

Safety Data Sheet

SDS EU format according to COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2020/878 Revision date: 11/7/2024 Version: 1.0

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

1.1. Product identifier Product form : Mixture : Eni OSO 100 Trade name Product code : 2305 Type of product : Lubricant Formula : 0027-2012 Product group : Trade product 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against 1.2.1. Relevant identified uses Main use category : Industrial use, Professional use Industrial/Professional use spec : Used in closed systems Wide dispersive use Use of the substance/mixture : Functional fluids Hydraulic oil Do not use the product for any purposes that have not been advised by the manufacturer. Function or use category : Hydraulic fluids and additives 1.2.2. Uses advised against No additional information available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Enilive S.p.A, Viale Giorgio Ribotta 51, 00144 Rome, ITALY, Tel. +39 06 59821
Competent person responsible for the safety data sheet (Reg. EC nr. 1907/2006): SDS.Enilive@enilive.com

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1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number

: CNIT +39 0382 24444 (24h) (IT + EN) Poison Center

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [EU-GHS / CLP]

Not classified

Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

Contact with eyes may cause temporary reddening and irritation. For specific information about the toxicological/ecotoxicological properties and classification of this product, see Sect. 11 and/or Sect. 12.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

EUH-statements

: EUH210 - Safety data sheet available on request.

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2.3. Other hazards (not relevant for classification)		
Other hazards not contributing to the classification	: This product is combustible, but not classified as Flammable. The creation of flammable vapour mixtures takes place at temperatures which are higher than normal ambient levels. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. A potential risk may arise from the release of hydrogen sulfide, when the product is stored or handled at high temperature. Hydrogen sulfide may accumulate in the tanks or other confined spaces, with danger to the workers that enter the spaces. In these cases overexposure to hydrogen sulfide may cause irritation to airways, nausea, dizziness, loss of consciousness and death. Any substance, in case of accidents involving pressurized circuits and the like, may be accidentally injected under the skin, even without external damage. In such a case, the victim should be brought to an hospital as soon as possible, to get specialized medical treatment.	

This substance/mixture does not meet the PBT criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII This substance/mixture does not meet the vPvB criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII Contains no PBT and/or vPvB substances ≥ 0.1% assessed in accordance with REACH Annex XIII

Component	
Substance(s) not meeting the PBT criteria of REACH regulation, in accordance with Annex XIII	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic (64742-65-0)
Substance(s) not meeting the vPvB criteria of REACH regulation, in accordance with Annex XIII	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic (64742-65-0)

The mixture does not contain substance(s) included in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for having endocrine disrupting properties, or substance(s) are not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 %

Component Substance(s) not included in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for having endocrine disrupting properties, or is not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic (64742-65-0)

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Comments

: Composition/ Information on ingredients: Mixture of hydrocarbons Additives

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Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [EU-GHS / CLP]
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Baseoil— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C20 through C50 and produces a finished oil with a viscosity not less than 100 SUS at 100 °F (19cSt at 40 °C).] (Main component, see note [**], see note [***])	CAS-No.: 64742-65-0 EC-No.: 265-169-7 EC Index-No.: 649-474-00-6 REACH-no: 01-2119471299- 27	≥ 95	Not classified

Comments

: [*] Note: this product may be formulated with one or more of the following severely refined mineral base oils (not classified as hazardous):

CAS 64742-54-7/EC 265-157-1/REACH Reg. # 01-2119484627-25-xxxx; CAS 64742-65-0/EC 265-169-7/REACH Reg. # 01-2119471299-27-xxxx; CAS 64742-70-7/EC 265-174-4/REACH Reg. # 01-2119487080-42-xxxx; CAS 64742-56-9/EC 2265-159-2/ REACH Reg. # 01-2119480132-48-xxxx.

All these substances have a value < 3 % wt of DMSO extract, according to IP 346 $\,$ (Nota L - Annex VI Reg (CE) 1272/2008, # 1.1.3)

Note [**]:

this product has a value of DMSO extract < 3 % wt, according to IP 346. According to the criteria laid out by the EU (note L, Annex VI of Regulation (CE) 1272/2008), this product must be regarded as non carcinogenic.

