity Dermal | Category 2 | H316 Causes Skin Irritation |
| Acute Toxicity Inhalation | Category 4 | H332 Harmful if inhaled |
| Respiratory Sensitizer | Category 1B | H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. |
| Eye Damage/Irritation | Category 2A | H318 Causes serious eye irritation |
| Aquatic Acute | Acute 2 | H402 Harmful to Aquatic Life |
| Aquatic Chronic | Category 2 | H402 Harmful to Aquatic Life |
| Carcinogenicity | Category 2A | H351 Suspected of causing cancer if swallowed |



The most important adverse effects to know in emergency are:-

SANS 10234:2007 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements:



Signal word: Warning

Hazard Statement:-

- H223 Flammable Aerosols
- H302 Harmful if swallowed
- H318 Causes serious eye damage
- H316 Causes mild skin irritation
- H332 Harmful if inhaled
- H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- H351 Suspected of causing cancer if swallowed
- H402 Harmful to aquatic life

Precautionary statements:-

- P210 Keep away from Heat, Sparks, Open Flames and Hot surfaces – No Smoking
- P211 Do not spray on open flames or other ignition source
- P251 Pressurized container – Do not pierce or burn even after use.
- P280 Wear protective Gloves
- P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using / handling this product
- P302 + P352 If on skin wash off with plenty of water
- P332 + P313 If skin irritation continues, get medical attention
- P305 + P351 + P338 If in eyes rinse cautiously with water for several minutes, remove contact lenses if safe and easy to do, continue rinsing and get medical attention.
- P261 + P271 avoid breathing mist, wear eye & face protection and use in well ventilated areas
- P301 If swallowed and feels unwell, get medical attention.

Response:

Refer Sections 5, 6 and 8

Storage:

Refer Section 7

Special Labelling requirements

Refer to Section 14 for transport labels.

SECTION3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Chemical Identity | Mixture |
| Other means of identity | None |
| Common Name, synonyms, etc. | None |

| Ingredient Name | UN Number | CAS Number | % | Classification EC1272/2008 |
|--|-----------|------------|-------|----------------------------|
| Tetrachloroethylene | 1897 | 127-18-4 | 40-60 | 204-825-9 |
| Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic | Mixture | 64742-52-2 | 10-20 | 265-155-0 |
| Nonane | 1920 | 111-84-2 | 5-15 | 203-913-4 |
| Octane, N-Octane | 1262 | 111-65-9 | <5 | 203-892-1 |



SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

Description of necessary first aid measures:

Eye Contact – Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Inhalation – Remove victim to fresh air and keep at the rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, systems may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Skin Contact – Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion – Wash mouth out with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that the vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call poison centre or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye Contact – Causes serious eye irritation

Inhalation – Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye Contact – Adverse symptoms may include the following: Pain/Irritation, Watering, redness

Inhalation – No specific Data

Skin Contact – Adverse symptoms may include the following: Irritation, redness

Ingestion – No specific Data

Indication of immediate medical attention and treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician – In case of inhalation of the decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific Treatments – No specific Treatments

Protection of first-aiders – No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

SECTION 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Product is flammable

Suitable extinguishing media: Dry Chemical, CO², Foam

Unsuitable extinguishing material: Water

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture, in case of fire, the following can develop:

- Oxides of carbon
- Danger of bursting (Explosion) when heated
- Danger of explosion by prolonged heating
- Explosive vapour/any mixture

Small fires – immediate action should be to quickly put out the fire.

Large Fires – evacuate area, move containers out and away from fire if can be done safely without increasing risk. Isolate and contain fire as much as possible, and dike or use inert material form berm to contain any spilled materials and run-off water for later disposal. NB need to prevent run-off containing product from contaminating any water source as toxic to aquatic life.



Special Hazards – Use water to keep containers cool to prevent pressure build up and possible explosion which could be caused through pressure build up.

Protective Clothing – Wear full protective clothing and self-contained, positive breathing apparatus. For large fires, get professional emergency response where very large.

Refer to the ERG – Emergency Response Guide 2016 and SANS 10232 – 3 - ERG 154

NB: Prompt actions can prevent spread of small fires but large fires involving chemicals require professional Emergency Response.

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

For non-emergency personnel – No action shall be taken involving any personnel risk or without training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders – If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel"

Environmental precautions – Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material, may be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Clean-up methods

Small Spills: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large Spills: Stop leak without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water sources, basements or confined areas. Wash spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

GHS Disposal Precautionary Statement – P501 dispose of spilt product, waste and containers in accordance with SA National and/or regional Regulations, refer National Environmental Management Waste Act –NEM: WA, it's Waste Information Centre sawic.environment.gov.za

SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling – wear appropriate personal protective equipment see section 8.

