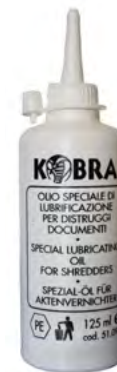


KOBRA Shredders

OIL SAFETY DATASHEET

Distributed by KOBRA - Elcoman srl



1. Identification of the Substance/Mixture

- 1.1 Product identifier
Product name: Kobra shredder oil
- 1.2 Identified use: Technical white oil
- 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:
NODUS X s.a.s. di Donata Cuocci & C.
Via Genala, 48
26015 Soresina (CR) - Italy
Tel. +39 320 8420128
Email: info@nodusx.com

2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition: Mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No.1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Not classified

Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC [DPD]

Not classified

Further Information: The product is not classified as dangerous according to Directive 67/548/EEC and its amendments

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal word

No signal word.

Hazard statements

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Not applicable.

Response

Not applicable.

Storage

Not applicable.

Disposal

Not applicable.

Further Information Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to EC Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC.

The product does not need to be labelled in accordance with EC directives or respective national laws.

2.3 Other hazards

None known

3. Composition/Information of Ingredients

3.1 Substance/mixture: Mixture

Name	Identifiers	%	Classification	
			67/548/EEC	Regulation 1272/2008/(CLP)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	CAS: 64742-54-7 CE: 265-157-1 n. indice: 649-467-00-8 REACH #: 01-2119484627-25	75 - 80	Note H and L ^a	Note H and L ^b
Copolymer isobutylene/ butene	CAS: 9003-29-6	20 - 25	Not classified	Not classified

^a Annex I Note L - applies to the base oil(s) in this product. Nota L - The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3 % DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. (see Section 9)

4. First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist.

Inhalation: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If casualty is

Article Code 51.086

Article Code 51.091

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unconscious and if not breathing: if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Obtain medical attention if casualty has an altered state of consciousness or if symptoms do not resolve.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash with soap and water. Handle with care and dispose of in a safe manner. Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness develops and persists. Accidental high pressure injection through the skin requires immediate medical attention. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek professional medical attention or send the casualty to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Before attempting to rescue casualties, isolate area from all potential sources of ignition including disconnecting electrical supply. Ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry into confined spaces.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: Eye contact may cause redness and transient pain.

Inhalation: Inhalation of vapours may cause headache, nausea, vomiting and an altered state of consciousness.

Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion: Ingestion (swallowing) of this material may result in an altered state of consciousness and loss of coordination.

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: do not use direct water jets on the burning product; they could cause splattering and spread the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

This substance will float and can be reignited on surface water.

5.3 Hazardous combustion products

Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H₂S, SO_x (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

5.4 Advice for firefighters

Special precautions for firefighters: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

This material is harmful to aquatic organisms. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

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.

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel:

Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel. Except in case of small spillages, the feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency. Stop leak if safe to do so. Avoid direct contact with the product. Stay upwind/keep distance from source. In case of large spillages, alert occupants in downwind areas. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Spillages of limited amounts of product, especially in the open air when vapours will be usually quickly dispersed, are dynamic situations, which will presumably limit the exposure to dangerous concentrations.

Note: recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) may significantly influence the choice of appropriate actions.

For this reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken.

For emergency responders:

Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate. Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and thermal resistant material should be used. Work gloves providing adequate chemical resistance, specifically to aromatic hydrocarbons.

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Note: gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Safety helmet, antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots. Goggles and /or face shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated.

Respiratory protection: A half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours (and when applicable for H₂S) a Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure. If the situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Large spillages may be cautiously covered with foam, if available, to limit vapour cloud formation. Do not use water jet. When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation. Transfer collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for recovery or safe disposal.

Water polluting material: May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Prevent product from entering sewers, rivers or other bodies of water. If necessary dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials. In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil and treat in accordance with local regulations.

In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports), contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents. If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means. If this it's not possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill: Stop leak if without risk. Absorb spilled product with suitable non-combustible materials.

Large spill: Large spills may be cautiously covered with foam, if available, to limit vapour cloud formation.

Do not use water jet. When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation. Transfer collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for recovery or safe disposal.

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.

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures:

Do not ingest. Avoid breathing fume/mist. Avoid contact with skin. Use personal protective equipment as required.

Prevent the risk of slipping. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Avoid splash filling of bulk volumes when handling hot liquid product.

Note: see section 8 for personal protective equipment and section 13 for waste disposal.

Advice on general occupational hygiene:

Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place. Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant European, national or local legislation. Storage installations should be designed with adequate bunds in case of leaks or spills.

Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of internal structure of storage tanks must be done only by properly equipped and qualified personnel as defined by national, local or company regulations.

Store separately from oxidising agents.

Recommended materials for containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.

Not suitable: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer. Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product.

Keep containers tightly closed and properly labelled. Protect from sunlight. Empty containers may contain harmful, flammable/combustible or explosive residue or vapours. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, reuse or dispose of containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards.

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8. Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Copolymer isobutylene/ butane: No exposure limit value known

Distillate (petroleum) hydrotreated heavy naphthenic:

TWA: 1 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: mist and fume - STEL: 3 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). Form: mist and fume

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 European Standard EN 689 for methods for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents and national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances.

Derived effect levels

Predicted effect concentrations: No PECs available.

