

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**1.1 Product identifier**

Product name : MOBIL PEGASUS 610
Product description : base oil and additives

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

Identified uses : Natural gas engine oil
Uses advised against : This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified Uses above.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier : ExxonMobil Petroleum & Chemical BV
POLDERDIJKWEG
Antwerpen B-2030 Belgium
Supplier General Contact : +420 221 456 426
E-Mail : SDS-DS@exxonmobil.com

National contact**1.4 Emergency telephone number**

24 Hour Emergency Telephone : +972 3-763-0639 / +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

Classification according to SI 2302 Part 1 – Dangerous Substances and Mixtures: Classification, Labelling, Marking and Packaging

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1B

The product is classified as hazardous according to SI 2302 Part 1 – Dangerous Substances and Mixtures: Classification, Labelling, Marking and Packaging.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger
Hazard statements : May damage fertility.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P280 - Wear protective gloves: > 8 hours (breakthrough time): Nitrile, minimum 0.38 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye or face protection. Wear hearing protection.
Response : P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.
Storage : P405 - Store locked up.
Disposal : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Contains : tetrapropenyl phenol

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

- Supplemental label elements

: Contains 1h-benzotriazole-1-methanamine, n,n-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl-. May produce an allergic reaction.
- 2.3 Other hazards

Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB

: 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

: Contains tetrapropenyl phenol. May cause endocrine disruption.

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 | % | Classification | Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs | Type |
|---|----------------------------------|------|--|---|------|
| 2,5-furandione, dihydro-, polybutenyl derivs. reaction products with tetraethylenepentamine | CAS: 68583-75-5 | ≤5 | LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 4 | - | [1] |
| calcium long chain alkyl phenate sulphide | EC: 701-251-5
CAS: 68784-26-9 | ≤3 | LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 4 | - | [1] |
| tetrapropenyl phenol | EC: 310-154-3 | <1 | SKIN CORROSION/ IRRITATION - Category 1C
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1B
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1 | Skin Corr. 1C, H314: C ≥ 6.7%
Eye Dam. 1, H318: C ≥ 6.7%
M [Acute] = 10
M [Chronic] = 10 | [1] |
| benzenamine, n-phenyl-, reaction products with 2,4,4-trimethylpentene | EC: 270-128-1
CAS: 68411-46-1 | ≤0.3 | REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3 | - | [1] |
| 1h-benzotriazole-1-methanamine, n,n-bis (2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl- | EC: 939-700-4
CAS: 94270-86-7 | ≤0.3 | SKIN CORROSION/ IRRITATION - Category 2
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1B
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC | Skin Sens. 1, H317: C ≥ 1%
M [Acute] = 1 | [1] |
- Date of issue/Date of revision : 9 August 2024

Date of previous issue : 4/24/2024

Version : 1.03

2/13

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

kerosine (petroleum)	EC: 232-366-4 CAS: 8008-20-6	≤0.3	HAZARD - Category 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SKIN CORROSION/ IRRITATION - Category 2 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2	Carc. 1B, H350: C ≥ 25%	[1] [2]
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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. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- 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.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : No specific data.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Local necrosis as evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours after injection.
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.
- 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. 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. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- 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. 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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. 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. 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.

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

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- 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 (100×10^{-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 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. 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

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable fraction.
distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable fraction.
kerosine (petroleum)	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Kerosene] Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 200 mg/m³ (as total hydrocarbon vapor). ExxonMobil (COMPANY) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Stable Aerosol.. TWA 8 hours: 200 mg/m³. Form: Vapour..

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

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

Product/ingredient name	Type	Exposure	Value	Population	Effects
kerosine (petroleum)	DNEL	Long term Oral	19 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic

PNECs

No PNECs available

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

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

Hand protection : 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. > 8 hours (breakthrough time): Nitrile, minimum 0.38 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

CEN standards EN 420 and EN 374 provide general requirements and lists of glove types.

- Body protection** : 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.
- Other skin protection** : 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.
- Respiratory protection** : 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.
European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standards EN 136, 140 and 405 provide respirator masks and EN 149 and 143 provide filter recommendations.
- 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.

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

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Black
- Odour** : Characteristic
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range** : >288°C (>550.4°F) [Estimated]
- Flash point** : Open cup: >246°C (>474.8°F) [ASTM D-92]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Ignitable
- Lower and upper explosion limit** : Lower: 0.9% [Estimated]
Upper: 7% [Estimated]
- Vapour pressure** : <0.1 mm Hg [20 °C] [Estimated]
- Relative vapour density** : >2 [Air = 1] [Estimated]
- Relative density** : 0.889 [ASTM D1298]
- Solubility in water** : Negligible
- Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log Pow)** : >3.5 [Estimated]
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : 132 cSt [40 °C] [ASTM D 445]
13.53 cSt [100 °C] [ASTM D 445]

Particle characteristics

- Median particle size** : Not applicable.