Eating, drinking and smoking shall be prohibited in areas where chemicals are handled, stored or processed. Workers must wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking to remove any chemicals that could be ingested or inhaled and should remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Pressurized container: Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure – obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

Conditions for Safe Storage – Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from; direct sunlight, in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area, incompatible materials (See section 10), food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Product Shelf Life – 5 Years from date of manufacture.



SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters e.g. occupational exposure limit values or biological limit values

| Ingredient Name | % | Exposure Limits – OHS Act South Africa 1993 |
|--|-----|--|
| Tetrachloroethylene | 1-5 | ACGIH (United States, 1994) TWA: 25PPM STEL: 100PPM TWA: 170 mg/m ³ STEL: 685 mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010) TWA: 25PPM 8 Hours STEL: 100PPM 15 Minutes TWA: 170 mg/m ³ 8 Hours STEL: 685 mg/m ³ 15 Minutes Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (SA) TWA: OEL:RL 50PPM STEL: OEL:RL 150PPM TWA: OEL:RL 335 mg/m ³ STEL: OEL:RL 1000 mg/m ³ |
| Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy Naphthenic | 1-5 | ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010) TWA: 5MG/m ³ 8 Hours Form: Inhalable fraction |
| Nonane | 1-5 | ACGIH (United States, 1994) TWA: 200PPM TWA: 200 mg/m ³ CEIL: 250mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010) TWA: 200PPM 8 Hours TWA: 1050 mg/m ³ 8 Hours |
| Octane; n-octane | 1-5 | ACGIH (United States, 1994) TWA: 300PPM STEL: 375PPM TWA: 1400 mg/m ³ STEL: 1750 mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010) TWA: 300PPM 8 Hours |

Recommended monitoring procedures:

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere 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.

Appropriate engineering controls:

Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls:

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of the environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection procedures

Hygiene measures:

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.



Eyes/Face protection:

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.

Skin protection

Hand protection:

Chemical resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Body protection:





Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection:

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection:

Use properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

| Gloves | Eye Protection | Running Water | Dust Masks |
|---|---|--|---|
| Rubber/PVC | Goggles/Shield | Access | Dust Mask |
|  |  |  |  |

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Appearance | Liquid (Aerosol) Light Brown |
| Odour | Hydrocarbon (Slight) |
| Odour Threshold | Not Known |
| Ph (of diluted product) | - |
| Density | 0,817g/ml |
| Concentration | Liquid Concentrate |
| Initial boiling point / range | 176°C (Liquid concentrate) |
| Melting / Freezing point / range | <-66°C (ASTMD97, Liquid Concentrate) |
| Flash point | Close cup: >70°C (7158°F) Pensky-Martens |
| Explosive Properties | Not Applicable |
| Flammability | Yes |
| Viscosity | Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 0.02cm ² /5 (2cSt) |
| % Volatile by volume | Not Assessed but not readily volatile at ambient temperatures |
| Solubility – water | Insoluble in cold water and hot water |
| Auto-ignition temperature | Not Determined |
| Decomposition temperature | Not Determined |
| Vapour Density | Not Determined |
| Vapour Pressure | 7.2 Bar (20°C) ; 9.4 Bar (50°C) |
| Lower Explosive Limit | Not Determined |



| | |
|---|----------------|
| Upper Explosive Limit | Not Determined |
| Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) | Not Determined |

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

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|------------------------------------|--|
| Chemical Stability | Product is stable under normal operating and temperature Conditions. |
| Reactivity | No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients. |
| Conditions to Avoid | Heating, Open Flame, Ignition sources (See section 7) |
| Possibility of Hazardous Reactions | Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. |
| Incompatible Materials | Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents (See section 7) |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | No decomposition when used as directed. |

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

| Acute toxicity | Results | Species | Product/Ingredient name | Dose/Exposure | Caution |
|----------------|---------|---------|--|---|----------------------|
| Oral | Cat 5 | Rat | Tetrachloroethylene | LD ₅₀ 2629mg/kg | Harmful if swallowed |
| Oral | Cat 5 | Rat | Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated heavy naphthenic | LD ₅₀ >5000mg/kg | Harmful if swallowed |
| Inhalation | Cat 4 | Rat | Nonane Gas | LD ₅₀ 3200ppm 4 Hours | Harmful if Inhaled |
| Inhalation | Cat 4 | Rat | Nonane Vapor | LD ₅₀ 17000mg/m ³ 4 Hours | Harmful if Inhaled |
| Inhalation | Cat 4 | Rat | Octane Gas | LD ₅₀ 25260ppm 4 Hours | Harmful if Inhaled |
| Inhalation | Cat 4 | Rat | n-Octane Vapor | LD ₅₀ 118g/m ³ 4 Hours | Harmful if Inhaled |
| Dermal | Cat 2 | Rabbit | Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated heavy naphthenic | LD ₅₀ 500mg | Mild Irritation |
| Dermal | Cat 2 | Rabbit | Tetrachloroethylene | LD ₅₀ 810mg | Severe Irritation |
| Dermal | Cat 2 | Rabbit | Tetrachloroethylene | LD ₅₀ 500mg | Severe Irritation |
| Eye | Cat 2 | Rabbit | Tetrachloroethylene | 500mg 24 Hours | Mild Irritation |
| Eye | Cat 2 | Rabbit | Tetrachloroethylene | 162mg 24 Hours | Mild Irritation |
| Dermal | Cat 2 | Pig | Nonane | LD ₅₀ 250 micro Litres | Mild Irritation |
| Dermal | Cat 2 | Rat | Nonane | LD ₅₀ 300 micro Litres | Moderate Irritation |

