

CHEMICAL PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET

NAME OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Trade name: Furo ATF III Gear Oil

Belarusian National Product Classifier (OKP): 192029594

HS Code: 2710198800

Designation and name of a regulatory, technical or information document for products

TU (technical specification) BY 193657825.003-2022 Furo gear oils

Signal word: Caution

Brief verbal description: according to GOST 12.1.007, this is a low-hazard substance in terms of degree of exposure to the body; a moderately dangerous substance in the conditions of aerosol formation. Highly toxic to human body in case of ingestion, skin contact, inhalation. Causes eye irritation.

Detailed information: see the 15 sections attached to the safety data sheet.

Principal hazardous components	Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL), mg/m ³	Hazard class	CAS no.	EC no.
Distillates (petroleum)	5.00 (mineral oil aerosol)	3	64742-54-7	265-157-1
Base oils	900/300 (converted to C)	4	N/A	N/A

The Safety Data Sheet (SDS) complies with the UN Recommendations ST/SG/AC.10/30 ("GHS")

IUPAC—International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

GHS—UN Recommendations ST/SG/AC.10/30 "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals"

OKP—Russian National Product Classifier

OKPO—Russian National Classifier for Enterprises and Organizations

HS—Commodity Nomenclature related to foreign economic activity

CAS No.—number of a substance in the Chemical Abstracts Service registry

EC No.—number of a substance in the register of the European Chemical Agency

WEL—Workplace Exposure Limit, mg/m³

Safety Data Sheet — data sheet related to chemical products (substance, mixture, material, industrial waste)

Signal word is a word used to emphasize the degree of danger of chemical products and selected in accordance with GOST 31340-2013

1. Identification of chemical products

1.1. Technical name: Furo gear oils (hereinafter referred to as oil).

1.2. Chemical formula: N/A.

1.3. Brief recommendations for use (including restrictions on use): Intended for the lubrication of transmission units (cars, tractors, agricultural, road and construction vehicles) and gearboxes.

2. Identification of hazard(s)


2.1. The degree of danger of chemical products in general: According to GOST 12.1.007, the products belong to low-hazard substances in terms of exposure, therefore defined as hazard class 4 products; occurrence of oil mist makes the products moderately dangerous in terms of exposure, therefore the products are defined as hazard class 3 products in this case.

GHS hazard classification:

- chemical products that are highly toxic to human body in case of ingestion, class 5
- chemical products that are highly toxic to human body in case of skin contact, class 5
- chemical products that irritate the ocular mucous membrane, class 2, subclass 2B;
- chemical products that are highly toxic to human body in case of inhalation, class 5.

2.2. Marking information (according to GOST 31340)

Signal word: Caution.

Symbol: 

Brief hazard description:

H303: May be harmful if swallowed

H313: May be harmful in contact with skin

H320: Causes eye irritation.

H333: May be harmful if inhaled.

Measures for safe handling:

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P103: Read label before use.

P501: Dispose of contents/container according to local/national legislation.

Emergency response measures:

P101 – If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Precautions: Additional information on precautions is provided in section 15 of the safety data sheet.

3. Composition (information about components)

3.1. Information about the product in general

3.1.1. Chemical Name: N/A

3.1.2. Chemical formula: N/A

3.1.3. General characteristics of the composition: The oil is a mixture of purified mineral hydrocarbon oils with a package of multifunctional additives.

3.2. Components

Components	Mass fraction, %	Hygienic standards in the air of the working area		N° CAS	N° EC
		WEL, mg/m ³	Hazard class		
Mixture of mineral hydrocarbon oils for petroleum distillates: - distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated paraffinic heavy; - distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic; - naphthenic oils (petroleum) catalytic dewaxed light; - distillates (petroleum), heavy refined paraffins; - paraffin oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed light for residual oils: - residual oil dewaxed - residual oil	80-95	5(a) (for mineral oils) 900/300 *	3	N/A	N/A
			4	N/A	N/A
		5(a) (for mineral oils)	3	64742-54-7	265-157-1
		5(a) (for mineral oils)	3	64741-88-4	265-090-8
		5(a) (for mineral oils)	3	64742-69-4	265-173-9
		5(a) (for mineral oils)	3	64742-65-0	265-169-7
		5(a) (for mineral oils)	3	64742-70-7	265-174-4
		5(a) (for mineral oils)	3	64742-62-7	265-166-0
		5(a) (for mineral oils)	3	N/A	N/A
		5(a) (for mineral oils)	3	N/A	N/A
Additives	5-20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

a- state of matter in the air of the working area — aerosol

*- accepted for saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons (converted to C)

