# Eni Celtis 902

Safety Data Sheet

SDS EU format according to COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2020/878
Revision date: 12/20/2022 Supersedes: 7/28/2020 Version: 4.0

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

### 1.1. Product identifier

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Product form | : | Substance (UVCB) |
| Trade name | : | Eni Celtis 902 |
| Chemical name | : | Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic |
| IUPAC name | : | Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic |
| EC Index-No. | : | 649-455-00-2 |
| EC-No. | : | 265-091-3 |
| CAS-No. | : | 101316-72-7 |
| REACH registration No | : | 01-2119487067-30 |
| Product code | : | 7259 |
| Type of product | : | Mixture of hydrocarbons |
| Formula | : | UVCB |
| Product group | : | Trade product |

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

#### 1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Main use category | : | Industrial use,Professional use |
| Industrial/Professional use spec | : | Used in closed systems<br>Non-dispersive use<br>Use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix |
| Use of the substance/mixture | : | General purpose lubricant<br>Rubber production and processing<br>Use in polymer processing<br>Rubber extender<br>Agrochemicals<br>Binder and release agent |
| Function or use category | : | Lubricants and additives, Viscosity adjusters, Vulcanising agents, Agrochemicals |

| Title | Use descriptors |
|---|---|
| Manufacture of substance | SU3, SU8, SU9, PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15, ERC1, ERC4, ESVOC SPERC 1.1.v1 |
| Distribution of substance | SU3, PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC15, ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC6c, ERC6d, ERC7, ESVOC SPERC 1.1b.v1 |
| Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures | SU3, SU10, PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC14, PROC15, ERC2, ESVOC SPERC 2.2.v1 |
| Rubber production and processing | SU3, SU10, SU11, PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC6, PROC7, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC13, PROC14, PROC15, PROC21, ERC4, ERC6d, ESVOC SPERC 4.19.v1 |
| Use in Polymer processing | SU10, PROC1, PROC2, PROC4, PROC5, PROC6, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC13, PROC14, PROC21, ERC4, ESVOC SPERC 4.21a.v1 |
| Lubricants | SU3, PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC7, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC13, PROC17, PROC18, ERC4, ERC7, ESVOC SPERC 4.6a.v1 |
| Use in laboratories | SU3, PROC15, ERC4, (ERC) |
| Use as binders and release agents | SU3, PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC6, PROC7, PROC8b, PROC10, PROC13, PROC14, ERC4, ESVOC SPERC 4.10a.v1 |
| Use in Polymer processing | SU22, PROC1, PROC2, PROC6, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC14, PROC21, ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SPERC 8.21b.v1 |
| Lubricants | SU22, PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC11, PROC13, PROC17, PROC18, PROC20, ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SPERC 8.6c.v1 |

| Title | Use descriptors |
|---|---|
| Lubricants | SU22, PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC11, PROC13, PROC17, PROC18, PROC20, ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SPERC 9.6b.v1 |
| Use in laboratories | SU22, PROC15, ERC8a, ESVOC SPERC 8.17.v1 |
| Use as binders and release agents | SU22, PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC6, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC10, PROC11, PROC14, ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SPERC 8.10b.v1 |
| Use in Agrochemicals | SU22, PROC1, PROC2, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC11, PROC13, ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SPERC 8.11a.v1 |

Full text of use descriptors: see section 16

#### 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 S.p.A., P.le E. Mattei 1, 00144 Rom, ITALY, Tel. +39 06 59821, www.eni.com
Competent person responsible for the safety data sheet (Reg. EC nr. 1907/2006): SDSInfo@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 (UK):
National Poisons Information Service Edinburgh (24h)
(+44) 844 892 0111
0870 600 6266 (UK only)
(Source: UN-WHO)

## 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. 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.
P501 - Dispose of contents/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. In exceptional cases (i.e prolonged storage in tanks contaminated with water, and presence of anaerobic sulfate-reducing microbial colonies), the product may undergo a degradation and generate small amounts of sulfur compounds, including H2S.

This 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

Notes : Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic; Baseoil— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C15 through C30 and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100 °F (19cSt at 40 °C).]

