

SAFETY DATA SHEET



LENOL CLX 20, LENOL CLX 40, LENOL CL 50

LENOL Germany GmbH

Chemwatch: 5551-22

Version No: 4.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	LENOL CLX 20, LENOL CLX 40, LENOL CL 50
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Engine lubrication. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	LENOL Germany GmbH	LENOL DMCC
Address	Alsterufer 20, 20354 Hamburg Germany	JBC4 Tower, Cluster N, Unit 1501, Jumeirah Lakes Towers, P.O. Box 451774 Dubai United Arab Emirates
Telephone	+49 40 524 7007 30 Monday to Friday 9:00AM-4:00PM	+971 4 5582254 (Monday to Friday 9:00AM-4:00PM)
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	Not Available	www.lenolmarine.com
Email	Not Available	sds-info@lenolmarine.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+49 32 211121704 (All hours) ; Worldwide Toll-Free 0800 24362255	+49 32 211121704
Other emergency telephone numbers	Australia +61 1800 951 288 ; Canada +1 867 670 2867 ; Chile +56 42 2457 999 ; China +400 120 1632 ; Japan +81 50-3204-4966 ; Mexico +52 55 4440 1956 ; New Zealand +64 800 700 112 ; South Africa +27 21 813 6854 ; USA +1 855-237-5573	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	Not Applicable
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2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH210	Safety data sheet available on request.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

2.3. Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

dodecylphenol, branched	Listed in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation
dodecylphenol, branched	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
dodecylphenol, branched	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/1881 Specific Requirements for Endocrine Disruptors

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**3.1. Substances**

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1.Not Available 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	<25	<u>mineral oil</u>	Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H304 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
Not Available		(DMSO <3% w/w - IP346)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available
1.121158-58-5 2.310-154-3 3.604-092-00-9 4.Not Available	<0.3	<u>dodecylphenol, branched</u> [e]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H314, H318, H360F, H400, H410 [2]	M=10 M=10	Not Available

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

SECTION 4 First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. If failure/misuse of high pressure/hydraulic equipment results in injection of grease/oil through the skin seek urgent medical attention. Treat as surgical emergency.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

- ▶ Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

- ▶ In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.

- ▶ High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Do not use water jets.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) sulfur oxides (SO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt. Remove all ignition sources. Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<p>Remove all ignition sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire. Oil leaks in a pressurized circuit may result in a fine flammable spray (the lower flammability limit for oil mist is reached for a concentration of about 45 g/m³) Autoignition temperatures may be significantly lower under particular conditions (slow oxidation on finely divided materials..) Avoid storage with oxidisers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
dodecylphenol, branched	Dermal 0.25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 166 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 44.18 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 0.075 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.79 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.075 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 50 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 13.26 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) * Oral 1.26 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *	0.074 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.007 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.37 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.226 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.118 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP) 4 mg/kg food (Oral)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere	mineral oil	Mineralöle (Erdöl), stark raffiniert	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere	mineral oil	Weißes Mineralöl (Erdöl)	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(Limit value mg/m ³ (A))
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values	mineral oil	Mineral oils (petroleum), severely refined (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m ³	20 mg/m ³	Not Available	Preg gr: C

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
mineral oil	140 mg/m ³	1,500 mg/m ³	8,900 mg/m ³
dodecylphenol, branched	4.1 mg/m ³	45 mg/m ³	420 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
mineral oil	2,500 mg/m ³	Not Available
dodecylphenol, branched	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
dodecylphenol, branched	E	≤ 0.1 ppm


Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
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8.2.2. Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Nitrile rubber gloves (Note: Nitric acid penetrates nitrile gloves in a few minutes.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Viton gloves ▶ Neoprene gloves ▶ Butyl rubber gloves <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>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 moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

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SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brownish yellow liquid with characteristic odour; floats on water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.903-0.926
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	18.5-26.0 @ 100C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>220 (ASTM D 3828)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Applicable
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet.

LENOL CLX 20, LENOL CLX 40, LENOL CL 50	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
mineral oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
dodecylphenol, branched	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: <5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

Continued...

Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances
MINERAL OIL	<p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and • The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; • Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; • The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. • The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. <p>Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size. Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities. Numerous tests have shown that a lubricating base oil's mutagenic and carcinogenic potential correlates with its 3-7 ring polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) content, and the level of DMSO extractables (e.g. IP346 assay), both characteristics that are directly related to the degree/conditions of processing.</p>
DODECYLPHENOL, BRANCHED	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>for tetrapropenyl phenol and its derivatives.</p> <p>The chemical possesses properties indicating a potential hazard for human health (effects on fertility and developmental toxicity at doses that also cause maternal toxicity). Adequate screening-level data are available to characterize the human health hazard for the purposes of the OECD Cooperative Chemicals Assessment Programme</p> <p>SID Initial Assessment Profile (SIAM 22, 18-21 April 2006)</p> <p>for para-C12-alkylphenols (typically tetrapropenylphenol)</p> <p>Based on the toxicological findings presented in this review, para-C12-alkylphenols do not appear to meet the EU criteria for classification for acute toxicity by the oral and dermal routes of exposure, skin sensitisation, repeated dose toxicity or mutagenicity. No information is available relating to acute toxicity via inhalation exposure, and carcinogenicity. The following characteristics do suggest that the substance warrants consideration for classification:</p> <p>Irritation: para-C12-alkylphenols apparently meet the EU criteria for classification as a skin irritant and a severe eye irritant. Classification for corrosivity could be considered.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: • Fertility: The treatment-related effects on fertility, with supporting pathological changes indicating site of action, appear to meet the EU criteria for classification. The observation that the fertility effects only occurred in the presence of general toxicity might need to be taken into account in deciding the most appropriate category. Overall, these findings suggest that category 2 classification for acute toxicity may be most appropriate, although arguments for category 3 might be considered.</p> <p>Developmental toxicity: para-C12-alkylphenols caused craniofacial (cleft palate, 3 pups from 1 litter) and long bone malformations (bent long bones) in rats, but only at doses that caused some non-specific maternal toxicity (reduced body weight gain). These findings are not considered to be a secondary non-specific consequence of general toxicity and hence classification for developmental toxicity should be considered. A decision on whether category 2 or 3 is most appropriate may need expert consideration.</p> <p>Classification for the environment</p> <p>The substance is classified by the producers as 'dangerous to the environment (with the symbol N) with the following risk phrases: R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment</p> <p>This is based on the following data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic toxicity: 48-hour Daphnia EC50 <1 mg/L; • log Kow >3 and measured fish bioconcentration factor of 823; • Not readily biodegradable. <p>Acute toxicity data for the oral route of exposure are available for the rat only. LD50 values of 2,100 and 2,200 mg/kg were obtained in two separate studies. In one study, no deaths were observed with a single oral dose of 500 mg/kg but one rat at this dose level showed bloody urine that persisted for 48 hours post-dosing. A NOAEL for the effects of a single oral dose cannot be determined. Signs of toxicity observed in the acute oral toxicity studies included ruffled fur, diarrhoea, diuresis, retarded motion and ataxia.</p> <p>Dermal: Two studies are available, both in rabbits. The findings indicate that deaths occur with doses above 3,160 mg/kg, and an LD50 of 15,000 mg/kg has been reported. Studies in rabbits indicate that tetrapropenylphenol is a severe skin irritant.</p> <p>Eye: Studies in rabbits indicate that tetrapropenylphenol is an eye irritant capable of causing corneal opacity and iritis.</p> <p>Respiratory tract: No data are available concerning respiratory tract irritancy. Given the evidence for skin and eye irritancy, it might be expected that inhaled tetrapropenylphenol would irritate the respiratory tract.</p> <p>Corrosivity: Necrosis and eschar formation have been reported following dermal application of tetrapropenylphenol to rabbits. From the data available it is uncertain whether or not tetrapropenylphenol should be regarded as corrosive or as a severe skin irritant.</p> <p>Sensitisation: Tetrapropenylphenol was not identified as a cause of skin sensitisation in two studies in guinea pigs</p> <p>Repeated dose toxicity: Repeated dosing of tetrapropenylphenol to rats in oral studies, both dietary and gavage, produces effects in a number of organs including the reproductive organs in both sexes.</p> <p>In the 28-day gavage study in rats, no toxicologically significant treatment-related effects were observed at 5 mg/kg/day. At the next higher dose of 20 mg/kg/day, adrenal cortical gland hypertrophy was observed in male rats. At 180 mg/kg/day and above, pathological changes and organ weight changes were observed in a number of organs, including prominent changes in the reproductive organs in both sexes.</p> <p>In the dietary studies, effects on the testes were noted at 250 mg/kg/day (28-day study) and 106 mg/kg/day (90-day study). No treatment-related toxicological effects were seen in the dietary studies at 25 and 28 mg/kg/day respectively.</p> <p>No treatment-related changes were reported in dogs at doses up to 4,000 ppm in the diet (estimated by the author to be equivalent to 180 mg/kg/day assuming a body weight of 11 kg and a daily food consumption of 0.5 kg). The absence of treatment-related changes in dogs suggests the existence of a species difference.</p> <p>Genotoxicity: From the in vitro and in vivo studies available it can be concluded that tetrapropenylphenol is not mutagenic.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity: There are no carcinogenicity studies available for tetrapropenylphenol. Given the lack of evidence for mutagenicity it is likely that if tetrapropenylphenol had the potential to cause cancer it would involve a threshold mechanism. It is uncertain whether or not the effects on the uterus and the endometrial gland cysts in the one-generation fertility study at the top dose of 125 mg/kg/day indicate the possibility of uterine cancer at these sites following prolonged exposure.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Tetrapropenylphenol has an adverse effect on fertility in rats, causing a marked reduction in fertility at 125 mg/kg/day. At doses of 25 mg/kg/day and above tetrapropenylphenol causes a reduction in mean pup weight and pathological changes in the reproductive organs of both sexes. The reduction in fertility and effects on reproductive organs occurred at doses that also caused other toxic effects, including</p>

LENOL CLX 20, LENOL CLX 40, LENOL CL 50

reduced bodyweight gain and food consumption and changes in the adrenals, kidneys and liver. However, this toxicity was not considered to be particularly severe such that the adverse effects on fertility could have been a secondary non-specific consequence of general toxicity. The NOAEL for reproductive effects is 5 mg/kg/day.