Note [***]:

substance with occupational exposure limits for some EU countries affecting the category of mineral oils (finely refined mineral base oil mists; see section 8.1)

SECTION 4: First aid measures		
4.1. Description of first aid measures		
First-aid measures after inhalation	: Remove to fresh air, keep the casualty warm and at rest. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen if possible, or assisted ventilation. If necessary, give external cardiac massage and obtain medical advice. See also section 4.3.	
First-aid measures after skin contact	: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin with soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. In case of burns, cool affected part with cold running water for at least 10 min. Cover with gauze or clean cloth. Ask for medical assistance or bring to a hospital. Do not apply salves or other substances, unless by doctor's advice.	
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Rinse eyes thoroughly for at least 15 minutes. Keep eyelids well apart. If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist. In case of burns, cool affected part with cold running water for at least 10 min. Cover with gauze or clean cloth. Ask for medical assistance or bring to a hospital. Do not apply salves or other substances, unless by doctor's advice.	
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Do NOT induce vomiting. If the person is conscious, rinse mouth with water without swallowing. Keep at rest. Call for medical assistance or bring to an hospital. If the casualty is unconscious, place in the recovery position. Give water to drink if victim completely conscious/alert. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.	
4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed		
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	 Inhalation of fumes or oil mists produced at high temperatures may cause irritation of the respiratory tract. Symptoms of overexposure to vapours include drowsiness, weakness, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, dimming of vision. 	
Symptoms/effects after skin contact Symptoms/effects after eye contact	 Contact with hot product may cause thermal burns. Contact with eyes may cause temporary reddening and irritation. Contact with hot product or vapours may cause burns. 	

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Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Accidental ingestion of small quantities of the product may cause nausea, discomfort and
	gastric disturbances.
Symptoms/effects upon intravenous administration	: No information available.
Chronic symptoms	: None to be reported, according to the present classification criteria.
Chronic symptoms	

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

Obtain medical attention if casualty has an altered state of consciousness or if symptoms do not resolve. Seek medical attention in all cases of serious burns. If there is any suspicion of inhalation of H2S (hydrogen sulphide), Rescuers must wear breathing apparatus, belt and safety rope, and follow rescue procedures. Send patient to hospital. Immediately begin artificial respiration if breathing has ceased. Administer oxygen if necessary.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures			
5.1. Extinguishing media			
Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing media	 Small-size fires: carbon dioxide, dry chemicals, foam, sand or earth. Large fires: foam or water fog (mist). These means should be used by trained personnel only. Other extinguishing gases (according to regulations). Do not use water jets. They could cause splattering, and spread the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. 		
5.2. Special hazards arising from the substa	ance or mixture		
Fire hazard Explosion hazard Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire	 This product is combustible, but not classified as Flammable. The creation of flammable vapour mixtures takes place at temperatures which are higher than normal ambient levels. In case of losses from pressurized circuits, the sprays may form mists. Take into account that in this case the lower explosion limit for mists is about 45 g/m³ of air. Vapours are heavier than air, spread along floors and form explosive mixtures with air. Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, NOx, H2S and SOx (harmful/toxic gases). 		
	Oxygenated compounds (aldehydes, etc.). CaOx.		
5.3. Advice for firefighters			
Firefighting instructions	: Shut off source of product, if possible. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Spilled product which is not burning should be covered with sand or foam. Use water sprays to cool containers and surfaces exposed to the flames. If the fire cannot be controlled, evacuate area.		
Special protective equipment for firefighters	: Wear personal protection equipment. (see chapter 8). In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, wear full fire resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. EN 443. EN 469. EN 659.		
Other information	: In case of fire, do not discharge residual product, waste materials and runoff water: collect separately and use a proper treatment.		

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures		
6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures		
General measures	: Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so (e.g. electricity, sparks, fires, flares). Avoid accidental sprays on hot surfaces or electrical contacts. Avoid direct contact with released material. Keep upwind.	
6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel		
Protective equipment	: See Section 8.	
Emergency procedures	: Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel. Except in case of small spillages, the feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency.	

