Eni OBI T 13

Safety Data Sheet

SDS EU format according to COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2020/878
Revision date: 13/04/2023 Version: 1.0

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product form	:	Substance (UVCB)
Trade name	:	Eni OBI T 13
Chemical name	:	White mineral oil (petroleum)
EC Index-No.	:	N/A
EC-No.	:	232-455-8
CAS-No.	:	8042-47-5
REACH registration No.	:	01-2119487078-27-0015
Product code	:	4520
Formula	:	1304-2023
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	:	Non-dispersive use Wide dispersive use Use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix
Use of the substance/mixture	:	General purpose lubricant; Use in Agrochemicals; Rubber extender; Cosmetic ingredient; Explosives manufacture & use; Metal working fluids .
Function or use category	:	Lubricants and additives, Cosmetics, Adhesives, binding agents, Explosive substances and articles, Fuels, Hydraulic fluids and additives, Laboratory chemicals, Softeners

1.2.2. Uses advised against

Recommended use are listed above; other uses are not recommended unless an assessment has provided that risks are controlled.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Eni Sustainable Mobility S.p.A., Viale Giorgio Ribotta 51, 00144 Rom, ITALY, Tel. +39 06 59821, www.eni.com
Competent person responsible for the safety data sheet (Reg. EC nr. 1907/2006): SDS.ESM.info@eni.com

Distributed by: Enilive Schmiertechnik GmbH, Paradiesstraße 14, 97080 Würzburg, GERMANY, www.oilproducts.eni.com
Department responsible for information: Application Engineering & Product Management (AEPM), Tel. +49 (0)931-900 98-0
e-mail: technik.wuerzburg@enilive.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number	:	CNIT +39 0382 24444 (24h) (IT + EN) Poison centre

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Aspiration hazard, Category 1 H304
Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

Aspiration into lungs can cause a chemical pneumonia. 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]

Hazard pictograms (CLP) :

GHS08

CLP Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements (CLP) : H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements (CLP) : P301+P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents and container to according to national or local regulations.

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. If the product is handled or used at high temperature, contact with hot product or vapours may cause burns. 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. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. In exceptional cases (i.e prolunged 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 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

Other information : The substance is 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.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Notes : White mineral oil (petroleum). A highly refined petroleum mineral oil consisting of a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the intensive treatment of a petroleum fraction with sulfuric acid and oleum, or by hydrogenation, or by a combination of hydrogenation and acid treatment. Additional washing and treating steps may be included in the processing operation. It consists of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C15 through C50.

Substance type : UVCB

Name	Product identifier	%
White mineral oil (petroleum)	CAS-No.: 8042-47-5 EC-No.: 232-455-8 EC Index-No.: N/A REACH-no: 01-2119487078-27-0015	≈ 100

Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : Inhalation is unlikely because of the low vapour pressure of the substance at ambient temperature. Exposure to vapours may however occur when the substance is handled at high temperatures with poor ventilation. In case of symptoms arising from inhalation of product fumes, mists or vapour : Remove to fresh air, keep the casualty warm and at rest. If casualty is unconscious and not breathing: ensure that there is no obstruction to breathing and give artificial respiration by trained personnel. If necessary, give external cardiac massage and obtain medical advice. If the casualty is breathing: Place in the recovery position. Administer oxygen if necessary. See also section 4.3.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. In case of contact with hot product, cool affected part with plenty of cold water, and cover with gauze or clean cloth. Call a doctor or bring to an hospital. Do not use salves or ointments, unless directed by doctor. Body hypothermia must be avoided. Do not put ice on the burn.

First-aid measures after eye contact : 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 contact with hot product, cool affected part with plenty of cold water, and cover with gauze or clean cloth. Call a doctor or bring to an hospital. Do not use salves or ointments, unless directed by doctor.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Do not induce vomiting to avoid aspiration into the lungs. 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 inconscious, place in the recovery position. In case of spontaneous vomiting, keep head low, to avoid the risk of aspiration into the lungs. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

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

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : This product has a low vapour pressure, and in normal conditions at ambient temperature the concentration in the air is negligible. A significant concentration may build up only if the product is used at high temperature, or in case of sprays and mists. In these cases overexposure to vapours may cause irritation to airways, nausea and dizziness.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Contact with hot product may cause thermal burns.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Contact with eyes may cause a light transient irritation. Contact with hot product or vapours may cause burns.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis.

Symptoms/effects upon intravenous administration : No information available.

