

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

# ExxonMobil

EVAPORATIVE FLUID 4286

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

### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** : EVAPORATIVE FLUID 4286  
**UFI** : W520-S0SW-K005-C0M6  
**Product description** : Hydrocarbons and Additives

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

**Intended Use** : Metal processing fluid

Identified uses
Use of lubricants in high energy open processes - Industrial Use of lubricants in high energy open processes - Professional

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

**Supplier** : ExxonMobil Petroleum & Chemical BV  
POLDERDIJKWEG  
Antwerpen B-2030 Belgium  
**Supplier General Contact** : (IE) 1800 882 024 / (UK) 0800 028 2851  
**e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS** : SDS-DS@exxonmobil.com  
**SDS Internet Address** : www.sds.exxonmobil.com

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

**National advisory body/ Poison Centre** : (IE) (+353)1 809 2166 (8am - 10pm every day)  
**24 Hour Emergency Telephone** : +353 1 901 4670 / +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**Product definition** : Mixture  
**Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]**  
Asp. Tox. 1, H304

The product is classified as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 as amended.  
See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.  
See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

### 2.2 Label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger  
**Hazard statements** : H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
**Precautionary statements**  
**Prevention** : Not applicable.

EVAPORATIVE FLUID 4286

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Response	: P301 + P331, P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Storage	: P405 - Store locked up.
Disposal	: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Contains	: Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics
Supplemental label elements	: EUH066 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	: None.

2.3 Other hazards

Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII	: This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	: None known.
Nota	: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures : Mixture

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	% by weight	Classification	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs	Type
Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	REACH #: 01-2119456620-43 EC: 926-141-6 CAS: -	≥90	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 EUH066  See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.	-	[1] [2]

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment, are PBTs, vPvBs or Substances of equivalent concern, or have been assigned a workplace exposure limit and hence require reporting in this section.

Type

- [1] Substance classified with a physical, health or environmental hazard  
[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Nota :

Note: Any entry in the EC# column that begins with the number "9" is a Provisional List Number provided by ECHA pending publication of the official EC Inventory Number for the substance. See Section 15 for additional CAS number information for the substance.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

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

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Local necrosis as evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours after injection.
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting

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

- Notes to physician** : If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Combustible liquid. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

**Hazardous combustion products** : Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, sulfur oxides

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

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

**For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

**For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

: Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

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

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Warn other shipping. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

- 6.4 Reference to other sections
- : See Section 1 for emergency contact information.  
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.  
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures
- : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene
- : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Static Accumulator
- : This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

- Recommendations
- : Not available.
- Industrial sector specific solutions
- : Not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
EVAPORATIVE FLUID 4286  Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	<b>ExxonMobil (COMPANY)</b> RCP - TWA: 164 ppm (Total Hydrocarbons). Form: Vapour.. RCP - TWA: 1200 mg/m³ (Total Hydrocarbons). Form: Vapour.. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Kerosene]</b> Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 200 mg/m³ (as total hydrocarbon vapor). <b>ExxonMobil (COMPANY)</b> TWA 8 hours: 165 ppm. Form: Vapour. TWA 8 hours: 1200 mg/m³. Form: Vapour.

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

**Recommended monitoring procedures** : Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following:  
European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

DNELs/DMELs

No DNELs/DMELs available.

PNECs

No PNECs available

8.2 Exposure controls

**Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection



## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

<b>Hand protection</b>	: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. > 8 hours (breakthrough time): Nitrile, minimum 0.38 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material CEN standards EN 420 and EN 374 provide general requirements and lists of glove types.
<b>Body protection</b>	: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
<b>Other skin protection</b>	: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standards EN 136, 140 and 405 provide respirator masks and EN 149 and 143 provide filter recommendations.
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

**Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.**

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

<b>Physical state</b>	: Liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	: Pale yellow
<b>Odour</b>	: Characteristic
<b>Odour threshold</b>	: Not available.
<b>pH</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	: Not available.
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	: Not available.
<b>Flash point</b>	: Closed cup: >75°C (>167°F) [ASTM D-93]
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	: Not available.
<b>Flammability</b>	: Flammable liquids - Category 4
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit</b>	: Not available.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	: <0.15 mm Hg [20 °C]
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	: >2 [Air = 1] [Estimated]
<b>Relative density</b>	: 0.8185 [ASTM D4052]
<b>Solubility in water</b>	: Negligible
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log Pow)</b>	: Not applicable.