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6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment	: Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate. Large spillages: full
	body suit of chemically resistant and antistatic material. if necessary heat resistant and
	insulated. Work gloves providing adequate chemical resistance, specifically to aromatic
	hydrocarbons. Gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for
	emergency use. If contact with hot product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be heat-
	resistant and thermally insulated. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots, chemical
	resistant, if necessary heat resistant and insulated. Work helmet. Goggles and /or face
	shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated. Respiratory protection: A
	half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours (A) (or A+B when applicable for
	H2S), or a Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent
	of spill and predictable amount of exposure. A Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)
	can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure. If the
	situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only
	SCBA's should be used.
Emergency procedures	: If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not let the product accumulate in confined or underground spaces. Do not let the product flow into sewers or water courses, or in any way contaminate the environment. In case of contamination of environment compartments (soil, subsoil, surface or underground waters), remove contaminated soil when possible, and in any case treat all involved compartments in accordance with local regulations. The site should have a spill plan to ensure that adequate safeguards are in place to minimize the impact of episodic releases.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment	: Contain spilled liquid with sand, earth or other suitable absorbents (non-flammable). Recover free liquid and waste materials in suitable waterproof and oil-resistant containers. Clean contaminated area. Dispose of according to local regulations. If in water: Confine the spillage. Remove from surface by skimming or suitable floating absorbents. Collect recovered product and other waste materials in suitable waterproof, oil resistant containers. Recover or dispose of according to local regulations. Do not use solvents or dispersants, unless specifically advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities.
Methods for cleaning up	: Transfer recovered product and other materials to suitable tanks or containers and store/dispose according to relevant regulations.
Other information	: Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions (wind, air/water temperature, wave/current direction and speed) may significantly influence the choice of appropriate actions. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection". For further information refer to section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage	
7.1. Precautions for safe handling	
Precautions for safe handling	: This material is combustible, but will not ignite readily. Provide adequate ventilation. Use adequate personal protective equipment as needed. Due to the extremely slippery nature of this material, more care than usual must be exercised in material handling practices to keep off all walking surfaces. Floors, walls and other surfaces in the hazard area must be cleaned regularly. Avoid release to the environment. Emptied containers can contain combustible product residues. Do not cut, weld, drill, burn or incinerate empty containers or drums, unless they have been drained and cleaned. The product may release Hydrogen Sulphide: a specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of hydrogen sulphide in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water, and unintentional releases should be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances. Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area (e.g. tunnels), carry out an adequate clean-up, and check the atmosphere for oxygen content, flammability, and the presence of sulphur compounds. See also Section 16, "Other information".

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Handling temperature Hygiene measures	 This product can be handled at ambient temperatures. Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place. Avoid contact with skin. Do not breathe fume/ mist/ vapours. Do not ingest. Do not smoke. Do not eat and do not drink during use. Do not clean hands with dirty or oil-soaked rags. Do not re-use clothes, if they are still contaminated. Keep away from food and beverages. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.
7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including	any incompatibilities
Storage conditions	: Store in dry, well-ventilated area. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Do not smoke.
Incompatible products Storage area	 Strong oxidizing agents. Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant European, national or local legislation. Storage installations/areas should be designed with adequate bunds in case of leaks or spills. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of internal structure of storage tanks must be done only by properly equipped and qualified personnel as defined by national, local or company regulations.
Packages and containers:	: If the product is supplied in containers: Keep containers tightly closed and properly labelled. Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product.
Packaging materials	: For containers, or container linings use materials specifically approved for use with this product. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.
Germany	
Storage class (LGK, TRGS 510)	: LGK 10 - Combustible liquids
Switzerland	
Storage class (LK)	: LK 10/12 - Liquids
7.3. Specific end use(s)	

No information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

8.1.1 National occupational exposure and biological limit values

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Baseoil— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C20 through C50 and produces a finished oil with a viscosity not less than 100 SUS at 100 °F (19cSt at 40 °C).] (64742-65-0)

Austria - Occupational Exposure Limits		
MAK (OEL TWA)	5 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m)	
Belgium - Occupational Exposure Limits		
OEL TWA	5 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m)	
Denmark - Occupational Exposure Limits		
OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m)	
OEL STEL	2 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m)	
Hungary - Occupational Exposure Limits		
AK (OEL TWA)	5 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m)	
Netherlands - Occupational Exposure Limits		
MAC TGG 8h (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m)	

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Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Baseoil— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C20 through C50 and produces a finished oil with a viscosity not less than 100 SUS at 100 °F (19cSt at 40 °C).] (64742-65-0)