Substance type : UVCB

| Name | Product identifier | % |
|---|---|---|
| Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic | CAS-No.: 64741-89-5<br>EC-No.: 265-091-3<br>EC Index-No.: 649-455-00-2<br>REACH-no: 01-2119487067-30 | 100 |

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

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

### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : In case of spontaneous vomiting, transport the victim to a hospital, to verify the possibility that the product has been aspired into the lungs.

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 casualty to a quiet and well ventilated place if safe to do so. 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. Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness develops and persists. In case of burns, cool affected part with cold running water for at least 10 min. Cover with gauze or clean cloth. Ask for medical assistance or bring to a hospital. Do not apply salves or other substances, unless by doctor's advice. Body hypothermia must be avoided. Do not put ice on the burn. DO NOT attempt to remove portions of clothing glued to burnt skin but cut round them.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse eyes thoroughly for at least 15 minutes. Keep eyelids well apart. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist. In case of burns, cool affected part with cold running water for at least 10 min. Cover with gauze or clean cloth. Ask for medical assistance or bring to a hospital. Do not apply salves or other substances, unless by doctor's advice. Immediately obtain specialist medical assessment and treatment for the casualty.

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 spontaneous vomiting, keep head low, to avoid the risk of aspiration into the lungs. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : 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 : Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause reddening, irritation and dermatitis, due to a defatting effect. 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. In case of ingestion, always assume that aspiration has occurred. Send the casualty immediately to hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. If necessary, drain stomach by gastric lavage ONLY under qualified medical supervision. 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.

Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire : Incomplete combustion releases dangerous 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 : Shut off source of product, if possible. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Spilled product which is not burning should be covered with sand or foam. Use water sprays to cool containers and surfaces exposed to the flames. If the fire cannot be controlled, evacuate area.

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Wear personal protection equipment. (see chapter 8). In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, wear full fire resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. EN 443. EN 469. EN 659.

Other information : In case of fire, do not discharge residual product, waste materials and runoff water: collect separately and use a proper treatment.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so (e.g. electricity, sparks, fires, flares). Avoid direct contact with released material. Keep upwind.

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

Emergency procedures : If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

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

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

For containment : Contain spilled liquid with sand, earth or other suitable absorbents (non-flammable). Recover free liquid and waste materials in suitable waterproof and oil-resistant containers. Clean contaminated area. Dispose of according to local regulations. 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.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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. Use adequate personal protective equipment as needed. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Prevent the risk of slipping. During transfer operations, ensure that all equipment and containers are correctly grounded. Avoid the build-up of electric charges. 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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Storage conditions | : | Store in dry, well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| Incompatible products | : | Keep away from strong oxidizers. |
| 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, according to the specific use conditions. |

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

No information available.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### 8.1.1 National occupational exposure and biological limit values

| Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic (101316-72-7) | |
|---|---|
| **Austria - Occupational Exposure Limits** | |
| MAK (OEL TWA) | 5 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m) |
| **Belgium - Occupational Exposure Limits** | |
| OEL TWA | 5 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m) |
| **Denmark - Occupational Exposure Limits** | |
| OEL TWA [1] | 1 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m) |
| OEL STEL | 2 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m) |
| **Hungary - Occupational Exposure Limits** | |
| AK (OEL TWA) | 5 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m) |
| **Netherlands - Occupational Exposure Limits** | |
| MAC TGG 8h (mg/m³) | 5 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m) |
| **Spain - Occupational Exposure Limits** | |
| VLA-ED (OEL TWA) [1] | 5 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m) |
| VLA-EC (mg/m³) | 10 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m) |
| **Sweden - Occupational Exposure Limits** | |
| NGV (OEL TWA) | 1 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m) |
| KTV (OEL STEL) | 3 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m) |
| **USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits** | |
| ACGIH OEL TWA | 5 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m) |
| ACGIH OEL STEL | 10 mg/m³ (Mineral base oil mist, severely refined, DMSO extract <3% m/m) |

