



Eni OPL 5

Safety Data Sheet

SDS EU format according to COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2020/878
Revision date: 11/22/2024 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 OPL 5 |
| Chemical name | : White mineral oil (petroleum) |
| IUPAC name | : White mineral oil (petroleum) |
| EC-No. | : 232-455-8 |
| CAS-No. | : 8042-47-5 |
| REACH registration No. | : 01-2119487078-27 |
| Product code | : 2123 (416) |
| Type of product | : Mixture of hydrocarbons |
| Formula | : 0100-2004 |
| 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 | : Functional fluids Metalworking fluid Binder and release agent Plasticizer Polymer production Rubber production and processing Intermediates Lubricants and additives Laboratory chemicals Water treatment chemicals Explosives manufacture Cosmetics Cleaning/washing agents and additives Coatings, thinners Agrochemicals |
| Function or use category | : Lubricants and additives, Cosmetics, Adhesives, binding agents, Explosive substances and articles, Cleaning/washing agents and additives, Hydraulic fluids and additives, Laboratory chemicals, Intermediates, Coatings, thinners, Rubber production and processing, Agrochemicals |

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

Manufacturer:

Enilive Iberia S.L.U.

Avenida de Europa, 24, Edificio Torona B - Planta 1ª, 28108 Alcobendas (Madrid) Tel: (+34) 917 277 878

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]

Aspiration hazard, Category 1 H304

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

Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Aspiration into lungs can cause a chemical pneumonia. 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. In case of contact with eyes, this product may cause irritation. 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.

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Comments : 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

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| Name | Product identifier | % |
|-------------------------------|---|-----|
| White mineral oil (petroleum) | CAS-No.: 8042-47-5 EC-No.: 232-455-8 REACH-no: 01-2119487078-27 | 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. |
| 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. 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. In case of ingestion, always assume that aspiration has occurred. Get immediate medical advice/attention. In case of spontaneous vomiting, transport the victim to a hospital, to verify the possibility that the product has been aspirated into the lungs. |

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 temporary reddening and 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. In case of ingestion, always assume that aspiration has occurred. If necessary, drain stomach by gastric lavage ONLY under qualified medical supervision. Seek medical attention in all cases of serious burns.

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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.
- Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire : Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, NOx (harmful/toxic gases). Oxygenated compounds (aldehydes, etc.).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Firefighting instructions : Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so. If possible, move containers and drums away from danger area. 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 combined dust/organic vapour filter(s), 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.
- Emergency procedures : Notify local authorities according to relevant regulations.

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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. 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/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. |

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. 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. Do not breathe fume/ mist/ vapours. Keep away from sources of heat (e.g. hot surfaces), sparks and open flames. Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. 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 and flammability. |
| 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

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 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. |

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| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Storage area | : 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. 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. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer. |

Germany

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

Switzerland

Storage class (LK) : LK 6.1 - Toxic materials

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/m ³ (Inhalable aerosol) |
| Belgium - Occupational Exposure Limits | |
| OEL TWA | 5 mg/m ³ (mineral oil mists) |
| Denmark - Occupational Exposure Limits | |
| OEL TWA | 1 mg/m ³ (mineral oil mists) |
| OEL STEL | 2 mg/m ³ (mineral oil mists) |
| Hungary - Occupational Exposure Limits | |
| AK (OEL TWA) | 5 mg/m ³ (mineral oil mists) |
| Netherlands - Occupational Exposure Limits | |
| MAC TGG 8h (mg/m ³) | 5 mg/m ³ (mineral oil mists) |
| Spain - Occupational Exposure Limits | |
| VLA-ED (OEL TWA) | 5 mg/m ³ (mineral oil mists) |
| VLA-EC (mg/m ³) | 10 mg/m ³ (mineral oil mists) |
| Sweden - Occupational Exposure Limits | |
| NGV (OEL TWA) | 1 mg/m ³ (mineral oil mists) |
| KGV (OEL STEL) | 3 mg/m ³ (mineral oil mists) |
| United Kingdom - Occupational Exposure Limits | |
| WEL TWA (OEL TWA) | 5 mg/m ³ (mineral oil mists) |
| WEL STEL (OEL STEL) | 10 mg/m ³ (mineral oil mists) |

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White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)

USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits

| | |
|----------------|--|
| ACGIH OEL TWA | 5 mg/m ³ (mineral oil mists) |
| ACGIH OEL STEL | 10 mg/m ³ (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

No additional information available

8.1.4. DNEL and PNEC

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)

DNEL/DMEL (Workers)

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Long-term - systemic effects, dermal | 217.05 mg/kg bodyweight/day |
| Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation | 164.56 mg/m ³ |

DNEL/DMEL (General population)

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Long-term - systemic effects, oral | 40 mg/kg bodyweight/day |
| Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation | 35 mg/m ³ |
| Long-term - systemic effects, dermal | 93.02 mg/kg bodyweight/day |

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:

Minimize exposure to mists/vapours/aerosol. Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Before commencing any operation in a confined area (e.g. tunnels), check the atmosphere for oxygen content and flammability.