Chronic symptoms : None to be reported, according to the present classification criteria.

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 : 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).

Unsuitable extinguishing media : 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 substance or mixture

Fire hazard : 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.

Explosion hazard	:	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. Heat may build pressure in tank and containers, rupturing closed vessels, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries.
Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire	:	Incomplete combustion will generate poisonous carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other toxic gases. Combustion products include sulphur oxides (SO2 and SO3) and Hydrogen sulphide H2S. Oxygenated compounds (aldehydes, etc.).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions	:	Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so. 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	:	Personal protection equipment for firefighters (see also sect. 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 direct contact with released material. Avoid accidental sprays on hot surfaces or electrical contacts.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment	:	See Section 8.
Emergency procedures	:	Avoid direct contact with released material. 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.

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. 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. Work helmet. Goggles and /or face shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots, chemical resistant, if necessary heat resistant and insulated. 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. If the situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used. Work gloves (preferably gauntlets) providing adequate chemical resistance. a half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours (AX), or a Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure.
Emergency procedures	:	Notify local authorities according to relevant 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. Large spillages may be cautiously covered with foam, if available, to limit fire risk. Do not use direct jets. When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation. If in water: In case of small spillages in closed waters, contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other suitable mechanical means. Collect recovered product and other materials in suitable tanks or containers for recovery or safe disposal. Dispose of in accordance with relevant local regulations.

Methods for cleaning up : Transfer recovered product and other materials to suitable tanks or containers and store/dispose according to relevant regulations. Wash contaminated area with large amounts of water. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way, and according to local legislation.

Other information : Do not use solvents or dispersants, unless specifically advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities. Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions (wind, air 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.

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. 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. 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. See also Section 16, "Other information".

Hygiene measures : 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. Keep away from food and beverages. Do not re-use clothes, if they are still contaminated. Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately. 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

Technical measures : Electrical equipment and wiring must comply with the relevant safety regulations, according to the specific risk rating of the area.

Storage conditions : Store in dry, well ventilated area. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Do not smoke.

Incompatible products : Keep away from: strong oxidants.

Storage area	:	Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant European, national or local legislation. Storage installations should be designed with adequate bunds so as to prevent ground and water pollution 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. Empty containers may contain combustible product residues. Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned.
Packaging materials	:	For containers, or container linings use materials specifically approved for use with this product. Recommended materials for containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.

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

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
Austria - Occupational Exposure Limits	
MAK (OEL TWA)	5 mg/m³ (Inhalable aerosol)
Belgium - Occupational Exposure Limits	
OEL TWA	5 mg/m³ (mineral oil mists)
Denmark - Occupational Exposure Limits	
OEL TWA [1]	1 mg/m³ (mineral oil mists)
OEL STEL	2 mg/m³ (mineral oil mists)
Hungary - Occupational Exposure Limits	
AK (OEL TWA)	5 mg/m³ (mineral oil mists)
Netherlands - Occupational Exposure Limits	
MAC TGG 8h (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (mineral oil mists)
Spain - Occupational Exposure Limits	
VLA-ED (OEL TWA) [1]	5 mg/m³ (mineral oil mists)
VLA-EC (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (mineral oil mists)
Sweden - Occupational Exposure Limits	
NGV (OEL TWA)	1 mg/m³ (mineral oil mists)
KTV (OEL STEL)	3 mg/m³ (mineral oil mists)
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
ACGIH OEL TWA	5 mg/m³ (mineral oil mists)
ACGIH OEL STEL	10 mg/m³ (mineral oil mists)

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

Applicable OEL and BLV for air contaminants : None known

8.1.4. DNEL and PNEC

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
DNEL/DMEL (Workers)	
Long-term - local effects, dermal	217 mg/kg bw/day
Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation	164 mg/m³
DNEL/DMEL (General population)	
Long-term - systemic effects,oral	25 mg/kg bw/day
Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation	37 mg/m³
Long-term - systemic effects, dermal	93 mg/kg bw/day
PNEC (additional information)	
Additional information	Not derived - Not classified as hazardous for environment

8.1.5. Control banding

Control banding : None known

8.2. Exposure controls

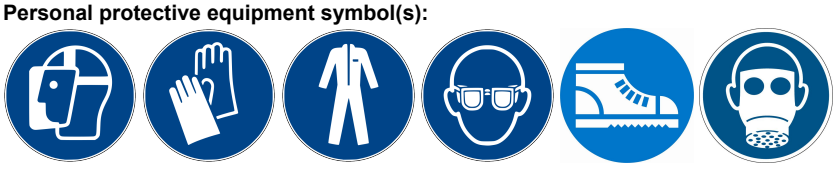
8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls:
Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area, 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".