#### 8.1.2. Recommended monitoring procedures

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

#### 8.1.3. Air contaminants formed

No additional information available

#### 8.1.4. DNEL and PNEC

| Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic (101316-72-7) | |
|---|---|
| **DNEL/DMEL (Workers)** | |
| Long-term - systemic effects, dermal | 0.97 mg/kg bodyweight/day |
| Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation | 5.4 mg/m³ (Aerosol) |
| **DNEL/DMEL (General population)** | |
| Long-term - systemic effects,oral | 0.74 mg/kg bodyweight/day |
| Long-term - local effects, inhalation | 1.19 mg/m³ |

| Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic (101316-72-7) | |
|---|---|
| **PNEC (additional information)** | |
| Additional information | Not derived - Not classified as hazardous for environment |

Note : The Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) is an estimated safe level of exposure that is derived from toxicity data in accord with specific guidance within the European REACH regulation. The DNEL may differ from an Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) for the same chemical. OELs may be recommended by an individual company, a governmental regulatory body or an expert organization, such as the Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) or the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). OELs are considered to be safe exposure levels for a typical worker in an occupational setting for an 8-hour work shift, 40 hour work week, as a time weighted average (TWA) or a 15 minute short-term exposure limit (STEL). While also considered to be protective of health, OELs are derived by a process different from that of REACH.

#### 8.1.5. Control banding

No additional information available

### 8.2. Exposure controls

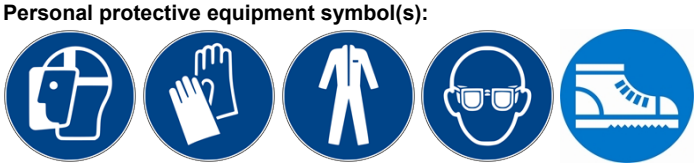
#### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

**Appropriate engineering controls:**
Ensure that there is a suitable ventilation system. Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area (e.g. tunnels), check the atmosphere for oxygen content, presence of hydrogen sulphide (H2S) and SOx, and flammability. See also Section 16, "Other information".

#### 8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

**Personal protective equipment (for industrial or professional use):**
Face shield. Gloves. Protective clothing. Safety glasses. Safety shoes or boots. Dust/aerosol mask.

**Personal protective equipment symbol(s):**



#### 8.2.2.1. Eye and face protection

**Eye protection:**
When there is a risk of contact with the eyes, use safety goggles or other means of protection (face shield). If necessary, refer to national standards or to the EN 166 standard.

#### 8.2.2.2. Skin protection

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

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

#### 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 (P). In case there is a significant presence of vapours (e.g. through handling at high temperature), use full or half-face masks with a filter for organic vapours (A), and H2S (B) where applicable. (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 | : | Yellow-brown. |
| Appearance | : | Liquid, bright & clear. |
| Molecular mass | : | Not applicable (UVCB) |
| Odour | : | Slight odour of petroleum. |
| Odour threshold | : | No data available |
| Melting point | : | -15 °C (pour point) (ASTM D 97) |
| Freezing point | : | ≤ 0 °C |
| Boiling point | : | 301 – 464 °C (EN 15199-2:2006) |
| Flammability | : | Not flammable |
| Explosive properties | : | None. |
| Oxidising properties | : | None. |
| Explosive limits | : | ≥ 45 g/m³ (Aerosol) |
| Lower explosion limit | : | Not determined |
| Upper explosion limit | : | Not determined |
| Flash point | : | 190 °C (ASTM D 92) |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : | Not determined |
| Decomposition temperature | : | Not determined |
| pH | : | Not applicable |
| Viscosity, kinematic | : | 12.5 – 14.5 mm²/s (40°C, ASTM D 445) |
| Solubility | : | Water: Immiscible and insoluble |
| Log Kow | : | Not available |
| Vapour pressure | : | < 0.1 hPa (20 °C) |
| Vapour pressure at 50°C | : | Not determined |
| Density | : | 835 – 860 kg/m³ (15 °C) (ASTM D 4052) |
| Relative density | : | Not determined |
| Relative vapour density at 20°C | : | Not determined |
| Particle characteristics | : | Not applicable |

### 9.2. Other information

#### 9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Explosion limits | : | ≥ 45 g/m³ (Aerosol) |

#### 9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1) : Negligible.
Refractive index : 1.47 (20°C, ASTM 1218)
Sulphur content : 0,4%