8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

Personal protective equipment (for industrial or professional use):

Gloves. Protective clothing. Safety glasses. Safety shoes or boots.

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Personal protective equipment symbol(s):



8.2.2.1. Eye and face protection

Eye protection:

When there is a risk of contact with the skin, use waterproof gloves, resistant to chemical products. Gloves must be felt-lined.

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:

Chemical resistant gloves (according to European standard NF ISO 374-1 or equivalent). 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:

Not necessary with sufficient ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment (EN 136/140/145). Combined gas/dust mask with filter type: EN 14387. High gas/vapour concentration: gas mask with filter type A

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 available |
| Melting point | : -57 °C (pour point) (ASTM D 97) |
| Freezing point | : Not determined |
| Boiling point | : 330 – 460 °C (ASTM D 1120) |
| Flammability | : Not flammable |
| Explosive properties | : None. |
| Oxidising properties | : None. |
| Lower explosion limit | : Not determined |
| Upper explosion limit | : Not determined |
| Flash point | : 130 °C (ASTM D 92) |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : > 325 °C |
| Decomposition temperature | : Not determined |
| pH | : Not applicable |

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| Viscosity, kinematic | : 4 mm ² /s (40 °C) (ASTM D 445) |
| Solubility | : Water: This product is not soluble in water. Ethanol: Complete. Ether: Complete. Organic solvent: Complete. |
| Log Kow | : Not available |
| Vapour pressure | : < 0.01 hPa (20 °C) |
| Vapour pressure at 50°C | : Not determined |
| Density | : 810 kg/m ³ (15°C) |
| Relative density | : Not available |
| 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/m ³ (mineral oil mists) |
|------------------|---|

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1) | : Negligible. |
| Additional information | : No data available |

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.

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 | > 5000 mg/m ³ |

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| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Skin corrosion/irritation | : Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification) pH: Not applicable |
| Additional information | : On basis of test data: (OECD 404) |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | : Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification) pH: Not applicable |
| Additional information | : On basis of test data: (OECD 405) |
| Respiratory or skin sensitisation | : Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification) |
| Additional information | : On basis of test data: (OECD 406) |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | : Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification) |
| Additional information | : On basis of test data: (OECD 471 - Ames test) |
| Carcinogenicity | : Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification) |
| Additional information | : On basis of test data: (OECD 453) |
| Reproductive toxicity | : Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification) |
| Additional information | : On basis of test data: (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 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 inflammation 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 | 4 mm ² /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, May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways, Contact with eyes may cause temporary reddening and irritation. |
|---|---|

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

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White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| EC50 Daphnia 1 | 100 mg/l |
| EC50 72h - Algae [1] | 100 mg/l |
| NOEC chronic fish | ≥ 100 mg/l (96h) |
| NOEC chronic crustacea | ≥ 100 mg/l (48h) |
| NOEC chronic algae | ≥ 100 mg/l (72h) |

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 | 68.1 % (OECD 301b) |

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 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.

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.

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| | |
|--|---|
| Product/Packaging disposal recommendations | : European Waste Catalogue code(s) (Decision 2001/118/CE): 13 08 99* (oil wastes not otherwise specified - wastes not otherwise specified). 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 08 99* - wastes not otherwise specified |

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 for transport | | | | |
| 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

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 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). Directive 2012/18/CE (Control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances). Directive 2004/42/CE (Limitation of emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds). 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). POP (2019/1021) - Persistent Organic Pollutants.

REACH Annex XVII (Restriction List)

Not listed on REACH Annex XVII

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)

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

Not listed on the COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) 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.

France

Maladies professionnelles (F)

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| 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 526: Laboratories. 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 according to AwSV, Annex 1; ID No. 434). |
| 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). |
| Hazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV) | : Is not subject to 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 |

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

EXPOSURE SCENARIOS

All exposure scenarios for this substance did not require a quantitative assessment of exposure, but only a qualitative one.

Considering the specific hazard properties (H304), the implementation of the relevant risk reduction measures ensures that the possibility of the event connected to the hazard of aspiration is negligible, and risk can be assumed as controlled.

Workers:

- Do not ingest
- Implement basic standard of occupation hygiene
- Avoid splashes and spills
- Avoid contact with contaminated objects and tools
- Management/supervision actions to check that the Risk Reduction Measures in place are being used correctly and Operating Conditions are followed.
- Training for staff on good practices
- Good standard of personal hygiene

SECTION 16: Other information

| Indication of changes | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Section | Changed item | Change | Comments |
| | First issue. | | |

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| Abbreviations and acronyms: | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| | N/A = not applicable |
| | N/D = not available |
| 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 |
| TLM | Median Tolerance Limit |
| vPvB | Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| 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). 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. |

| 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

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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.