4. First aid measures

4.1. Human exposure

4.1.1. Routes of exposure: Inhalation of vapours and oil mist, contact with skin, eyes, ingestion.

4.1.2. Exposed organs, tissues and systems: With repeated and prolonged exposure, the most affected organs and systems are the respiratory system, liver, kidneys, skin. Affects the endocrine system.

4.2. Symptoms

4.2.1. Poisoning through inhalation:

Fatigue, sore throat, dizziness, cough, nausea, headache, disturbance of muscular coordination.

4.2.2. After skin contact:

Local skin reaction: mild skin irritation, redness, dry skin. In case of follicular skin lesions (possibly during prolonged exposure): numerous small black dots, rash (dense nodules of bluish-red colour); dermatitis, eczema.

4.2.3. After eye contact:

Irritation of the mucous membrane, redness, lacrimation, swollen eyelids.

4.2.4. Ingestion:

Possible abdominal pain, nausea, lethargy, decreased motor activity.

4.3. First aid measures

4.3.1. General instructions:

Immediately remove clothes contaminated with the product. Self-help measures for those who provide first aid

4.3.2. Poisoning through inhalation:

In case of mild poisoning, take the victim out from the poisoned area and remove their clothing that restrict breathing. Ensure fresh air, rest, warmth. Use a piece of cotton soaked in ammonia in case of loss of consciousness. If necessary, perform artificial respiration, provide oxygen and analeptics. Get medical attention if symptoms of your medical condition persist.

4.3.3. After skin contact:

In case of contact with exposed body, remove the oil and wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water (preferably warm water). If irritation occurs and persists, seek medical help. In case of damage to the skin caused by the product under high pressure, immediately send the victim to the hospital for emergency care. Do not wait until symptoms are developed.

4.3.4. After eye contact:

Immediately and thoroughly rinse the eyes with plenty of warm or running water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if the victim uses them and if it is easy to do so. Continue rinsing the eyes, pulling the upper and lower eyelids from time to time. Seek medical help.

4.3.5. In case of ingestion poisoning:

Rinse the mouth with water, drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting! Aspiration hazard! Seek medical help.

4.3.6. First aid kit:

Ammonia (25 ml), bandages (5 pcs.), vaseline (1 tube), hygroscopic cotton (150 g), iodine tincture (20 ml), activated carbon (100 g), potassium permanganate (20 g), hydrogen peroxide (3% solution) (100 g), bicarbonate of soda (200 g), boric acid (20 g).

5. Measures and means of ensuring fire and explosion safety

5.1. General characteristics of fire and explosion safety:

Oils are regarded as explosion-proof but flammable liquids according to GOST 12.1.044-89 (clause 2.1.2) classification.

5.2. Fire and explosion hazard indicators:

Open cup flash point: min. 135°C

Closed cup flash point: min. 160°C

Self-ignition temperature: min. 220°C

5.3. Danger caused by combustion products and/or thermal degradation: Carbon oxides, hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide are released in the process of combustion and thermal degradation.

Carbon monoxide (carbon monoxide) disrupts the transportation and transfer of oxygen to tissues, causing oxygen deficiency. Symptoms of poisoning: headache, dilation of skin vessels, impaired vision, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, loss of consciousness.

WEL = 20 mg/m³ (carbon oxide), class 4.

With a mild form of hydrogen sulfide poisoning, the following symptoms may occur: irritation of the upper respiratory tract and eyes, sore throat, sneezing, hoarseness of voice, cough and runny nose, lacrimation, hyperemia of the mucous membranes of the nose and pharynx.

Higher concentrations of sulfur dioxide cause inflammation, possible burns of the mucous membranes of the eyes, nasopharynx, trachea and bronchi. At the same time, such symptoms as shortness of breath and cyanosis, dry cough attacks, pain in the nose, throat and chest intensify. Headache, dizziness, fatigue, nausea, difficulty swallowing and speaking, vomiting, dry and wet wheezing in the lungs appear.