Spain - Occupational Exposure Limits		
VLA-ED (OEL TWA)	5 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m)	
VLA-EC (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m)	
Sweden - Occupational Exposure Limits		
NGV (OEL TWA)	1 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m)	
KGV (OEL STEL)	3 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m)	
United Kingdom - Occupational Exposure Limits		
WEL TWA (OEL TWA)	5 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m)	
WEL STEL (OEL STEL)	10 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits		
ACGIH OEL TWA	5 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m)	
ACGIH OEL STEL	10 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m)	

8.1.2. Recommended monitoring procedures

Monitoring methods	
Monitoring methods	Monitoring procedures should be chosen according to the indications set by national authorities or labour contracts. Refer to relevant legislation and in any case to the good practice of industrial hygiene.

8.1.3. Air contaminants formed

No additional information available

8.1.4. DNEL and PNEC

Eni OSO 100		
DNEL/DMEL (additional information)		
Additional information	Not applicable	
PNEC (additional information)		
Additional information	Not applicable	
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Baseoil— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C20 through C50 and produces a finished oil with a viscosity not less than 100 SUS at 100 °F (19cSt at 40 °C).] (64742-65-0)		
DNEL/DMEL (Workers)		
Long-term - systemic effects, dermal	0.97 mg/kg bodyweight/day	
Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation	2.73 mg/m ³	
Long-term - local effects, inhalation	5.58 mg/m³	
DNEL/DMEL (General population)		
Long-term - systemic effects,oral	0.74 mg/kg bodyweight/day	
PNEC (Oral)		
PNEC oral (secondary poisoning)	9.33 mg/kg food	

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PNEC (additional information) Additional information Not derived - Not classified as hazardous for environment Note : The Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) is an estimated safe level of exposure that is derived from toxicity data in accord with specific guidance within the European REACH regulation. The DNEL may differ from an Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) for the same chemical. OELs may be recommended by an individual company, a governmental regulatory body or an expert organization, such as the Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) or the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). OELs are considered to be safe exposure levels for a typical worker in an occupational setting for an 8-hour work shift, 40 hour work week, as a time weighted average (TWA) or a 15 minute short-term exposure limit (STEL). While also considered to be protective of health, OELs are derived by a process different from that of REACH.

8.1.5. Control banding

No additional information available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area (e.g. tunnels), check the atmosphere for oxygen content, presence of hydrogen sulphide (H2S) and SOx, and flammability. See also Section 16, "Other information".

8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

Personal protective equipment (for industrial or professional use):

Gloves. Protective clothing. Safety glasses. Safety shoes or boots. Dust/aerosol mask.

Personal protective equipment symbol(s):



8.2.2.1. Eye and face protection

Eye protection:

When there is a risk of contact with the eyes, use safety goggles or other means of protection (face shield). If necessary, refer to national standards or to the EN 166 standard. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure

8.2.2.2. Skin protection

Skin and body protection:

Long-sleeved overalls. If necessary, refer to the EN 340 and related standards, for definition of characteristics and performance according to the risk rating of the area. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots, chemical resistant, if necessary heat resistant and insulated.

Hand protection:

When there is a risk of contact with the skin, use waterproof gloves, resistant to chemical products. Gloves must be felt-lined. Adequate materials: nitrile (NBR) or PVC with a protection index > 5 (permeation time > 240 mins). Use gloves respecting all the conditions and within the limits set by the manufacturer. Replace gloves immediately in case of cuts, holes or other signs of damages or degradation. If necessary, refer to the EN 374 standard. Personal hygiene is a key element for an effective hand care. Gloves must be worn only with clean hands. After wearing gloves, hands must be carefully washed and dried.

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8.2.2.3. Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection:

Independently from other possible actions (technical modifications, operating procedures, and other means to limit the exposure of workers), personal protection equipment can be used according to necessity. Open or well ventilated spaces: if the product is handled without adequate containment: use full or half-face masks with adequate filter for organic vapours. (EN 136/140/145). Combination filter device (DIN EN 141). Closed or confined areas (e.g. tank interiors): the use of protection measures for airways (masks or self-contained breathing apparatus), must be assessed according to the specific activity, as well as level and duration of predicted exposure. (EN 136/140/145). Approved respiratory protection equipment shall be used in spaces where hydrogen sulphide may accumulate: full face mask with cartridge/filter type "B" (grey for inorganic vapours including H2S) or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). (EN 136/140/145)

8.2.2.4. Thermal hazards

Thermal hazard protection:

None in normal use conditions.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Environmental exposure controls:

Do not discharge the product into the environment. Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Storage areas/installations should be designed with adequate bunds so as to prevent ground and water pollution in case of leaks or spills.

