

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Regulation 1907/2006/EC

## Ondina X 420

Version 1.6

Revision Date 23.08.2016

Print Date 25.08.2016

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Ondina X 420  
Product code : 001E2771  
Registration number : 01-0000020163-82-0001  
CAS-No. : 1262661-88-0

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Process oil.  
Please refer to Ch16 for the registered uses under REACH.

Uses advised against :  
This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

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

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell UK Oil Products Limited**  
Shell Centre  
London  
SE1 7NA  
United Kingdom  
Telephone : (+44) 08007318888  
Telefax :  
Email Contact for Safety Data Sheet : If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS please email [lubricantSDS@shell.com](mailto:lubricantSDS@shell.com)

1.4 Emergency telephone number : +44-(0) 151-350-4595

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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

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

#### 2.2 Label elements

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

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Hazard pictograms :



Signal word :

Danger

Hazard statements :

H304

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard according to CLP criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as environmental hazard according to CLP criteria.

Precautionary statements :

**Prevention:**

No precautionary phrases.

**Response:**

P301 + P310

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P331

Do NOT induce vomiting.

**Storage:**

P405

Store locked up.

**Disposal:**

P501

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

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Contains Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), heavy, C18-50- branched and linear.

### 2.3 Other hazards

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

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

Used oil may contain harmful impurities.

Not classified as flammable but will burn.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical nature

: Fischer-Tropsch derived base oil, consisting largely of branched, cyclic and linear hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C18 to C50.

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration [%]
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	EC-No.	
Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), heavy, C18-50- branched and linear	1262661-88-0	<= 100

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
- If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

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

- Symptoms : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

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

- Treatment : Notes to doctor/physician:  
Treat symptomatically.  
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

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### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water in a jet.

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

Specific hazards during firefighting : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

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

Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

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### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

Personal precautions : 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:  
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.  
6.1.2 For emergency responders:  
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

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

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Methods for cleaning up : Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

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

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

General Precautions : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

Product Transfer : This material has the potential to be a static accumulator. Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations.

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

Other data : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labeled and closable containers.

Store at ambient temperature.

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

The storage of this product may be subject to the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations. Further guidance may be obtained from the local environmental agency office.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene. Unsuitable material: PVC.

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Container Advice : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to Ch16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Oil mist, mineral		TWA	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

#### Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

#### Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or variable composition. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.

#### Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or variable composition. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.

#### Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods  
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods  
<http://www.osha.gov/>

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Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances  
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany  
<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

### 8.2 Exposure controls

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

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

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

General Information:

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

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

Practice good housekeeping.

Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance

#### Personal protective equipment

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

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

Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.  
Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical

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resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

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

- Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.  
It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.
- Respiratory protection : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.  
In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387 and EN143.
- Thermal hazards : Not applicable
- Hygiene measures : Exposure to this product should be reduced as low as reasonably practicable. Reference should be made to the Health and Safety Executive's publication "COSHH Essentials".

### Environmental exposure controls

- General advice : Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of



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relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Chapter 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water. Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	: Liquid at room temperature.
Colour	: clear
Odour	: Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
pH	: Not applicable
pour point	: -36 °C Method: ISO 3016
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: > 280 °C estimated value(s)
Flash point	: 225 °C Method: ISO 2592
Evaporation rate	: Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Data not available
Upper explosion limit	: Typical 10 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: Typical 1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: < 0.5 Pa (20 °C) estimated value(s)
Relative vapour density	: > 1 estimated value(s)
Relative density	: 0.816 (15 °C)
Density	: 816 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (15.0 °C) Method: ISO 12185
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: negligible

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Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Pow: > 6.5

Auto-ignition temperature : >  
320 °C

### Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 40 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (20 °C)  
Method: ISO 3104

4.1 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (100 °C)  
Method: ISO 3104

18 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (40.0 °C)  
Method: ISO 3104

Explosive properties : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

## 9.2 Other information

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

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

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

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable.

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

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

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Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.