9.2 Other information

- Pour point** : -15°C [ASTM D97]

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

DMSO Extract (mineral oil only), IP-346 : <3 % by weight

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 : High energy sources of ignition. Excessive heat.
- 10.5 Incompatible materials : Strong oxidisers
- 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 toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
1h-benzotriazole-1-methanamine, n,n-bis (2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl-	LD50 Oral	Rat	3313 mg/kg	-

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

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
1h-benzotriazole-1-methanamine, n,n-bis (2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl-	3313	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

- Skin : Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. 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.

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.
- Respiratory : Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

Mutagenicity

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause cancer. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
kerosine (petroleum)	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. No end point data for material.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
kerosine (petroleum)	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Data available.

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Contains substance(s) that have been assessed and meet the criteria as an endocrine disruptor adversely affecting human health

11.2.2 Other information

Contains : Tetrapropenyl phenol (TPP). TPP was tested in a rat oral gavage one-generation reproductive toxicity study and a rat dietary two-generation reproductive toxicity study. Results from the one-generation study included reduced ovary weights and changes in male reproductive accessory organs. Results from the two-generation study included prolonged estrous cyclicity, reduced ovary weights, accelerated sexual maturation, decreased mean live litter size, decreased fertility rates, hypospermia, and reduced weights of male reproductive accessory organs. A classification threshold for reproductive effects of 1.5 wt% TPP was derived by the supplier based on the NOAEL (15 mg/kg/day) from the rat dietary two-generation study and was confirmed in supporting studies with other substances containing TPP as an impurity. Base oil severely refined: Not carcinogenic in animal studies. Representative material passes IP-346, Modified Ames test, and/or other screening tests. Dermal and inhalation studies showed minimal effects; lung non-specific infiltration of immune cells, oil deposition and minimal granuloma formation. Not sensitising in test animals. Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with 2,4,4-trimethylpentene (substituted DPA): Results from a supplier's extended one-generation dietary study with 10-week pre-mating administration of substituted DPA included decreased body weight and body weight gains in parental females during gestation and lactation, decreased number of implantation sites and decreased mean litter size. A representative formulation containing substituted DPA was tested in a rat oral gavage reproductive/developmental toxicity screening study (OECD TG 421) with a 10-week pre-mating administration period. Study results included decreased body weight and body weight gain starting in pre-mating and

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

continuing through gestation and lactation in parental females, decreased number of implantation sites and decreasing trend in litter size. A 5 wt% classification threshold for the reproductive effects of substituted DPA was derived based on the NOAEL (50 mg/kg/day) and is consistent with the NOAEL in the supplier's study.

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

Conclusion/Summary

- Acute toxicity** : Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.
- Chronic toxicity** : Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

12.2 Persistence and degradability

- Biodegradability** : Base oil component -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

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

12.4 Mobility in soil

- Mobility** : Base oil component -- Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land.

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 substance(s) that have been assessed and meet the criteria as an endocrine disruptor adversely affecting the environment.

12.7 Other adverse effects

- Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Nota** : One or more additive components of this material contains a branched alkylphenol impurity that is highly toxic to aquatic organisms. The components containing the impurity have been tested by the additive supplier and found to be no more than minimally toxic to aquatic organisms.

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)

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste code	Waste designation
13 02 05*	mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils

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.**

SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number or ID number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
14.2 UN proper shipping name	-	-	-	-
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-	-
14.4 Packing group	-	-	-	-
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

14.6 Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** 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 : Not available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****Other EU regulations**

Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) - Air : Not listed

Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) - Water : Not listed

Explosive precursors : Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

[Ozone depleting substances \(1005/2009/EU\)](#)

Not listed.

[Prior Informed Consent \(PIC\) \(649/2012/EU\)](#)

Not listed.

[Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)

Not listed.

[Seveso Directive](#)

This product is not controlled under the Seveso Directive.

[International regulations](#)

[Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals](#)

Not listed.

[Montreal Protocol](#)

Not listed.

[Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)

Not listed.

[Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent \(PIC\)](#)

Not listed.

[UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals](#)

Not listed.

[Inventory list](#)

Australia inventory (AIIIC)	: 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.

SECTION 16: Other information

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Abbreviations and acronyms	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate 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](#)

SECTION 16: Other information

Classification	Justification
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1B	Calculation method

Date of issue/Date of revision : 8/9/2024

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Notice to reader

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