Consumer exposure controls:

Not applicable.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties		
9.1. Information on basic physical an	d chemical properties	
Physical state	: Liquid	
Colour	: Yellow-brown.	
Appearance	: Liquid, bright & clear.	
Odour	: Characteristics.	
Odour threshold	: Not available	
Melting point	: -24 °C (pour point) (ASTM D 97)	
Freezing point	: Not determined	
Boiling point	: Not determined	
Flammability	: Not flammable	
Explosive properties	: None (according to composition).	
Oxidising properties	: None (according to composition).	
Lower explosion limit	: Not determined	
Upper explosion limit	: Not determined	
Flash point	: 235 °C (ASTM D 92)	
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not determined	
Decomposition temperature	: Not determined	
pH	: Not available	
Viscosity, kinematic	: 100 mm²/s (40 °C) (ASTM D 445)	
Solubility	: Water: Immiscible and insoluble	
Log Kow	: Not applicable for mixtures	
Log Pow	Not applicable for mixtures	
Vapour pressure	: 0.1 hPa (20 °C) (Mineral oil, ASTM D 5191) (CONCAWE, 2010)	
Vapour pressure at 50°C	: Not determined	
Density	: 890 kg/m³ (15°C) (ASTM D 4052)	
Relative density	: Not determined	
Relative vapour density at 20°C	: Not determined	
Particle characteristics	: Not applicable	
9.2. Other information		

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes Explosion limits : ≥ 45 g/m³ (Aerosol) 9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Additional information

: No data available

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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

This mixture does not offer any further hazard for reactivity, except what is reported in the following paragraphs.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable product, according to its intrinsic properties.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

None (in normal conditions of storage and handling). Contact with strong oxidizers (peroxides, chromates, etc.) may cause a fire hazard. Sensitivity to heat, friction or shock cannot be assessed in advance.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidants.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Thermal decomposition may produce : Toxic fumes. In exceptional cases (i.e prolonged storage in tanks contaminated with water, and presence of anaerobic sulfate-reducing microbial colonies), the product may undergo a degradation and generate small amounts of sulfur compounds, including H2S. See also Section 16, "Other information".

SECTION 11: Toxicological information		
11.1. Information on hazard classes as define	d in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Acute toxicity (oral):Acute toxicity (dermal):	Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met; Conclusive but not sufficient for classification) Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met; Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)	
Acute toxicity (inhalation):Additional information:	Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met; Conclusive but not sufficient for classification) (according to composition)	
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Baseoil— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C20 through C50 and produces a finished oil with a viscosity not less than 100 SUS at 100 °F (19cSt at 40 °C).] (64742-65-0)		
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 420 (Acute Oral Toxicity - Fixed Dose Method)	
Skin corrosion/irritation:Additional information:	Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met) (according to composition)	
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Baseoil— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C20 through C50 and produces a finished oil with a viscosity not less than 100 SUS at 100 °F (19cSt at 40 °C).] (64742-65-0)		
рН	Not applicable	
Serious eye damage/irritation : Additional information :	Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met) (according to composition)	

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Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Baseoil— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C20 through C50 and produces a finished oil with a viscosity not less than 100 SUS at 100 °F (19cSt at 40 °C).] (64742-65-0)

рН	Not applicable
	Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Additional information :	(according to composition)
Germ cell mutagenicity :	Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Additional information :	(according to composition)
Carcinogenicity :	Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Additional information :	(according to composition)
	This product contains : Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic
	this product has a value of DMSO extract < 3 % wt, according to IP 346. According to the
	criteria laid out by the EU (note L, Annex VI of Regulation (CE) 1272/2008), this product must be regarded as non carcinogenic.
	All the mineral base oils contained in this product have a value < 3 % wt of DMSO extract,
	according to IP 346 (Nota L - Annex VI Reg (CE) 1272/2008, # 1.1.3)
	No carcinogenic effect
Reproductive toxicity :	Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Additional information :	(according to composition)
STOT-single exposure :	Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Additional information :	(according to composition)
STOT-repeated exposure :	Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Additional information :	(according to composition)

