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### **Special-Filling-Oil**

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Special filling oil for manometers

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

Use of the : Filling oil for manometers

Substance/Mixture

Uses advised against

This product must not be used in applications other than those

listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the

supplier.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Birkholz Kunststoffwerk GmbH

Röntgenstraße 3

D-64646 Heppenheim (+49) 6252 99480

Telephone : (+49) 6252 99480 Telefax : (+49) 6252 994899

Email Contact for Safety Data

If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS

Sheet

please email info@birkholz-gmbh.de

1.4 Emergency telephone number : (+49) 30 3068 6790 (Giftnotruf Berlin)

### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Aspiration hazard, Category 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters

airways.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Category 3

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting

effects

### 2.2 Label elements

## Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard

according to CLP criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters

airways.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting

effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention**:

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a

POISON CENTER/doctor.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an

approved waste disposal plant.

## 2.3 Other hazards

This mixture does not contain any REACH registered substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Used oil may contain harmful impurities.

Not classified as flammable but will burn.

## **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Highly refined mineral oils and additives.

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The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-

extract, according to IP346.

Classification based on DMSO extract content < 3% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note L).

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0 204-881-4 01-2119565113-46	Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 Aquatic Acute 1; H400  M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1	0,25 - 0,9
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	64742-79-6 265-182-8 649-222-00-5 01-2119471311-49	Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	1 - 5
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	64742-53-6 265-156-6 649-466-00-2 01-2119480375-34	Asp. Tox. 1; H304	80 - 99

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing

the appropriate personal protective equipment according to

the incident, injury and surroundings.

If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with

water and follow by washing with soap if available.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

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If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest

congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

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

Symptoms : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include

coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for

several hours after exposure.

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

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

Treatment : Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon

dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water in a jet

## 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during

firefighting

Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete

combustion occurs.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

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Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local

circumstances and the surrounding environment.

### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

Personal precautions : 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. 6.1.2 For emergency responders: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental

contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate

barriers.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately.

Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or

other containment material.

Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent.

Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or

other suitable material and dispose of properly.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet., For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

### **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal

of this material.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning

materials in order to prevent fires.

Product Transfer : Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used

during all bulk transfer operations to avoid static accumulation.

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#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage class (TRGS 510) : 10, Combustible liquids

Further information on sto-

age stability

Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated

place.

Use properly labeled and closable containers.

Store at ambient temperature.

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild

steel or high density polyethylene.

Unsuitable material: PVC.

Container Advice : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high

temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

\_\_\_\_\_

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

#### 8.1 Control parameters

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form	Control parameters	Basis
		of exposure)		
Oil mist, mineral	Not	TWA (inhalable	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH
	Assigned	fraction)		Threshold
				Limit Values

## **Biological occupational exposure limits**

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering measures** The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

#### General Information:

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

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Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance

#### Personal protective equipment

The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Eve protection If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes.

> protective evewear is recommended. Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Remarks Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of

> gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a

non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35

mm depending on the glove make and model.

Skin and body protection Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work

clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

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No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal Respiratory protection conditions of use.

In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions

should be taken to avoid breathing of material.

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to

a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate

combination of mask and filter.

Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point > 65°C (149°F)]

meeting EN14387 and EN143.

## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

## 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Liquid at room temperature.

Colour red or blue

Odour Slight hydrocarbon

Odour Threshold Data not available

-40 °CMethod: ISO 3016 pour point

melting / freezing point Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) Not classified as flammable but will burn

Lower explosition limit and upper explosition limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit/ Upper flammability limit Typical 10 %(V)

Lower explosion limit Lower flammability limit

Typical 1 %(V)

Flash point 138 °C

Method: ISO 2719

Auto-ignition temperature : > 320 °C

Decomposition temperature

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Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Ph : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : <=12 mm2/s (40,0 °C)

Method: ISO 3104

<=1800 mm2/s (-30 °C) Method: ISO 3104

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : negligible

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Pow: > 6(based on information on similar products)

Vapour pressure : < 0,5 Pa (20 °C)

estimated value(s)

Relative density : 0,88 (15 °C)

Density : 880 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Relative vapour density : > 5

#### 9.2 Other information

Explosives : Classification Code: Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Flammability (liquids) : Not classified as flammable but will burn

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Conductivity : This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

# **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

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#### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable.

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed

#### **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

## 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Information on likely routes of

exposure

Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

#### **Acute toxicity**

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 rat: > 5.000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Remarks: Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical

pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 5.000 mg/kg

Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:** 

Remarks : Slightly irritating on skin.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can

clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil

acne/folliculitis.

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Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:** 

Remarks : Slightly irritating tot he eye.

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:** 

Remarks : For respiratory and skin sensitisation:

Not a sensitiser.

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Germ cell mutagenicity

**Product:** 

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagencity-As

Sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classifacation in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

**Product:** 

Remarks : Not a carcinogen.

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Remarks : Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-

carcinogenic in animal skin-painting studies.

Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classifacation in

categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	No carcinogenicity classification.
Butylated hydroxytoluene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	No carcinogenicity classification.

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Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Butylated hydroxytoluene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to
	humans

#### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

Effects on fertility :

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant. Does not impair fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are

not met

Reproductive toxicity – Assess- :

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classifacation in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

**Product:** 

Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

STOT - repeated exposure

**Product:** 

Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

### **Product:**

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

### 11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

**Product:** 

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels

of 0.1% or higher.

Further information

**Product:** 

Remarks : Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated

during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment

on disposal.

ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact

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avoided as far as possible.