Developmental toxicity: Tetrapropenylphenol is also a developmental toxicant in rats, causing teratogenic effects as shown by cleft palate and ectodactyly (reduced number of digits) as well as a general increase in the total number of skeletal malformations at 300 mg/kg/day. These manifestations of developmental toxicity occurred in the presence of overt maternal toxicity, indicated by a significant reduction in body weight gain.

Environmental risk evaluation report: para-C12-alkylphenols (dodecylphenol and tetrapropenylphenol): Environment Agency UK

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✔ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine Disruption Properties

Not Available

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

LENOL CLX 20, LENOL CLX 40, LENOL CL 50	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

mineral oil	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

dodecylphenol, branched	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.15mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.037mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.004mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.2mg/l	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dodecylphenol, branched	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dodecylphenol, branched	MEDIUM (BCF = 850)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dodecylphenol, branched	LOW (KOC = 382000)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled?

No

vPvB

No

12.6. Endocrine Disruption Properties

Not Available

Continued...

12.7. Other adverse effects

One or more ingredients within this SDS has the potential of causing ozone depletion and/or photochemical ozone creation.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Not Applicable
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	

14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.8. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
mineral oil	Not Available
dodecylphenol, branched	Not Available

14.9. Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
mineral oil	Not Available
dodecylphenol, branched	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****mineral oil is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 Germany Classification of Substances Hazardous to Waters (WGK)
 Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values
 Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values - Pregnancy Risk Group Classifications & Germ Cell Mutagens

Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

dodecylphenol, branched is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances
 EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
 EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 6) Reproductive toxicants: Category 1 B
 EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Proposals to identify Substances of Very High Concern: Annex XV reports for commenting by Interested Parties previous consultation
 Europe EC Inventory

Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation
 European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
 European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
 Germany Classification of Substances Hazardous to Waters (WGK)
 Germany Institute for Occupational Safety Social Accident Insurance (IFA) List of the carcinogenic, mutagenic and reproduction (CMR) substances (German)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
mineral oil	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
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Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Continued...

LENOL CLX 20, LENOL CLX 40, LENOL CL 50

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Aquatic Chronic 3; Asp. Tox. 1; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2	GHS08; Dgr	H412; H304; H315; H319
2	Aquatic Chronic 3; Asp. Tox. 1; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2	GHS08; Dgr	H412; H304; H315; H319

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
dodecylphenol, branched	121158-58-5	604-092-00-9	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Corr. 1C; Eye Dam. 1; Repr. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS08; GHS09; GHS05; Dgr	H314; H318; H360; H400; H410
2	Skin Corr. 1B; Eye Dam. 1; Repr. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; Skin Sens. 1	GHS08; GHS09; GHS05; Dgr	H314; H318; H360; H400; H410; H317
1	Skin Corr. 1C; Eye Dam. 1; Repr. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS08; GHS05; GHS09; Dgr	H314; H360; H410
2	Skin Corr. 1A; Eye Dam. 1; Repr. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; Acute Tox. 4	GHS08; GHS05; GHS09; Dgr	H314; H410; H319; H400; H302; H360F
1	Skin Corr. 1C; Eye Dam. 1; Repr. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS08; GHS09; GHS05; Dgr	H314; H318; H360; H410
2	Skin Corr. 1C; Eye Dam. 1; Repr. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; STOT SE 3	GHS08; GHS09; GHS05; Dgr	H314; H318; H360; H410; H335
1	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Repr. 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS08; GHS09; Wng	H315; H319; H361; H410
2	Eye Irrit. 2; Repr. 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; Skin Corr. 1B	GHS08; GHS09; GHS05; Dgr	H319; H361; H410; H314

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

15.3. Classification of Substances and Mixtures into Water Hazard Classes

Preparation is WGK 1

Name	WGK	Score	Source
MINERAL OIL	1		From Regulation
DODECYLPHENOL, BRANCHED	2		From Regulation

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	Yes
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

Legend:
Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory
No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	02/09/2022
Initial Date	05/08/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H360F	May damage fertility.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	31/08/2022	Classification, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), First Aid (skin), Ingredients, Use
4.1	02/09/2022	Ingredients

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
dodecylphenol, branched	121158-58-5, 27193-86-8, 210555-94-5., 104-43-8

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection
 EN 340 Protective clothing
 EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
 EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
 EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AII: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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