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : 1.95 cSt [40 °C] [ASTM D 445]
- Particle characteristics**
- Median particle size** : Not applicable.

### 9.2 Other information

- Pour point** : -60°C [ASTM D97]

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

- 10.1 Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- 10.2 Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- 10.4 Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas.
- 10.5 Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:,oxidising materials,
- 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

#### Acute toxicity

##### Conclusion/Summary

- Inhalation** : Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
- Dermal** : Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
- Oral** : Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.

#### Acute toxicity estimates

N/A

#### Irritation/Corrosion

##### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
- Eyes** : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
- Respiratory** : Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

##### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.



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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

<b>Respiratory</b>	: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	
<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	: Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	
<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	: Not expected to cause cancer. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	
<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	: Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)</b>	
<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	: Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. No end point data for material.

<u>Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)</u>		
Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
EVAPORATIVE FLUID 4286	Not applicable.	-

<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	: Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
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<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	
<b>Product/ingredient name</b>	<b>Result</b>
EVAPORATIVE FLUID 4286	Category 1

<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Data available. Based on test data for the material.
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**Information on likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Contains no substance(s) known to have endocrine disrupting properties that affect human health

11.2.2 Other information

<b>Product</b>	: Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.
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Section 12. Ecological information

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

12.1 Toxicity

<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	
<b>Acute toxicity</b>	: Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.
<b>Chronic toxicity</b>	: Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

12.2 Persistence and degradability

<b>Biodegradability</b>	: Majority of components -- Expected to be readily biodegradable.
<b>Atmospheric Oxidation</b>	: Hydrocarbon component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

## Section 12. Ecological information

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Conclusion/Summary** : Hydrocarbon component -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

**Mobility** : a component -- Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Hydrocarbon component -  
- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Contains no substance(s) known to have endocrine disrupting properties that affect the environment

### 12.7 Other adverse effects

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

#### Product

**Methods of disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

**Hazardous waste** : Yes.

#### European waste catalogue (EWC)

Waste code	Waste designation
12 01 07*	mineral-based machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions and solutions)

NOTE: These codes are assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste producers need to assess the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code(s).

#### Packaging

**Methods of disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

**Special precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number or ID number	Not regulated.	9003	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
14.2 UN proper shipping name	-	SUBSTANCES WITH A FLASH-POINT ABOVE 60 °C AND NOT MORE THAN 100 °C (distillates (petroleum), hydro-treated light)	-	-
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	-	9	-	-
14.4 Packing group	-	-	-	-
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

Additional information

ADN	: The product is only regulated as a dangerous good when transported in tank vessels.
14.6 Special precautions for user	: <b>Transport within user's premises:</b> always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.
14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	<b>Proper shipping name</b> : NOXIOUS LIQUID, N.F., (9) N.O.S., (EXXSOL D220/230, contains iso- and cycloalkanes (12+)) <b>Remarks</b> : <b>Liquid bulk cargoes:</b> Ship type: 3 Pollution category: Z

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture	
<u>EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)</u>	
<u>Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation</u>	
<u>Annex XIV</u>	None of the components are listed.
<u>Substances of very high concern</u>	None of the components are listed.
<u>Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles</u>	: None.
<u>Other EU regulations</u>	
<u>Explosive precursors</u>	: Not applicable.
<u>Seveso Directive</u>	This product is not controlled under the Seveso Directive.
<u>National regulations</u>	

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Inventory list

Australia inventory (AIRC)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL)	: All components are listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (CSCL)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and Health Act)	: All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory (KECI)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)	: All components are listed or exempted.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	: All components are active or exempted.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment	: This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required.
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SECTION 16: Other information

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Abbreviations and acronyms	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008] DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level DNEL = Derived No Effect Level EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement N/A = Not available PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration RRN = REACH Registration Number SGG = Segregation Group vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
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Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classification	Justification
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	Calculation method

Full text of abbreviated H statements

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]

Asp. Tox. 1	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
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Notice to reader

EVAPORATIVE FLUID 4286

SECTION 16: Other information

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