Remarks : Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

Remarks : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa-

tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### 12.1 Toxicity

#### **Product:**

Toxicity to fish (Acute : I

toxicity)

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Harmful

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Harmful

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Harmful

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms : Remarks: Data not available

#### **Components:**

Butylated hydroxytoluene:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): 1,1 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, C.1

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,48 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0,53 mg/l

Exposure time: 30 d

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Species: Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 0,069 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 211

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

: 1

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

Biodegradability Remarks: Not readily biodegradable., Major constituents are

inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may

persist in the environment.

**Components:** 

**Butylated hydroxytoluene:** 

Biodegradability Exposure time: 62 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 309 Remarks: Degradation half life

5.65 days

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation Remarks: Contains components with the potential to

bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions., If it

enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be

mobile.

Remarks: Floats on water.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Product:** 

Assessment : This mixture does not contain any REACH registered

substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

#### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

The substance/mixture does not contain components Assessment

considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to

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REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels

of 0.1% or higher.

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

#### **Product:**

Additional ecological information

Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential. Product Is a mixture of non-volatile components, which will not be released to air in any significant quantities under normal

conditions of use.

Poorly soluble mixture., May cause physical fouling of aquatic

organisms.

Mineral oil is not expected to cause chronic toxicity to aquatic

organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

Courses

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical

aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably

to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of

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the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local legislation

Waste catalogue

:

EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC):

Waste Code

:

13 03 07\*

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the end

user.

### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### 14.1 UN number

ADN : Not regulated as a dangerous good
ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
RID : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN Proper shipping name

ADN : Not regulated as a dangerous good
ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
RID : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN : Not regulated as a dangerous good
ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
RID : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

ADN : Not regulated as a dangerous good

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CDNI Inland Water Waste : NST 3411 Mineral Lubricating Oils

Agreement

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
RID : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN : Not regulated as a dangerous good
ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
RID : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

**Additional Information** : ADN - Classified ID9006 only when carried in tank vessels.

### **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation: Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.

Water hazard class : WGK 1 slightly hazardous to water

(Germany) Remarks: Classification according to AwSV, Annex 1 (5.2).

Volatile organic compounds : Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 0 %

Other regulations:

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Technische Anleitung Luft: Product not listed by name. Observe section 5.2.5 in connection with section 5.4.9

Product is subject Betriebs-Sicherheits-Verordnung (BetrSichV).

Compliance with paragraph 22 of Youth Employment Law.

Take note of Law on the protection of mothers at work, in education and in studies (Maternity Protection Act - MuSchG).

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#### The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

EINECS : All components listed or polymer exempt.

TSCA : All components listed.

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### **Full text of H-Statements**

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic Chronic aquatic toxicity
Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard
Skin Irrit. Skin irritation

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC -Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw -Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant: DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx -Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS -Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China: IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods: IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL -International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD -Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines

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Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI -Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

#### **Further information**

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

Asp. Tox. 1 H304 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

Uses - Worker

Title General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or

machinery.- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or

machinery .- Professional

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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## Exposure Scenario - Worker

and releases to soil

30000010673	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 8b, PROC 9 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ERC7, ATIEL- ATC SPERC 4.Bi.v1
Scope of process	Covers general use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery in closed systems. Includes filling and draining of containers and operation of enclosed machinery (including engines) and associated maintenance and storage activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Additional Information	No exposure assessment presented for human health.

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
------------------------	--------------------------

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	е
Amounts Used		
EU tonnage (tonnes per year	):	2.631,1
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	0,1
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Emission Days (days/year):		300
Environmental factors not i	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution fa	ctor:	100
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Environmental Exposur	е
Negligible wastewater emissicontact.	ons as process operates without water	
	rocess (after typical onsite RMMs) :	5,00E-05
	er from process (after typical onsite	2,00E-11
Release fraction to soil from p	process (after typical onsite RMMs):	0
Technical conditions and m	neasures at process level (source) to	prevent release
Common practices vary acros release estimates used.	ss sites thus conservative process	
Technical onsite conditions	and measures to reduce or limit dis	scharges, air emissions

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Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	70
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
User sites are assumed to be provided with oil/water separators or equivalent and for waste water to be discharged via public sewer system.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	69,1
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,00E+03
Maximum allowable site quantity (MSafe) based on OCs and RMMs as above (kg/day):	153.415,1
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
No exposure assessment presented for human health.	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used ECETOC TRA model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
No exposure assessment presented for human health.	

### Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a sitespecific chemical safety assessment is required.

For further information see www.ATIEL.org/REACH\_GES.

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and releases to soil

Exposure occitatio Worker	
30000010674	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 20 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.6b.v1
Scope of process	Covers general use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery in closed systems. Includes filling and draining of containers and operation of enclosed machinery (including engines) and associated maintenance and storage activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Additional Information	No exposure assessment presented for human health.

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	

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Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Amounts Used		
EU tonnage (tonnes per year):		5.387,2
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0,1
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		0,1
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Emission Days (days/year):		365
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		·
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	•
Negligible wastewater emissions as process operates without water		
contact.		
Release fraction to air from p	rocess (after typical onsite RMMs):	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (after typical onsite		5,00E-04
RMMs and before (municipal) sewage treatment plant):		
Release fraction to soil from process (after typical onsite RMMs):		1E-03
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		
Common practices vary acros	ss sites thus conservative process	
release estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions		

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Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	69,1
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,00E+03
Maximum allowable site quantity (MSafe) based on OCs and RMMs as above (kg/day):	386,1
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
No exposure assessment presented for human health.	

## **Section 3.2 - Environment**

Used ECETOC TRA model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
No exposure assessment presented for human health.	

## Section 4.2 -Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a sitespecific chemical safety assessment is required.

For further information see www.ATIEL.org/REACH\_GES.