Thermal degradation is possible. The resulting products are: carbon oxides, sulfur, light cracking products.

5.4. Recommended means of extinguishing fires:

Water mist, chemical foam; carbon dioxide and superheated steam, when using means of chemical fire suppression. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers, chemical foam, air-foam, sand, earth, felt, fire blanket.

5.5. Prohibited extinguishing media:

Do not use solid water jet.

5.6. Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:

Full turnout gear. Use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

5.7. Special protective actions for fire-fighters:

Use the downwind side. Keep unprotected people at a distance. Secure the fire source and restrict access to it. Use water mist to prevent the spread of fire and cool down nearby objects. Collect contaminated water for further disposal.

6. Measures to prevent and eliminate emergency situations and their consequences

6.1. Personal and public safety measures: Seal off the hazardous area. Notify the personnel and the public near the hazardous area. Evacuate individuals that are not involved in emergency actions from the hazardous area. Provide first aid to the victims. Send victims from the emergency area for medical examination. The elimination of consequences of emergency situations should be carried out only by specially trained personnel. Use the PPE specified in section 8 of this document. Remove sources of fire and sparking. If necessary, ensure adequate ventilation in the hazardous area. Restrict access to the hazardous area until remedial actions are fulfilled. Report the incident to all competent authorities, as required by law.

6.2. Emergency management procedure

6.2.1. Actions in case of leakage, spill:

Seal off the hazardous area. In the absence of danger, eliminate the leakage of the product, observing precautions and fire safety rules.

In the manufacturing facility: collect the product in a separate container, clean the spill site with a rag and then remove it to the waste collection points.

If spilled in an open area: isolate the spill site with sand, inert material, air-mechanical foam, bank

up and prevent the substance from entering surface waters. Close the rain collectors and floor drains in the spill area to prevent the product from entering the storm sewer network.

The product must be collected in a separate container.

Cut off the contaminated surface layer of soil, with subsequent disposal in accordance with current legislation, observing fire safety measures. Cover the cut spots with a new layer of soil.

Industrial waste must be treated in accordance with the current national legislation in the field of environmental protection.

6.2.2. Actions in case of fire:

Restrict access to the fire source.

Stay away from burning containers.

Extinguish the fire from the maximum possible distance with the recommended fire extinguishing means specified in paragraph 5.4 of this document.

Gases and vapours should be precipitated with water vapour. Evacuate people from nearby buildings, taking into account the spread of toxic combustion products.

Call the fire service, ambulance, gas service.

6.3. Personal protective equipment:

Persons involved in the elimination of accidents and emergencies must use the PPE specified in section 8 and paragraph 5.6 of this document.

7. Rules for storing chemical products and handling them during loading and unloading operations

7.1. Precautions for handling chemical products.

7.1.1. System of engineering security measures:

Manufacturing premises must be equipped with supply and exhaust and general exchange ventilation in accordance with GOST 12.4.021.

Electrical safety must be ensured in accordance with GOST 12.1.018, GOST 12.1.019, GOST 12.1.030, GOST 12.1.045.

Fire safety condition of buildings, premises, electrical equipment, lighting, technological devices and working tools must comply with the requirements of GOST

12.1.004 and general fire safety requirements for the maintenance and operation of permanent structures (buildings, facilities), isolated premises and other objects belonging to business entities approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated November 23, 2017 No. 7 "On the development of entrepreneurship"

7.1.2. Environmental protection measures:

Sealing of technological equipment and communication lines, automation of filling and draining, elimination of leaks and prevention of oil spills. Discharge of chemically polluted effluents into the sewer is not allowed. Unauthorized disposal of oils is not allowed. Waste that is not suitable for recycling, as well as washwater that is left after processing equipment and communications, must be cleaned in special facilities or buried in specially designated areas. It is not allowed to dump oil on the soil, into reservoirs and sewage systems.

7.1.3. Recommendations for safe handling and transportation:

Oils are not considered dangerous goods. Transportation of oils is carried out by all types of enclosed transport, providing protection of the product from precipitation and direct sunlight, in accordance with the Rules of cargo transportation applicable to this type of transport. Transport

the product in sealed containers, avoid leaks. When loading and unloading the product, do not allow the container to be turned over, avoid bumps and shocks.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage of chemical products:

The oil should be stored in the manufacturer's packaging on racks, pallets or in stacks in covered warehouses, in a roofed facility or on a structured site protected from direct sunlight and precipitation. Keep out of reach of children.