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Baseoil— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C20 through C50 and produces a finished oil with a viscosity not less than 100 SUS at 100 °F (19cSt at 40 °C).] (64742-65-0)

LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	125 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
LOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	100 mg/kg bodyweight/day
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	< 125 mg/kg bodyweight/day (CAS 64742-04-7, Mobil 1990) (OECD 408)
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	≈ 1000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Guideline: OECD Guideline 410 (Repeated Dose Dermal Toxicity: 21/28-Day Study)
NOAEC (inhalation,rat, vapour, 90 days)	220 – 980 mg/m³ (Dalbey W, Osimitz T, Kommineni C, Roy T, Feuston M and Yang J 1991 - OECD 412)
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Additional information	: (according to composition)
Eni OSO 100	
Viscosity, kinematic	100 mm²/s (40 °C) (ASTM D 445)
Distillator (notrolower) columnt downward	d hours perefficies Descrit supercritical. Meanwrley combination of

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Baseoil— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C20 through C50 and produces a finished oil with a viscosity not less than 100 SUS at 100 °F (19cSt at 40 °C).] (64742-65-0)

scosity, kinematic	91 – 99 mm²/s (40 °C) (ASTM D 445)
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11.2. Information on other hazards	
11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties	
Adverse health effects caused by endocrine disrupting properties	: The mixture does not contain substance(s) included in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for having endocrine disrupting properties, or substance(s) are not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 %
11.2.2. Other information	
Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms Other information	 Contact with eyes may cause temporary reddening and irritation, Avoid all eye and skin contact and do not breathe vapour and mist None

SECTION 12:	Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity	
Ecology - general	: The product is not considered harmful to aquatic organisms nor to cause long-term advers effects in the environment. An uncontrolled release to the environment may nevertheless produce a contamination of different environmental compartments (air, soil, underground, surface water bodies, aquifers). Handle according to general working hygiene practices to avoid pollution and release into the environment.
Ecology - water	: This product is not soluble in water. It floats on water and forms a film on the surface. The damage to aquatic organisms is of mechanical kind (immobilization and entrapment)
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute)	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic)	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Eni OSO 100	
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 100 mg/l (OECD 211)
NOEC chronic algae	100 mg/l (21d)
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed h	eavy paraffinic (64742-65-0)
LC50 fish 1	> 100 mg/l (LL 50, Exxon 1995 - OECD 203)
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 10000 mg/l (EL50, Shell 1988 - OECD 202)
NOEC (acute)	≥ 100 mg/l (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, 72h, OECD 201 - Petro-Canada 2008)
NOEC chronic fish	≥ 1000 mg/l (Oncorhynchus mykiss, NOELR, 14d - QSAR, Redman, A. et al. 2010)
NOEC chronic crustacea	≥ 1000 mg/l (21d, OECD 211 - Shell 1994)
NOEC chronic algae	≥ 100 mg/l (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, 72h)
12.2. Persistence and degradability	
Eni OSO 100	

Eni OSO 100		
Persistence and degradability	The most significant constituents of the product should be considered as "inherently biodegradable", but not "readily biodegradable", and they may be moderately persistent, particularly in anaerobic conditions.	
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic (64742-65-0)		
Persistence and degradability	The most significant constituents of the product should be considered as "inherently biodegradable", but not "readily biodegradable", and they may be moderately persistent, particularly in anaerobic conditions	
Biodegradation	31 % (28d, Exxon 1995)	

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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential			
Eni OSO 100			
Log Pow Not applicable for mixtures			
Log Kow Not applicable for mixtures			
Bioaccumulative potential Not established.			
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic (64742-65-0)			
BCF fish 1	0.4 – 6280 l/kg		
BCF fish 2 3.16 – 71100 l/kg			
Log Pow 1.99 – 18.02			
Log Kow Not applicable (UVCB)			
Bioaccumulative potential	The test methods for this endpoint are not applicable to UVCB substances.		

12.4. Mobility in soil

Eni OSO 100		
Mobility in soil Not determined		
Ecology - soil No data available.		
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic (64742-65-0)		
Log Koc 1.71 – 14.7		
Ecology - soil The test methods for this endpoint are not applicable to UVCB substances.		