| | |
|---|--|
| Carbon Dioxide Toxicity/Effect symptoms | Unconsciousness, Blisters by skin-contact, vomiting, frostbite, amnioxance, palpitations, itching, headaches, ear noises, dizziness. |
| Sensitization | No significant risk level |
| Tetratogenicity | No significant risk level |
| Germ Cell Mutagenicity | Negative Analogous Conclusion |
| Carcinogenicity | Probably carcinogenic to humans |
| Reproductive Toxicity | Negative Analogous Conclusion |
| STOT Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure | Category 3, Octane; n-Octane – May cause drowsiness or dizziness Category 1, Octane; n-Octane – May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled |
| Aspiration Hazard | |



SECTION 12: Ecological Information

| | Result | Species | Exposure |
|----------|------------------------------------|---|----------|
| Toxicity | Acute EC50 3.64mg/L Fresh Water | Algae – Chlamydomonas reinhardtii – Exponential Growth phase – 7 Days | 72 Hours |
| | Acute EC50 509000ug/L Marine Water | Algae – Skeletonema costatum | 96 Hours |
| | Acute EC50 7500ug/L Fresh Water | Daphnia – Daphnia magna – Instar - <24 hours. | 48 Hours |
| | Acute LC50 3.5mg/L Marine Water | Crustaceans – Elminius modestus | 48 Hours |
| | Acute LC50 4000ug/L Fresh Water | Fish – Jordanella floridae – Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) – 2 to 4 months. | 96 Hours |
| | Chronic NOEC >0.4mg/L Fresh Water | Daphnia – Daphnia Magna | 21 Days |
| | Chronic NOEC 500ug/L Fresh Water | Fish – Pimephales promelas – Larvae – 30 to 35 days | 32 Days |

| Persistence & Degradability | Test | Result | Dose | Inoculum |
|-----------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|----------|
| | - | 15.38% - Not Readily – 5 Days | - | - |

| Product/Ingredient Name | Aquatic Half-Life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| Tetrachloroethylene | 2.9 | 77 | Low |
| Nonane | 0.00417 | 3.92 | Low |
| Octane; n-octane | 4 to 5.18 | 3.71 | Low |

Mobility in soil

Soil/Water Partition coefficient (K_{oc}): Not Available




Other Adverse Effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Hazardous chemical waste. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Waste must be disposed to a landfill permitted in terms of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's minimum requirements for waste disposal to landfill, and the minimum requirements for the handling, classification and disposal of hazardous waste.

SECTION 14: Transport information

| | SANS 10228:2012 | IMDG | IATA |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|
| UN Number | UN1950 | UN1950 | UN1950 |
| UN Proper shipping name | Aerosols | Aerosols. Marine pollutant (tetrachloroethylene, octane) | Aerosols, Flammable, containing substances in Division 6.1, Packing Group III |
| Transport Class | 2 (6.1)  | 2.1  | 2.1 (6.1)  |
| Packing Group | - | - | - |
| Environmental Hazards | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Special Precautions for users | None | None | None |
| Additional Information | | Emergency schedules (EmS) F-D, S-U | Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 75kg Packaging instructions: 203 Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 150kg |



| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | Packaging instructions: 203 Limited Quantities Passenger Aircraft quantity limitation: 30kg Packaging instructions: Y203 |
|--|--|--|---|

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations Specific for the Product

No known specific and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (Including its ingredients).

SECTION 16: Other Information

ECHA – European Chemical Agency website, Chemical information, C&L Inventory, Chemicals of Very High Concern (SVHCs) and Chemicals for Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP)

ERG 2016 Transport Canada and US Dept Transportation PHMSA – Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

Other relevant information including information on preparation and revision of the SDS – ISO 11014:2009 Safety Data Sheets for Chemical Products – content and order of sections adopted as SANS 11014:2010

UN Recommendations for Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations commonly known as the **TDG “Orange Books”** 18th revision 2013 currently in effect, 19th revision published June 2015.

UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals – GHS commonly known as the **GHS “purple book”** 5th revision 2013 in effect, 6th revision published July 2015.

IMDG – International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, 2014 edition, amendment 37-14

IATA Technical Regulations 56th edition, January 2015.

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

The information provided in the Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication; however no guarantee is made to its accuracy. The information given is prepared only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and should not be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material when used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in this Safety Data Sheet.

Approved By: _____

Date Approved: _____