7.2.1. Design features of storage facilities or containers:

Oil can also be stored in stationary metal horizontal low-pressure tanks, vertical tanks with non-floating roof and without gas line hook up.

7.2.2. Storage incompatibilities:

- explosive materials;
- flammable liquids and solids;
- compressed, liquefied gases.

7.2.3. Acceptable temperature and humidity ranges:

The oils are stored in labeled and tightly closed packaging units in a cool, dry and well-ventilated room.

7.2.4. Lighting standards:

The artificial lighting system must have an explosion-proof design.

7.2.5. Electrical safety requirements:

All equipment and communications must be grounded from static electricity.

7.2.6. Maximum quantities of chemical products under certain storage conditions: No data.

7.2.7. Recommended material type of packaging units:

For transport containers: metal barrels, metal or polymer drums, polymer jerrycans. Packaging unit contents must fill at least 70% of the packaging capacity. The filling ratio of packaging units should not exceed 0.95. Consumer packaging with oils is formed into a group package using a shrink wrap. It is allowed to pack oils in consumer packaging in cardboard boxes.

7.3. Shelf life:

5 years from the date of manufacture, provided that transportation and storage conditions are observed.

7.4. Additional special requirements: No data.

8. Means of control over hazardous effects and means of individual protection

8.1. Parameters subject to mandatory control:

Control over the concentration of the main hazardous components in the air of the working area, which should not exceed the maximum permissible concentration (hereinafter — WEL (workplace exposure limit)).

Workplace exposure limit is defined by aerosols of mineral oils (WEL = 5 mg / m³, hazard class 3) and hydrocarbon vapours (WEL = 900/300 mg / m³, hazard class 4, converted to C).

8.2. Measures to ensure and control the defined parameters: Tightness of equipment, containers and packaging units for oil storage. General exchange supply and exhaust ventilation of industrial and warehouse premises.

The frequency of monitoring the content of harmful substances in the air of the working area in accordance with GOST 12.1.005.

8.3. Employee personal protective equipment

8.3.1. General recommendations:

Personal hygiene practices. Use of personal protective equipment (PPE). Medical examinations of employees are carried out accordingly [2].

8.3.2. Personal eye protection equipment:

Safety glasses, according to standard industry guidelines, approved in accordance with the established procedure.

8.3.3. Personal hand protection equipment:

Protective gloves, according to standard industry guidelines, approved in accordance with the established procedure.

8.3.4. Respiratory protective equipment: Respirator.

8.3.5. Personal skin protection equipment: Overalls (robes, suits, boots), according to standard industry guidelines, approved in accordance with the established procedure.

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Physical condition (state of matter, colour, smell):

State of matter: liquid

Colour: from amber to brownish

Smell: characteristic odour of petroleum products.

9.2. Parameters characterising the main properties of chemical products, primarily hazardous:

Mass fraction of mechanical impurities, not more than 0.03%

Mass fraction of water: not more than 0.03%

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Chemical stability: The oil contains components that cannot be evaporated provided that the conditions of use, transportation and storage established by this document are observed.

The oil does not form toxic compounds with other substances in the air and wastewater.

Reacts with organic and inorganic acids, alkalis, oxidants.

10.2. Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Under normal conditions of storage, transportation and use, provided for by this document, hazardous reactions will not occur.

10.3. Conditions to avoid:

- open fire, sparks, high temperatures (the temperature of the outer surface must not exceed 80% of the self-ignition temperature);

- do not allow significant heating of oil in vehicles and mechanisms to prevent the formation of oil

- do not allow significant heating of oil in vehicles and mechanisms to prevent the formation of oil aerosols and their emission into the air;

- effects of aggressive environment and direct sunlight;

- exposure to oxidizing agents.

10.4. Incompatible substances and materials:

- explosive materials;

- flammable liquids and solids;

- oxidizing substances and organic peroxides;

- caustic and corrosive substances.

10.5. Hazardous decomposition products: In case of fire, the release of carbon oxides, hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide, as well as incomplete combustion products is possible.