8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

Personal protective equipment (for industrial or professional use):
Face shield. Gloves. Protective clothing. Safety glasses. Safety shoes or boots. High gas/vapour concentration: gas mask with filter for organic vapours (A) or organic vapours/H2S (A+B).

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.

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 hydrocarbon-resistant, felt-lined gloves. 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.

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: in presence of oil mists and if the product is handled without adequate containment means: use full or half-face masks with filter for mists/aerosols. In case there is a significant presence of vapours (e.g. through handling at high temperature), use full or half-face masks with filter for hydrocarbon vapours. (EN 136/140/145). Combined gas/dust mask with filter type: EN 14387. 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:
If contact with hot product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be heat-resistant and thermally insulated.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

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

Consumer exposure controls:
Not applicable.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid
Colour	:	Colourless.
Appearance	:	Liquid, clear or slightly hazy.
Molecular mass	:	Not applicable (UVCB)
Odour	:	odourless.
Odour threshold	:	Not determined
Melting point	:	Not determined
Freezing point	:	-9 °C
Boiling point	:	> 280 °C
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not flammable
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	:	Not oxidising.
Explosive limits	:	≥ 45 g/m³ (mineral oil mists)
Lower explosion limit	:	Lack of published data - data not available
Upper explosion limit	:	Lack of published data - data not available
Flash point	:	> 170 °C (ASTM D 92)
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Not determined
Decomposition temperature	:	Not determined
pH	:	Not determined
Viscosity, kinematic	:	14 – 18 mm²/s (40 °C) (ASTM D 445)
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Not determined
Solubility	:	Water: This product is not soluble in water. Ethanol: Complete. Ether: Complete. Organic solvent:Complete.
Log Kow	:	Not determined
Log Pow	:	Not determined
Vapour pressure	:	< 0,01 hPa (20 °C)
Vapour pressure at 50°C	:	Not determined

Critical pressure	:	Not determined
Density	:	840 kg/m³ (15°C)
Relative density	:	Not determined
Relative vapour density at 20°C	:	> 2
Particle characteristics	:	Not applicable

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Explosion limits : ≥ 45 g/m³ (mineral oil mists)

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1) : Negligible.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

This substance 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 (in normal conditions of storage and handling).

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 generates : 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 defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity (oral)	:	Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)
Acute toxicity (dermal)	:	Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	:	Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation	:	Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification) pH: Not determined
Additional information	:	(OECD 404)
Serious eye damage/irritation	:	Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification) pH: Not determined
Additional information	:	(OECD 405)
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	:	Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)

Additional information	:	(OECD 406)
Germ cell mutagenicity	:	Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)
Additional information	:	(OECD 471 - Ames test)
Carcinogenicity	:	Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)
Additional information	:	(OECD 453)
Reproductive toxicity	:	Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)
Additional information	:	(OECD 421) NOAEL= 1000 mg/kg (oral) NOAEL= 2000 mg/kg (dermal)
STOT-single exposure	:	Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)
STOT-repeated exposure	:	Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)
Aspiration hazard	:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Additional information	:	For all low-viscosity petroleum products (less than 20,5 mm2/s at 40 °C), there is the risk of aspiration into the lungs. This may occur directly after ingestion, or subsequently in case of vomiting (spontaneous or induced). In this case there is the possibility of an inflamation of the lung tissues (chemical pneumonia). This is a serious condition requiring medical treatment. Aspiration into lungs can cause a chemical pneumonia

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
Viscosity, kinematic	14 – 18 mm²/s (40 °C) (ASTM D 445)

11.2. Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Adverse health effects caused by endocrine disrupting properties	:	The substance is 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

11.2.2. Other information

Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms	:	Aspiration into lungs can cause a chemical pneumonia,Contact with eyes may cause temporary reddening and irritation,Avoid all eye and skin contact and do not breathe vapour and mist
Other information	:	None

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general	:	The product is not considered harmful to aquatic organisms nor to cause long-term adverse 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 - air	:	This product has a low vapour pressure. A significant exposure may happen only if the product is used at high temperature, or in case of sprays and mists.
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 (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long–term (chronic)	:	Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
LC50 fish 1	100 – 10000 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 1	100 mg/l
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	100 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
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	< 60 %

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
Log Pow	Not determined
Log Kow	Not determined
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation unlikely.