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls:

Mechanical ventilation and local exhaust will reduce exposure via the air. Use oil resistant material

in construction of handling equipment. Store under recommended conditions and if heated, temperature control equipment should be used to avoid overheating.

8.2.2 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.

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are closed to the workstation location. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye/face protection: If potential exists for splashing, use goggles.

Skin protection / Hand protection: Wear oil-resistant protective gloves (e.g. nitril rubber). PVC gloves. Neoprene gloves.

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

8.2.3 Body protection: Wear protective clothing if there is a risk of skin contact. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift.

8.2.4 Respiratory protection: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Use a properly fitted, particulate filter respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

8.2.5 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.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid
Colour	light straw coloured
Odour	Odourless/Light petroleum
pH	Not available
Melting point / Pour point	- 8°C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Flash point (Open Cup)	> 200°C [Pensky-Martens]
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Relative density	0,876 g/cm ³ [15°C]
Solubility	Insoluble in water. Soluble in most organic solvents.
Viscosity	Kinematic (40°C): 100 .105 cSt.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available

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Oxidising properties Not available
DMSO extractible compounds for base oil substance (IP346) < 3%

Attention: these data are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

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: Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reaction: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H₂S, SO_x (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Oxidising agent.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Keep away from extreme heat and oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H₂S, SO_x (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

11. Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product / ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposition
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mist	rat	> 5,53 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	rat	> 5000 mg/kg	-
Copolymer isobutylene/ butene	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mist	rat	4820 mg/kg	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	rabbit	> 10250 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	rat	> 34600 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary Low acute toxicity. ▾

Irritation/Corrosion

Skin Non-irritating to the skin.

Eyes Mild irritant.

Respiratory Not available.

Sensitizer

Skin Non-sensitizer to skin

Reproductive toxicity ▾

Conclusion/Summary No known significant effects or critical hazards

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion / summary Not available

Aspiration hazard

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation: Inhalation of vapours may cause headache, nausea, vomiting and an altered state of consciousness.

Ingestion hazard: if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. (swallowing) of this material may result in an altered state of consciousness and loss of coordination.

Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Eye contact: Eye contact may cause redness and transient pain.

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Chronic effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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Teratogenicity	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.
Other information	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

12. Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product / ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute IC50 >100 mg/l	Algae	48 hours
Copolymer isobutylene/ butene	EC50 > 1000 Nominal Concentration (similar material)	Daphnia	48 hours
	CL50 > 1000 Nominal Concentration (similar material)	Trout	96 hours
	CL50 > 1000 Nominal Concentration (similar material)	Cyprinids	96 hours

Conclusion/Summary: Aquatic toxicity is considered as low toxicity.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary Not readily biodegradable. Inherently biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Conclusion/Summary The product has a potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility Insoluble in water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment No, No.

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

13. Disposal considerations

Methods of disposal: Contaminated or waste substance (not directly recyclable): Disposal can be carried out directly, or by delivery to qualified waste handlers. National legislation may identify a specific organization, and/or rescribe composition limits and methods for recovery or disposal.

Hazardous waste: Within the present knowledge of the supplier, this product is not regarded as hazardous waste, as defined by EU Directive 91/689/EEC.

Packaging:

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

14. Transport information

International transport regulations

This product is not regulated for carriage according to ADR/RID, IMDG, ICAO/IATA.

15. Regulatory information

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

Regulation (CE) n. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Regulation (CE) n. 790/2009 (ATP 1 CLP)

Regulation (UE) n. 286/2011 (AT 2 CLP)

Regulation (CE) n. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Regulation (UE) n. 453/2010 (Annex I)

Restrictions relating to the product or to the substances in accordance with annex XVII of (EC) Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH) and subsequent adjustments.

Directive 1999/45/EC [DPD]

Directive 67/548/CEE

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(Italian laws):

Legislative Decree n. 52 - 3/2/1997

Legislative Decree n. 65 - 14/3/2003

Legislative Decree n. 81 - 9/4/2008

D.M. 26/2/2004

D.P.R. 689 - 26/5/1959

Legislative Decree 238 - 21/05/2005

Legislative Decree 106 - 3/8/2009

Legislative Decree 152 - 3/4/2006

15.2 **Chemical Safety Assessment** of the components: complete. ▾

16. Other information ▾

▾ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

16.1 Complete texts of categories of danger mentioned in section 3

Full texts of the abbreviated indications of danger

Not applicable

Full text of the classifications [CLP/GHS]

Not applicable

Full text of abbreviated R phrases

Not applicable

Full text of classifications [DSD/DPD]

Not applicable

Full text of the Notes

Note H - the classification and labelling of the substance relate only to the hazardous properties or properties specified by phrase or by risk phrases, in combination with the category or categories of danger shown.

The manufacturer, the importer and the downstream user of a substance shall be required to perform a search to be aware of the relevant and accessible data exist on all other properties to classify and label the substance. The final label shall comply with the requirements of section 7 of annex VI to Directive 67/548/EEC. (table 3.2).

Note L - the classification as a carcinogen is not required if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346 ' Determination polycyclic aromatic in unused lubricating base oils and fractions of petroleum asphaltene-free extraction of dimethyl sulfosside», Institute of Petroleum, London. This note applies only to certain oil-derived compound substances contained in part 3.

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet respond to the best of our knowledge, information and experience on the date of its publication. The information provided is drawn as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, disposal and sale of safe and are not to be considered as specification limits The information relates only to the specific material described and may not be valid for this material in combination with other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.