11. Toxicity information

11.1. General characteristics of exposure (evaluation of hazard (toxicity) to human body):

In terms of degree of exposure, in the conditions of oil aerosol formation, oils belong to moderately dangerous substances (hazard class 3 according to GOST 12.1.007)

When handled and used correctly, there are no adverse health effects of the product.

Avoid repeated and prolonged contact.

11.2. Routes of exposure:

Inhalation, oral, contact with skin and eyes.

11.3. Effects dangerous to human health: The product causes irritation of the upper respiratory tract, skin and mucous membranes of the eyes. The skin is most often affected by contact with the oil that might cause a number of skin diseases (folliculitis, dermatitis, hyperkeratosis, etc.) with prolonged exposure.

Information about any skin-resorptive and sensitizing effects of the product is missing, data on the components are given below:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffin: can penetrate through intact skin (have a skin-resorptive effect); sensitizing effects were not detected.

11.4. Information about dangerous long-term effects on the body (affecting the reproduction function, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, having any cumulative and other chronic effects):

Dangerous long-term effects of exposure to the body (embryotropic, gonadotropic, teratogenic and mutagenic effects) of the product as a whole were not studied, data on the components are given below:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffin: embryotropic, gonadotropic and teratogenic effects were not studied; mutagenic effects were not detected. Carcinogenic effect of product components: For distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic: carcinogenic effects on humans and animals were not detected. According to the IARC classification, highly refined mineral oils are classified as group 3 products (cannot be classified as carcinogenic to humans). In accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Hazard Classification and Labeling of Chemical Products (GHS), petroleum products, including mineral oils, are not classified as carcinogens, since it has been established that the content of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in oil components according to IP 346 is less than 3%. Cumulative properties of the oil are poorly expressed. Chronic inhalation of mineral oil is characterized by diseases of the respiratory organs, causes changes in the upper respiratory tract, such as chronic hypertrophic catarrh, atrophic phenomena in the nasal mucosa; leads to the occurrence of lipid pneumonia. The combined effect of an oil aerosol and products of thermo-oxidative decomposition has a more pronounced damaging effect than the effect of an oil aerosol alone. In case of chronic exposure, they impair the functional state of the nervous and cardiovascular system, respiratory organs; liver, adrenal glands.

11.5. Indicators of acute toxicity:

There is no information for the products in general.

For heavy petroleum distillates:

DL50 = 2000-5000 mg/kg (intragastrically, rats);

DL50 = 2000-5000 mg/kg (epidermically, rabbits);

CL50 = 2.18 mg/l (inhalation, 4 hours, rats).

For residual dewaxed oil:

DL50 > 5000 mg/kg (intragastrically, rats);
 DL50 > 5000 mg/kg (epidermically, rabbits);
 CL50 is not reached (inhalation, rats).

12. Ecological information

12.1. Assessment of possible impacts (atmospheric air, reservoirs, soil):

Atmospheric air pollution by aerosol products and volatile hydrocarbons. The ingress of petroleum products into the environment causes a change in the physical, chemical and biological properties of both individual components (water, soil) and the natural environment as a whole. Petroleum products tend to disperse and migrate in natural waters. Oil changes the organoleptic properties of water. It forms a film on the water surface, which prevents normal gas exchange, affects the temperature and leads to a change in the chemical composition of the water. Lumps of soil absorb petroleum products and create persistent reservoir pollution. As the lumps collapse, the released petroleum products cause secondary water pollution. The oil is toxic to reservoir inhabitants. In surface waters, under the influence of evaporation processes and intensive chemical and biological decomposition, petroleum products are neutralized relatively quickly. However, in underground waters, decomposition processes are inhibited and, once polluted, aquifers can remain in this state for hundreds or even thousands of years. The subsidence of products on the soil leads to the oppression of vegetation, deterioration of soil properties as a nutrient substrate for plants: it is difficult for moisture to reach the roots, which leads to physiological changes and plant death; the composition of soil humus and redox conditions in the soil profile also change, which leads to an increase in the mobility of humus components and a number of trace elements; the vital activity of bacteria is suppressed. Oil pollution suppresses the photosynthetic activity of plants, which primarily affects the development of soil algae. In addition, oil products have a long-term negative impact on soil animals, causing their mass death in areas of heavy pollution.

