



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED

Safety Data Sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex II

Product name: MOLYKOTE® Supergliss

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SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: MOLYKOTE® Supergliss

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

Identified uses: Lubricants and lubricant additives

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK
LIMITED
KINGS COURT, LONDON ROAD
STEVENAGE
England
SG1 2NG
UNITED KINGDOM

Manufacturer

DuPont Specialty Products GmbH & Co. KG

Customer Information Number:

00800-3876-6838

SDSQuestion-EU@dupont.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: +(44)-870-8200418

Local Emergency Contact: +(44)-870-8200418

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Aspiration hazard - Category 1 - H304

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER**

Hazard statements

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements

P261 Avoid breathing spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P405 Store locked up.

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Supplemental information

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

EUH208 Contains: Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts. May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light; distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Polybutene

2.3 Other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties (human health):

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.

Endocrine disrupting properties (environment):

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.

PBT and vPvB assessment:

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Organic materials

3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

Identification number	Component	Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP)	specific concentration limit/ M-Factors/ Acute toxicity estimate	%
CASRN 64742-47-8 EC-No. 265-149-8 Index-No. 649-422-00-2 REACH No 01-2119480162-45	distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 EUH066	Oral ATE: > 15,000 mg/kg Dermal ATE: > 3,160 mg/kg	>= 60.0 - < 70.0 %
CASRN 64742-55-8 EC-No. 265-158-7 Index-No. 649-468-00-3 REACH No —	distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	Oral ATE: > 5,000 mg/kg Dermal ATE: > 5,000 mg/kg	>= 20.0 - < 30.0 %
CASRN 9003-29-6 EC-No. 500-004-7 Index-No. — REACH No —	Polybutene	Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	Oral ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg Dermal ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg	>= 1.0 - < 10.0 %
CASRN 70024-69-0 EC-No. 274-263-7 Index-No. — REACH No —	Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts	Skin Sens. 1 - H317		>= 0.1 - < 1.0 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

Note

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic:

The classification as a carcinogen need not to apply because the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. Note L of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

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

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO₂) Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet Do not use direct water stream.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides Metal oxides

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

6.4 Reference to other sections:

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Use with local exhaust ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Explosives. Gases.
Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s): Information on specific end use(s) of this product may be provided in a technical data sheet/annex to the SDS (if available).

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m ³ , total hydrocarbon vapor
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable particulate matter	5 mg/m ³
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		

Derived No Effect Level

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts

Workers

Acute systemic effects		Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects		Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.33 mg/kg bw/day	0.66 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.667 mg/kg bw/day	0.33 mg/m ³	0.8333 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

Predicted No Effect Concentration

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic

Compartment	PNEC
Oral (Secondary Poisoning)	9.33 mg/kg food

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	1 mg/l
Marine water	1 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	10 mg/l

Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	723500000 mg/kg
Marine sediment	723500000 mg/kg
Soil	16.667 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if material is heated or sprayed, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2 (meeting standard EN 14387).

Environmental exposure controls

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid (20 °C,)
Colour	Straw-coloured
Odour	slight
	Odour Threshold No data available
Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: No data available
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Boiling point/boiling range: > 35 °C
Flammability	Gases/Solids Not applicable
	Liquids Ignitable (see flash point)
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit No data available
	Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit No data available
Flash point	64 °C Method: (Tag closed cup)
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	Thermal decomposition No data available
pH	No data available
Viscosity	Viscosity, kinematic 3.59 cSt (25 °C)
Solubility(ies)	Water solubility No data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Vapour pressure	No data available
Density and / or relative density	Relative density 0.833
Relative vapour density	No data available
Particle characteristics	Particle size Not applicable

9.2 Other information

Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Self-heating substances	The substance or mixture is not classified as self heating.
Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases	The substance or mixture does not emit flammable gases in contact with water.
Corrosive to metals	Not corrosive to metals
Evaporation rate	No data available
Molecular weight	No data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Combustible liquid.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: 1-Butene.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

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

Acute toxicity

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rabbit, > 3,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. Vapor from heated material or mist may cause respiratory irritation.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

For skin sensitization:

A component in this mixture has been shown to be a skin sensitizer.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :

Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Contains component(s) which, in laboratory animals, have been toxic to the fetus only at doses toxic to the mother.

STOT - single exposure

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:

Adrenal gland.

Bone marrow.

Liver.

Thymus.

Lung.

Stomach

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration hazard, Category 1

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Classification procedure: Calculation method

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

Based on data from similar materials LD50, Rat, > 15,000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

Based on data from similar materials LD50, Rabbit, > 3,160 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on data from similar materials

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Based on data from similar materials

STOT - repeated exposure

Based on data from similar materials

Aspiration Hazard

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Typical for this family of materials. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

STOT - single exposure

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

STOT - repeated exposure

For similar material(s):

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Adrenal gland.

Bone marrow.

Liver.

Thymus.

Stomach.

Lung.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Polybutene

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant information found.

Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT - repeated exposure

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

STOT - repeated exposure

Based on data from similar materials

11.2. Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

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.

Further information

No data available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

12.1 Toxicity

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Acute toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

LL50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203,
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Based on data from similar materials

NOELR, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Pseudomonas putida, 5 Hour, > 2 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOELR, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, > 1 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 10 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Polybutene

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

For similar material(s):

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Cyprinus carpio (Carp), 96 Hour, > 1.55 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For similar material(s):

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, > 19.2 mg/l

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, Test substance: Water

Accommodated Fraction

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, Test substance:

Water Accommodated Fraction

12.2 Persistence and degradability**distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light**

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 77.6 %

Exposure time: 28 d

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 31 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Polybutene

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 93.9 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic**

Bioaccumulation: For this family of materials: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Polybutene

Bioaccumulation: No data available. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.89 Measured

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

12.4 Mobility in soil

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic

No relevant data found.

Polybutene

For similar material(s):

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 43.79 Estimated.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts

No relevant data found.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Polybutene

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

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.

12.7 Other adverse effects

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Polybutene

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | Not applicable |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | Not regulated for transport |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | Not applicable |
| 14.4 Packing group | Not applicable |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data. |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | No data available. |

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

- | | |
|---|---|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | Not applicable |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | Not regulated for transport |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | Not applicable |
| 14.4 Packing group | Not applicable |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data. |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | No data available. |
| 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments | Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk |

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | Not applicable |
|------------------------------------|----------------|

14.2 UN proper shipping name	Not regulated for transport
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
14.4 Packing group	Not applicable
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	No data available.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Listed in Regulation: Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams), (d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)

Number in Regulation: 34

2,500 t

25,000 t

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 - Calculation method

Revision

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Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation

Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIIC - 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 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

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

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