## 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.

### 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.

## 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)

| Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic (101316-72-7) | |
|---|---|
| LD50 oral rat | > 5000 mg/kg (OECD 401) |
| LD50 dermal rat | > 5000 mg/kg (OECD 402) |
| LC50 Inhalation - Rat | > 5 mg/l/4h (OECD 403) |

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)
pH: Not applicable
Additional information : Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause reddening, irritation and dermatitis.
Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)
pH: Not applicable
Additional information : Contact with eyes may cause temporary reddening and irritation.
(OECD 405)
Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)
Additional information : not sensitising.
(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 : Carcinogenicity tests results are negative.
(OECD 453)
this product has a value of DMSO extract < 3 % wt, according to IP 346. According to the criteria laid out by the EU (note L, Annex VI of Regulation (CE) 1272/2008), this product must be regarded as non carcinogenic.

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)

Additional information : Tests results are negative.
(OECD 414)

STOT-single exposure : Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)

STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)

| Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic (101316-72-7) | |
|---|---|
| LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days) | 125 mg/kg bodyweight/day (OECD TG 408) |

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

| Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic (101316-72-7) | |
|---|---|
| Viscosity, kinematic | 12.5 – 14.5 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,May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways,Contact with eyes may cause temporary reddening and irritation,Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause reddening, irritation and dermatitis.

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, and in normal conditions at ambient temperature the concentration in the air is negligible. A significant concentration may build up only in case of sprays and mists. In these cases overexposure to mists (e.g. through prolonged use in confined insufficiently ventilated spaces) may cause irritation to airways, nausea and dizziness.

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)

| Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic (101316-72-7) | |
|---|---|
| LC50 fish 1 | > 100 mg/l (LL 50) |

| Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic (101316-72-7) | |
|---|---|
| EC50 Daphnia 1 | > 10000 mg/l WAF, 48 h (OECD 202) |

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

| Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic (101316-72-7) | |
|---|---|
| Persistence and degradability | The most significant constituents of the product should be considered as "inherently biodegradable", but not "readily biodegradable", and they may be moderately persistent, particularly in anaerobic conditions. |
| Biodegradation | 31 % (28d, Exxon 1995) |

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic (101316-72-7) | |
|---|---|
| Bioaccumulative potential | The test methods for this endpoint are not applicable to UVCB substances. |

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

| Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic (101316-72-7) | |
|---|---|
| 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

| Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic (101316-72-7) | |
|---|---|
| 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 dumping on the ground, or discharging into sewers, tunnels, lakes or water courses. Deliver to a qualified official collector.

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, bore, burn or incinerate emptied containers, 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 | 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

| EU restriction list (REACH Annex XVII) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Reference code** | **Applicable on** | **Entry title or description** |
| 3(b) | Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic | 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 |

Not listed on the REACH Candidate List
Not listed on REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)
Not listed on the PIC list (Regulation EU 649/2012)
Not listed on the POP list (Regulation EU 2019/1021)
Not listed on the Ozone Depletion list (Regulation EU 1005/2009)
Contains no substance(s) listed on the Explosives Precursors list (Regulation EU 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors)

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 EU (649/2012) - Export and Import of hazardous chemicals (PIC). Contains no substance(s) listed on the POP list (Regulation EU 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants).

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.
Water hazard class (WGK) (D) : WGK 1, Slightly hazardous to water (Classification according to AwSV, Annex 1)
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 of the Hazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| National Rules and Recommendations | : | TRGS 400: Hazard assessment for activities involving Hazardous Substances<br>TRGS 401: Risks resulting from skin contact - identification, assessment, measures<br>TRGS 402: Identification and Assessment of the Risks from Activities involving Hazardous Substances: Inhalation Exposure<br>TRGS 500: Protective measures<br>TRGS 555: Working instruction and information for workers<br>TRGS 800: Fire protection measures<br>TRGS 900: Occupational Exposure Limits |
| Storage class (LGK, TRGS 510) | : | LGK 10 - Combustible liquids |
| VbF class (D) | : | Not applicable. |

**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 | : | Pregnant/breastfeeding women working with the product must not be in direct contact with it |

### 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | SDS EU format according to COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2020/878 | | |