12.2. Routes of environmental exposure:

Environmental pollution as a result of violation of the rules of handling, storage, transportation; unorganized disposal of waste, discharge into reservoirs and on the surface of soils, receipt with storm drains from populated areas and car farms, as a result of accidents and emergencies.

12.3. Hygienic standards:

Components	Maximum allowable concentration (in the atmospheric air) or tentative safe exposure level (in the atmospheric air), mg/m ³ (limiting harmful index, hazard class)	Maximum allowable concentration (in water) or tentative safe exposure level (in water), mg/l (limiting harmful index, hazard class)	Maximum allowable concentration (for fish farming) or tentative safe exposure level (for fish farming), mg/l (limiting harmful index, hazard class)	Maximum allowable concentration or tentative allowable concentration (in soil), mg/kg (limiting harmful index)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffin	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffin	0,3 /oil other than polysulphide/, (org.film, hazard class 4)	0.05 /oil and petroleum products in dissolved and emulsified state;/ for marine reservoirs - 0.05 /petroleum products/ (tox., hazard class 3)	N/A

12.4. Ecotoxicity indicators (CL, EX, NOEC for fish, daphnia Magna, algae, etc.)

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffin:

EC50 > 10000 mg/l (Daphnia Magna, 48 h);

CL50 > 100 mg/l (bullhead pimephales, 96 h).

12.5. Migration and transformation in the environment due to biodegradation and other processes: Slowly transformed in the environment. Hardly prone to biological oxidation.

13. Recommendations for the disposal of waste (residues)

13.1. Recommendations for the safe treatment of waste (residues) of chemical products: Collect the oils that have become unusable in a separate container.

Adsorbing materials (sand, sawdust, etc.) contaminated with oils should be collected in metal containers with tightly closed lids.

Oiled materials (paper, rags, etc.) should be collected in metal containers with tightly closed lids as they accumulate.

Waste collection should be carried out in a specially equipped place.

The storage of waste products is carried out by grades or groups in accordance with Annex 2 to the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union TR CU 030/2012 "On requirements for lubricants, oils and special liquids".

13.2. Information on waste removal, disposal and/or discharge. Means and places of disposal (destruction) of waste and contaminated packaging (containers):

Non-recyclable waste, contaminated products from accident sites, non-returnable consumer and transport containers, rags are sent to specialized disposal points agreed with local sanitary or environmental authorities. When handling waste products, it is prohibited to: discharge (drain) waste into reservoirs, onto the soil and into public sewer networks; removal of waste to landfills for household and industrial waste with subsequent burial.

13.3. Safety measures for waste management: Similar to the measures used when working with finished products. (see sections 7 and 8 of the SDS).

13.4. Recommendations for the disposal of waste generated during the use of products in everyday life: Oils and oil containers are disposed of as household waste. It is not allowed to drain oil into the water supply system or into the sewer.

14. Transportation information

14.1. UN Number: N/A.

14.2. Shipping name and/or transport name: Furo ATF III Gear Oil.

14.3. Cargo hazard classification (according to GOST 19433 and the UN recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods):

Not classified as dangerous cargo according to GOST 19433. Cargo hazard signs according to GOST 19433 are not applied during the marking process.

14.4. Transport marking (handling marks; basic, additional and informational records):

Marking with indication of handling marks in accordance with GOST 14192: ("Protect from sunlight"; "Protect from moisture", "Sealed packaging"; "Top") Safety marking of chemical products according to GOST 31340

Environmental marking in accordance with TR CU 005/2011 (Annex 3.4 of the specified document).

14.5. Information on whether the chemical products are marine and water pollutants:

No data.

14.6. Emergency cards: Not required.

14.7. Recommendations for safe transportation: Observe fire safety when transporting cargo.

15. Additional information

15.1. Precautions:

P264: Wash your hands thoroughly after handling.

P312: Seek medical advice if you feel unwell.

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

This document is designed as a guide for the proper and safe handling of petroleum products and does not guarantee any characteristic properties of the product. The above data applies only to the specified product, but they are not valid if the product is used together with other materials or processed. The data correspond to our current state of knowledge and experience, but they are not the basis of any contractual legal relationship. The recipient of the product must observe applicable laws and regulations on their own responsibility.