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Eni OSO 100

This substance/mixture does not meet the PBT criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII		
This substance/mixture does not meet the vPvB criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII		
Component		
Substance(s) not meeting the PBT criteria of REACH regulation, in accordance with Annex XIII	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic (64742-65-0)	
Substance(s) not meeting the vPvB criteria of REACH regulation, in accordance with Annex XIII	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic (64742-65-0)	
12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties		
Adverse effects on the environment caused by : endocrine disrupting properties	The mixture does not contain substance(s) included in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for having endocrine disrupting properties, or substance(s) are not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 %.	
12.7. Other adverse effects		

Other adverse effects Additional information	-	None. No other effects known

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations	
13.1. Waste treatment methods	
Regional waste regulation	: Disposal must be done according to official regulations.

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Waste treatment methods	: Do not dispose of the product, either new or used, by dumping on the ground, or discharging into sewers, tunnels, lakes or water courses. Deliver to a qualified official collector. Dispose of empty containers and wastes safely.
Sewage disposal recommendations	 Dispose of in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations. Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations	: European Waste Catalogue code(s) (Decision 2001/118/CE): 13 02 05* (mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils). This EWC code is only a general indication, and takes into account the original composition of the product and its intended use. The user has the responsibility of choosing the right EWC code, considering the actual use of the product, alterations and contaminations.
Ecology - waste materials EURAL code (EWC)	 The product as it is does not contain halogenated substances. 13 02 05* - Mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / IMDG / IATA / ADN / RID

ADR	IMDG	ΙΑΤΑ	ADN	RID	
14.1. UN number or ID n	14.1. UN number or ID number				
Not regulated for transport					
14.2. UN proper shipping	g name				
Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	
14.3. Transport hazard c	lass(es)	· ·			
Not regulated.	Not regulated. Not regulated. Not regulated. Not regulated.				
14.4. Packing group					
Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	
14.5. Environmental hazards					
Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	
None.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

14.6. Special precautions for user

Overland transport

Not regulated.

Transport by sea Not regulated.

Air transport Not regulated.

Inland waterway transport Not regulated.

Rail transport Not regulated.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

15.1.1. EU-Regulations

Other information, restriction and prohibition regulations	 Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). (et sequens). Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (et sequens). Directives 89/391/CEE, 89/654/CEE, 89/655/CEE, 89/656/CEE, 90/269/CEE, 90/270/CEE, 90/394/CEE, 90/679/CEE, 93/88/CEE, 95/63/CE, 97/42/CE, 98/24/CE, 99/38/CE, 99/92/CE, 2001/45/CE, 2003/10/CE, 2003/18/CE (Health and safety on the workplace). Directive 2012/18/CE (Control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances). Directive 2004/42/CE (Limitation of emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds). Directive 98/24/EC (protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work). Directive 92/85/CE (measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding). Substances Depleting the Ozone layer (1005/2009) - Annex I Substances (ODP). Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC. Regulation EU (649/2012) - Export and Import of hazardous chemicals (PIC).

REACH Annex XVII (Restriction List)

Contains no substance(s) listed on REACH Annex XVII (Restriction Conditions)

REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)

Contains no substance(s) listed on REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)

REACH Candidate List (SVHC)

No ingredients are included in the REACH Candidate list (> 0,1 % m/m).

PIC Regulation (Prior Informed Consent)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the PIC list (Regulation EU 649/2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals)

POP Regulation (Persistent Organic Pollutants)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the POP list (Regulation EU 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants)

Ozone Regulation (1005/2009)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Ozone Depletion list (Regulation EU 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer)

Council Regulation (EC) for the control of dual-use items

Contains no substance subject to the COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) for the control of dual-use items

Explosives Precursors Regulation (2019/1148)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Explosives Precursors list (Regulation EU 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors)

Drug Precursors Regulation (273/2004)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Drug Precursors list (Regulation EC 273/2004 on the manufacture and the placing on market of certain substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances)

15.1.2. National regulations

National adoption of EU Directives concerning health and safety on the workplace. National adoption of EU Directives concerning control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (2012/18/CE). Relevant national laws on prevention of water pollution. Relevant national laws on protection of the health of pregnant workers (National adoption of Dir. 92/85/EEC). National adoption of Directive 2008/98/CE concerning disposal of used oils.