12.4. Mobility in soil

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
Ecology - soil	This product is not soluble in water. It floats on water and forms a film on the surface.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
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	
Results of PBT-vPvB assessment	This substance does not meet the criteria for classification as PBT or vPvB. The product should be considered prudentially as "Persistent" in the environment, according to the REACH Annex XIII criteria (point 1.1)

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Adverse effects on the environment caused by endocrine disrupting properties : The substance is 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.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects : None.

Additional information : This product has no specific properties for inhibition of bacterial activity. In any case, wastewater containing this product should be treated in plants that are suited for the specific purpose.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods : Do not dispose of the product, either new or used, by discharging into sewers, tunnels, lakes or water courses. Deliver to a qualified official collector.

Sewage disposal recommendations : 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.

Additional information : Empty containers may contain combustible product residues. Do not cut, weld, drill, burn or incinerate empty containers or drums, unless they have been cleaned, and declared safe.

Ecology - waste materials : The product as it is does not contain halogenated substances.

EURAL code (EWC) : 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	IATA	ADN	RID
14.1. UN number or ID number				
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
14.2. UN proper shipping name				
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
14.3. Transport hazard class(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
No supplementary information available				

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

IBC code : Not applicable.

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). POP (2019/1021) - Persistent Organic Pollutants. Regulation EU (649/2012) - Export and Import of hazardous chemicals (PIC). Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100. Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

REACH Annex XVII (Restriction List)

EU restriction list (REACH Annex XVII)		
Reference code	**Applicable on**	**Entry title or description**
3(b)	White mineral oil (petroleum)	Substances or mixtures fulfilling the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008: Hazard classes 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development, 3.8 effects other than narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10

REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)

Not listed on REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)

REACH Candidate List (SVHC)

Not listed on the REACH Candidate List

PIC Regulation (Prior Informed Consent)

Not listed on the PIC list (Regulation EU 649/2012)

POP Regulation (Persistent Organic Pollutants)

Not listed on the POP list (Regulation EU 2019/1021)

Ozone Regulation (1005/2009)

Not listed on the Ozone Depletion list (Regulation EU 1005/2009)

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.

France

Maladies professionelles (F)	
Code	Description
RG 36	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.

National Rules and Recommendations : 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 500: Protective measures.
TRGS 555: Working instruction and information for workers.
TRGS 800: Fire protection measures.
TRGS 900: Occupational Exposure Limits.

VbF class (D) : Not applicable.

Water hazard class (WGK) (D) : WGK 1, Slightly hazardous to water (Classification is carried out on the basis of the Ordinance on facilities for handling substances that are hazardous to water (Verordnung über Anlagen zum Umgang mit wassergefährdenden Stoffen (AwSV)) of 18 April 2017 (BGBl 2017, Teil I, Nr. 22, Seite 905).).

WGK remark : Classification is carried out on the basis of the Ordinance on facilities for handling substances that are hazardous to water (Verordnung über Anlagen zum Umgang mit wassergefährdenden Stoffen (AwSV)) of 18 April 2017 (BGBl 2017, Teil I, Nr. 22, Seite 905).

Storage class (LGK, TRGS 510) : LGK 10 - Combustible liquids.

Hazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV) : Is not subject of the Hazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV)

Netherlands

Saneringsinspanningen : C - Minimize discharge

SZW-lijst van kankerverwekkende stoffen : The substance is not listed

SZW-lijst van mutagene stoffen : The substance is not listed

SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Borstvoeding : The substance is not listed

SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Vruchtbaarheid : The substance is not listed

SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Ontwikkeling : The substance is not listed

Denmark

Danish National Regulations : Young people under 18 years are not allowed to use the product

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Indication of changes			
Section	**Changed item**	**Change**	**Notes**
	First issue.		

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

Abbreviations and acronyms:	
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
CAS-No.	Chemical Abstract Service number
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)
EC-No.	European Community number
ED	Endocrine disrupting properties
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
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
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
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
WGK	Water Hazard Class

Data sources : 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). 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). Chemical safety assessment.

Training advice : Provide adequate training to professional operators for the use of PPEs, according to the information contained in this Safety Data Sheet. The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training.

Other information : Do not use the product for any purposes that have not been advised by the manufacturer. In exceptional cases (i.e prolunged 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 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. 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. Therefore, it is very important to follow the above mentioned precautionary measures also with used oils.

Full text of H- and EUH-statements:	
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, Category 1
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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.