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

#### Acute toxicity

**Product:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 rat: > 5,000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat: > 5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : Rat:  
Remarks: Low toxicity:  
LD50 >2000 mg/kg

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:**

Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:**

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:**

Remarks: For respiratory and skin sensitisation:, Not a skin sensitiser.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

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**Product:**

: Remarks: Not expected to be mutagenic.

### Carcinogenicity

**Product:**

Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), heavy, C18-50- branched and linear	No carcinogenicity classification.

### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:**

: Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental toxicant.

### STOT - single exposure

**Product:**

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

### STOT - repeated exposure

**Product:**

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

### Aspiration toxicity

**Product:**

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

### Further information

**Product:**

Remarks: Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The

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concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal., ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

### Summary on evaluation of the CMR properties

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

#### Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

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### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Product:**

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Pow: > 6.5

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

**Product:**

Mobility : Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.  
Remarks: Floats on water.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Product:**

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

**Product:**

Additional ecological information : Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not expected to be released to air in any significant quantities., Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.  
Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms., May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.  
Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.  
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

Contaminated packaging : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.  
Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

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national, and local laws and regulations.

Local legislation  
Waste catalogue : EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC):

Waste Code : 13 08 99\*

Remarks : Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the end user.

Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.

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### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1 UN number

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

#### 14.2 Proper shipping name

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

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class

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

#### 14.4 Packing group

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

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

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

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category : Not applicable  
Ship type : Not applicable  
Product name : Not applicable  
Special precautions : Not applicable

**Additional Information** : MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.

Volatile organic compounds : 0 %

Other regulations : Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended). Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. Consumers Protection Act 1987. Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999. Environment Act 1995. Factories Act 1961. The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2011. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended). Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants) Regulations 1997. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (as amended). Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002. Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992. Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005(as amended). Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (as amended). Renewable Transport Fuel Obligations Order 2007 (as amended). Energy Act 2011. Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended). Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended). Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 and associated regulations. The Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations 2011.

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

EINECS : All components listed or polymer exempt.  
TSCA : All components listed.

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment



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A Chemical Safety Assessment was performed for this substance.

### SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances  
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials  
BEL = Biological exposure limits  
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes  
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service  
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council  
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling  
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup  
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung  
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level  
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level  
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List  
EC = European Commission  
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty  
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals  
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency  
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances  
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty  
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
EWC = European Waste Code  
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty  
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory  
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables  
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty  
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.  
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading  
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships

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NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level  
OE\_HP = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume  
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic  
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration  
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals  
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
SKIN\_DES = Skin Designation  
STEL = Short term exposure limit  
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment  
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act  
TWA = Time-Weighted Average  
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

### Further information

Other information : This product is classified as H304 (May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways). The risk relates to potential for aspiration. The risk arising from aspiration hazard is solely related to the physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific hazard and included within Chapter 8 of the SDS. An exposure scenario is not presented.

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

### Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

#### Uses - Worker

Title : - Industrial  
Use as an intermediate  
Uses in Coatings  
Lubricants  
Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures  
Use as a fuel  
Functional Fluids  
Metal working fluids / rolling oils  
Rubber production and processing  
Polymer processing  
Use in Cleaning Agents  
Use in Oil and Gas field drilling and production operations  
Use as binders and release agents  
Use in laboratories  
Mining chemicals  
Water treatment chemicals  
Manufacture of substance  
Distribution of substance

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Regulation 1907/2006/EC

## Ondina X 420

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### Uses - Worker

Title

- : - Professional
- Uses in Coatings
- Functional Fluids
- Metal working fluids / rolling oils
- Polymer processing
- Road and construction applications
- Use as binders and release agents
- Use in Agrochemicals uses
- Use in Cleaning Agents
- Use in Oil and Gas field drilling and production operations
- Use in Construction Applications.
- Use as a fuel
- Use in laboratories
- Explosives manufacture & use
- Lubricants

### Uses - Consumer

Title

- : - Consumer
- Lubricants
- Uses in Coatings
- Use in Agrochemicals uses
- Use in Cleaning Agents
- Use as a fuel
- Functional Fluids

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.