













## SECTION 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### 8.1 Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits	No exposure limit value known measures.  Whilst specific OELs for certain components may be shown in this section, other components may be present in any mist, vapor or dust produced. Therefore, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product as a whole and are provided for guidance only.
Recommended Monitoring Procedures	If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. 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 EN14042 (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.
Derived No Effect Level	No DNELs/DMELs available
Predicted No Effect Concentration	No PNECs available.

### 8.2 Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls	Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits. All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained. Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organization for standards. The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is
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	<p>important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.</p>
Individual protection measures	
Hygiene measures	<p>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. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.</p>
Respiratory Measures	<p>Respiratory protective equipment is not normally required where there is adequate natural or local exhaust ventilation to control exposure. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.</p>
Eye / Self Protection	<p>Safety glasses with side shades</p>
Skin Protection	
Hand Protection	<p>General Information: Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. Most gloves provide protection for only a limited time before they must be discarded and replaced (even the best chemically resistant gloves will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account of a full assessment of the working conditions.</p> <p>Recommended: Nitrile Gloves</p> <p>Breakthrough time: Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditions and represent how long a glove can be expected to provide effective permeation resistance. It is important when following breakthrough time recommendations that actual workplace conditions are taken into account. Always consult with your glove supplier for up-to-date technical information on breakthrough times for the recommended glove type. Our recommendations on the selection of gloves are as follows:</p> <p>Continuous contact: Gloves with a minimum breakthrough time of 240 minutes, or &gt;480 minutes if suitable gloves can be obtained. If suitable gloves are not</p>



available to offer that level of protection, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may be acceptable as long as appropriate glove maintenance and replacement regimes must be determined and rigorously followed.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks.

For Example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential.

#### Skin and Body:

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice. 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. Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.

#### Refer to Standards

Respiratory protection: EN529

Gloves: EN420, EN374

Eye protection: EN166

#### 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

### 9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	
Physical State	Liquid
Color	Light Amber
Odour	Typical Petroleum
Odour threshold	Not Available
pH	Not Available
Melting point/freezing point	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not Available
Pour point	Max -39 °C
Flash point	>220 °C Not
Evaporation rate	Available Not
Flammability (solid, gas)	Available Not
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Available
Vapor pressure	Not Available
Vapor density	Not Available
Relative density	Not Available
SP. Gravity @15°C/ 60°F	0.870 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Solubility	Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient:	Not Available Not
Auto-ignition temperature	Available Not
Decomposition temperature	Available
Viscosity	Kinematic Viscosity 11.8 cSt @ 212°F /100°C
Explosive properties	Not Available
Oxidizing properties	Not Available

### 9.2 Other Information

No Additional Information

## SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.

### 10.2 Chemical Stability



This product is stable.

### 10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### 10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

### 10.5 Incompatible Materials

Reactive or incompatible with Oxidizing Materials

### 10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

### 11.2 Information on Toxicological Effects

#### Acute Toxicity Estimates

Petroleum derived calcium salt  
61789-86-4

#### Route

Oral  
Dermal  
Inhalation (dusts and mists)

#### ATE Value

> 5000mg/kg  
> 4000 mg/kg  
418.6 mg/l

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

#### Potential Acute Health Effects

Inhalation

Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Ingestion

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin Contact

Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.



Eye Contact

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation

No specific data

Ingestion

No specific data

Skin Contact

Adverse symptoms may include irritation, dryness, cracking

Eye Contact

No specific data

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Over exposure to the inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.

Inhalation/Ingestion

Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhea.

Skin Contact

Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.

Potential Chronic Health Effects

Potential risk of transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.

General

Used Engine Oils :

Combustion products resulting from the operation of internal combustion engines contaminate engine oils during use. Used engine oil may contain hazardous components, which have the potential to cause skin cancer. Frequent or prolonged contact with all types and makes of used engine oil must therefore be avoided and a high standard of personal hygiene maintained.

Carcinogenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental Effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility Effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.



## SECTION 12: Ecological Information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Environmental Hazard                      Not classified as dangerous.

### 12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Partially biodegradable.

### 12.3 Bio Accumulative Potential

This product is not expected to bio accumulate through food chains in the environment.

### 12.4 Mobility in Soil

Soil / Water partition coefficient (KOC)   Not available

Mobility    Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination

### 12.5 Result of PBT and vPVB Assessment

PBT    Not applicable

vPVB     Not applicable

### 12.6 Other Adverse Effects

Other ecological information                Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

## SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

### 13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

Methods of Disposal                              Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorized person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.



**Waste Code**

13 02 08\*

**Waste Designation**

Other engine, gear, and lubricating oils

However, deviation from the intended use and/or the presence of a potential contaminant may require an alternative waste disposal code to be assigned by the end user.

**Packing**

**Methods of Disposal**

Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorized person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.

**Special Precautions**

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

**SECTION 14: Transport Information**

	<b>ADR/RID</b>	<b>ADN</b>	<b>IMDG</b>	<b>IATA</b>
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
<b>14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>14.3 Transport Hazard Class</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>14.5 Environmental Hazards</b>	NO	No	No	No
<b>Additional Information</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>14.6 Special Precautions for User</b>	Not available			

**SECTION 15: Regulatory Information**

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

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorization

None of the components are listed

Substances of very high concern

Not applicable

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacturer, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances mixtures and articles.



Other Regulations  
REACH Status

The company, as identified in Section 1, sells this product in the EU in compliance with the current requirements of REACH.

United States Inventory (TSCA 8b)  
Australia Inventory (AICS)  
Canada Inventory  
China Inventory (IECSC)  
Japan Inventory (ENCS)  
Korea Inventory (KECI)  
Philippines Inventory (PICCS)

All components are listed or exempted.  
At least one component is not listed.  
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## 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required.

## SECTION 16: Other Information

### Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway  
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
BCF = Bio Concentration Factor  
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service  
CLP = Classification, Labeling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]  
CSA = Chemical Safety Assessment  
CSR = Chemical Safety Report  
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level  
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level  
DPD = Dangerous Preparations Directive [1999/45/EC]  
DSD = Dangerous Substances Directive [67/548/EEC]  
EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
ES = Exposure Scenario  
EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement  
EWC = European Waste Catalogue  
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development  
PBT = Persistent, Bio Accumulative and Toxic  
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration  
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
RRN = REACH Registration Number  
SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature  
SVHC = Substances of Very High Concern  
STOT-RE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure  
STOT-SE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure  
TWA = Time weighted average



UN = United Nations  
UVCB = Complex hydrocarbon substance  
VOC = Volatile Organic Compound  
vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bio Accumulative

Full text of abbreviated H statements	H 304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]	H 413  Aquatic Chronic 4, H413 Asp. Tox. 1, H304	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.  LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 4 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Full text of abbreviated R Phrases	R53- May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.	
Full text of classifications [DSD/DPD]	Not Applicable	

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