**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 |

| Abbreviations and acronyms: | |
|---|---|
| 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. In exceptional cases (i.e prolonged storage in tanks contaminated with water, and presence of anaerobic sulfate-reducing microbial colonies), the product may undergo a degradation and generate small amounts of sulfur compounds, including H2S. This situation is especially relevant in all those circumstances which require to enter a confined space, with direct exposure to the vapours. If 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. |

| Full text of use descriptors | |
|---|---|
| (ERC) | Release fractions defined by ERC |
| ERC1 | Manufacture of the substance |
| ERC2 | Formulation of preparations |
| ERC3 | Formulation into solid matrix |
| ERC4 | Use of non-reactive processing aid at industrial site (no inclusion into or onto article) |
| ERC5 | Use at industrial site leading to inclusion into/onto article |
| ERC6a | Use of intermediate |
| ERC6b | Use of reactive processing aid at industrial site (no inclusion into or onto article) |

| Full text of use descriptors | |
|---|---|
| ERC6c | Use of monomer in polymerisation processes at industrial site (inclusion or not into/onto article) |
| ERC6d | Use of reactive process regulators in polymerisation processes at industrial site (inclusion or not into/onto article) |
| ERC7 | Use of functional fluid at industrial site |
| ERC8a | Wide dispersive indoor use of processing aids in open systems |
| ERC8d | Wide dispersive outdoor use of processing aids in open systems |
| ERC9a | Wide dispersive indoor use of substances in closed systems |
| ERC9b | Wide dispersive outdoor use of substances in closed systems |
| ESVOC SPERC 1.1.v1 | Manufacture of substances: Industrial (SU8, SU9) |
| ESVOC SPERC 1.1b.v1 | Distribution: Industrial (SU3) |
| ESVOC SPERC 2.2.v1 | Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures: Industrial (SU10) |
| ESVOC SPERC 4.10a.v1 | Use as binders and release agents: Industrial (SU3) |
| ESVOC SPERC 4.19.v1 | Rubber production and processing: Industrial (SU10) |
| ESVOC SPERC 4.21a.v1 | Polymer production: Industrial (SU10) |
| ESVOC SPERC 4.6a.v1 | Lubricants: Industrial (SU3) |
| ESVOC SPERC 8.10b.v1 | Use as binders and release agents: Professional (SU22) |
| ESVOC SPERC 8.11a.v1 | Use in Agrochemicals: Professional (SU22) |
| ESVOC SPERC 8.17.v1 | Laboratory chemicals: Professional (SU22) |
| ESVOC SPERC 8.21b.v1 | Polymer production: Professional (SU22) |
| ESVOC SPERC 8.6c.v1 | Lubricants: Professional (SU22) - high environmental release |
| ESVOC SPERC 9.6b.v1 | Lubricants: Professional (SU22) - low environmental release |
| PROC1 | Chemical production or refinery in closed process without likelihood of exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions |
| PROC10 | Roller application or brushing |
| PROC11 | Non industrial spraying |
| PROC13 | Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring |
| PROC14 | Tabletting, compression, extrusion, pelettisation, granulation |
| PROC15 | Use as laboratory reagent |
| PROC17 | Lubrication at high energy conditions in metal working operations |
| PROC18 | General greasing /lubrication at high kinetic energy conditions |
| PROC2 | Chemical production or refinery in closed continuous process with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions |
| PROC20 | Use of functional fluids in small devices |
| PROC21 | Low energy manipulation and handling of substances bound in/on materials or articles |
| PROC3 | Manufacture or formulation in the chemical industry in closed batch processes with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment condition |
| PROC4 | Chemical production where opportunity for exposure arises |
| PROC5 | Mixing or blending in batch processes |
| PROC6 | Calendering operations |
| PROC7 | Industrial spraying |
| PROC8a | Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at non-dedicated facilities |

| Full text of use descriptors | |
|---|---|
| PROC8b | Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities |
| PROC9 | Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing) |
| SU10 | Formulation [mixing] of preparations and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys) |
| SU11 | Manufacture of rubber products |
| SU22 | Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen) |
| SU3 | Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations* at industrial sites |
| SU8 | Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products) |
| SU9 | Manufacture of fine chemicals |

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.