Finland

Finnish National Regulations

: Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 738/2002.

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France

Maladies professionelles (F)			
Code Description	Description		
RG 36 Diseases caused by oil	Diseases caused by oils and fats of mineral or synthetic origin		
Germany			
Employment restrictions	 Employment prohibitions or restrictions on the protection of young people at work according to § 22 JArbSchG in the case of formation of hazardous substances have to be observed. TRGS 400: Hazard assessment for activities involving Hazardous Substances. TRGS 401: Risks resulting from skin contact - identification, assessment, measures. TRGS 402: Identification and Assessment of the Risks from Activities involving Hazardous Substances: Inhalation Exposure. TRGS 555: Working instruction and information for workers. 		
	TRGS 800: Fire protection measures.		
′bF class (D) Vater hazard class (WGK) (D) VGK remark	 TRGS 900: Occupational Exposure Limits. Not applicable. WGK 1, Slightly hazardous to water (Classification according to AwSV, Annex 1). Classification based on the components in compliance with Verwaltungsvorschrift 		
lazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV)	wassergefährdender Stoffe (VwVwS). : Is not subject to the Hazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV)		
letherlands			
Saneringsinspanningen SZW-lijst van kankerverwekkende stoffen SZW-lijst van mutagene stoffen SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Borstvoeding SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – /ruchtbaarheid SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Ontwikkeling Denmark	 C - Minimize discharge None of the components are listed Young people under 18 years are not allowed to use the product 		
	Pregnant/breastfeeding women working with the product must not be in direct contact with i		
lorway lorwegian National Regulations	: Working Environment Act (LOV-2005-06-17 NO. 62). People under the age of 18 may not work with this product at all.		
Sweden			
wedish National Regulations	 This product is in compliance with Ordinance 1998:944. Work Environment Act (1977: 1160). Chemical Hazards in the Working Environment (AFS 2011:19). 		

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

This mixture is classified as not hazardous according to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP] No chemical safety assessment has been carried out

SECTION 16: Other information

Indication of changes			
Section Changed item Change Comments			
	First issue.		

Abbreviations and acronyms:	
	Complete text of the H phrases quoted in this Safety Data Sheet. These phrases are reported here for information only, and MAY NOT correspond to the classification of the product.

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Abbreviations and acronyms:	
	N/D = not available
	N/A = not applicable
ADN	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
CLP	Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
DMEL	Derived Minimal Effect level
DNEL	Derived-No Effect Level
EC50	Effective concentration for 50 percent of test population (median effective concentration)
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50	Lethal concentration for 50 percent of test population (median lethal concentration)
LD50	Lethal dose for 50 percent of test population (median lethal dose)
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOAEC	No-Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
NOAEL	No-Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC	No-Observed Effect Concentration
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBT	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
RID	Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Railways
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
STP	Sewage treatment plant
vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Data sources

Training advice

Other information

: This Safety Data Sheet is based on the real characteristics of the components and their combination, taking into account the information provided by the suppliers.

: Provide adequate training to professional operators for the use of PPEs, according to the information contained in this Safety Data Sheet.

Do not use the product for any purposes that have not been advised by the manufacturer. In exceptional cases (i.e prolonged storage in tanks contaminated with water, and presence of anaerobic sulfate-reducing microbial colonies), the product may undergo a degradation and generate small amounts of sulfur compounds, including H2S. This situation is especially relevant in all those circumstances which require to enter a confined space, with direct exposure to the vapours. If there is any suspicion of inhalation of H2S (hydrogen sulphide), Rescuers must wear breathing apparatus, belt and safety rope, and follow rescue procedures. Send patient to hospital. Immediately begin artificial respiration if breathing has ceased. Administer oxygen if necessary. This situation is especially relevant for those operations which involve direct exposure to the vapours in the interior of tanks or other confined spaces. If this possibility is suspected, a specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of H2S in confined spaces must be made, to help determine prevention measures and controls (i.e. PPE) appropriate to local circumstances, and adequate emergency procedures.

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Full text of H- and EUH-statements:		
EUH210 S	Safety data sheet available on request.	

Safety Data Sheet (SDS), EU

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.