

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product code: TRANSAG 10 LB
Trades code: T00*10GL

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

Insulating oil for transformers:
electrical equipment[SU16]

Uses advised against:
All those not expressly indicated.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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Produced by
BERGOIL ITALIANA S.R.L.

1.4. Emergency telephone number

+39 0444 563185

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Pictograms:
GHS08

Hazard Class and Category Code(s):
Asp. Tox. 1

Hazard statement Code(s):
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

The product can be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

2.2. Label elements

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



Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s):
GHS08 - Danger

Hazard statement Code(s):
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):
not applicable

Precautionary statements:

Response

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

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in compliance with national rules.

Contains:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic; Baseoil - unspecified, distillati (petrolio), paraffinici leggeri di 'hydrotreating', distillati (petrolio), frazione naftenica leggera raffinata con solvente, distillati (petrolio), frazione naftenica pesante raffinata con solvente

2.3. Other hazards

The substance / mixture NOT contains substances PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames. Avoid contact with the eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Do not ingest. Wash thoroughly after handling the product. Keep containers tightly closed. Use with adequate ventilation. The product freezes at -2 C (28.4 F). Can be thawed in the stems. See section 8 exposure control/personal protection. other precautions: containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapours. Not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Deposits of these organic substances on warm insulation materials made from boiling fibers can lead to a decrease of the autoignition temperature, resulting in probable spontaneous combustion.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Irrilevant

3.2 Mixtures

Refer to paragraph 16 for full text of hazard statements

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic; Baseoil - unspecified contains less than 3 % DMSO extract as measured by IP 346

Substance	Concentration	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic; Baseoil - unspecified	> 20 <= 30%	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	649-466-00-2	64742-53-6	265-156-6	01-2119480 375-34-000 0
distillati (petrolio), frazione naftenica leggera raffinata con	> 20 <= 30%	Asp. Tox. 1, H304		64741-97-5	265-098-1	01-2119480 374-36

SAFETY DATA SHEET



TRANSAG 10 LB

Issued on 12/17/2015 - Rel. # 1 on 12/17/2015

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In conformity to Regulation (EU) 2015/830

Substance	Concentration	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
solvente						
distillati (petrolio), paraffinici leggeri di 'hydrotreating'	> 20 <= 30%	Asp. Tox. 1, H304		64742-55-8	265-158-7	01-2119487 077-29
distillati (petrolio), frazione naftenica pesante raffinata con solvente	> 1 <= 5%	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	649-457-00-3	64741-96-4	265-097-6	01-2119483 621-38

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

4.1.1 Eye contact: Rinse thoroughly for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing.

In case of irritation, blurred vision or persistent swelling, consult a specialist doctor.

4.1.2 Inhalation: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in place

breathing. If the victim is unconscious and if not breathing, if irregular breathing, or respiratory arrest occurs, artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.

Consult a doctor if the victim is in an altered state of consciousness or if symptoms do not disappear see a doctor immediately for an assessment of conditions and treatment should be practiced on the victim

4.1.3 Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. To handle

with care and dispose it safely. Seek immediate medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness

They develop and persists. N.B. High pressure accidental subcutaneous injection needs immediate care

medical. Do not wait until the onset of symptoms.

4.1.4 Ingestion: To assume, however, that occurred aspiration into the lungs.

Do not induce vomiting to avoid the risk of aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to a person

unconsciousness. Consult a medical specialist or transfer to a hospital. Do not wait until the appearance of symptoms.

4.1.5 of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Prior to help the wounded, isolate area from all potential sources of ignition and remove all electrical power.

Ensure adequate ventilation and check that the atmosphere is safe and breathable before entering spaces confined.

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

4.2.1 Potential acute health effects

4.2.2 Eye contact Contact with the eyes can cause redness and transient pain.

4.2.3 Inhalation of vapors may cause headaches, nausea, vomiting and an altered state of consciousness.

4.2.4 Skin contact No significant effects or critical hazards known.

4.2.5 Ingestion Nausea or vomiting. Aspiration hazard if swallowed can enter lungs and cause damage.

The ingestion of this substance can cause an altered state of consciousness and loss of coordination.

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

Notes to Physician Because of the low viscosity there is a risk of aspiration if the product enters the lungs.

The ingestion of this substance can cause an altered state of consciousness and loss of coordination.

Treat symptomatically.

Specific treatments: To assume, however, that occurred aspiration into the lungs.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

5.1.1 Extinguishing Media Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or foam.

5.1.2 Extinguishing media to avoid Do not use direct water jets on the burning product; could cause splattering and spread the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface as water destroys the foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In case of fire or overheating occurs a pressure increase and the container may burst.

5.2.1 Hazardous combustion products Incomplete combustion could generate a complex mixture of solid and liquid particles dispersed aero and gases, including carbon monoxide, H₂S, SO_x (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid, organic and inorganic compounds identified.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

5.3.1 Special precautions for fire-fighters: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the area in case of fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

5.3.2 Special protective equipment for firefighters: Fire-fighters should wear protective equipment and an apparatus (SCBA) with protective screen on operated in positive pressure face. The clothing for employees extinction of fires (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

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

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:

Minor spills: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate.

Large spillages: Use full body suit of chemically resistant and made of heat-resistant material. work gloves which provide adequate resistance to chemicals, in particular aromatic hydrocarbons (N.B. Gloves made of PVA (polyvinyl alcohol) are not water resistant and are not suitable for emergency use). Safety helmet, safety shoes or antistatic non-slip boots.

Goggles or protective devices for the face if splashing or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated.

Respiratory protection: A half or full face mask with filter (s) for organic vapors (and H₂S where applicable) a self-contained breathing apparatus may be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure.

In the event that the situation can not be completely assessed, or if there is a risk of oxygen deficiency, only use self-contained breathing apparatus.

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Keep people away from the area involved in the spill. Inform emergency teams.

Except in case of small spillages, the feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by qualified and competent personnel in charge of managing the emergency.

Stop leak if safe to do so. Avoid direct contact with the product.

Stay upwind / keep away from the source. In case of large spillages, alert occupants in downwind areas.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do.

The payment of a limited amount of product, in particular the outdoors where the vapors are dispersed more quickly, constitutes a dynamic situation can presumably limit the exposure to dangerous concentrations.

Note: recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this product.

Local conditions (wind, air temperature, direction and speed of the waves and currents) can, however, have a significant influence on the choice of action to take. Consult local experts if necessary.

Local legislation may require or limit the actions to be taken.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Limit leakages with earth or sand.

If the product has escaped into a water course, into the drainage system, or has contaminated the ground or vegetation, notify the competent authorities.

Dispose of waste in compliance with current regulations.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**6.3.1 For containment**

Quickly collect the product wearing mask and protective clothing.

Recover the product for re-use if possible, or for elimination. Appropriate, be absorbed by inert material.

Stop it from entering the sewer system.

6.3.2 To clean

After collection, wash the area with water and materials involved.

6.3.3 Other information:

Small spill Stop leak if without risk. Absorb spilled product with non-flammable materials.

The largest payout of a major spills can be covered with foam cautiously, if available, in order to prevent the formation of vapor clouds. Do not use a water jet.

Inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation.

Transfer product and other contaminated materials collected in suitable tanks or containers for recycling or disposal in safety.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to paragraphs 8 and 13 for more information

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

Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors

At work do not eat or drink.

See also paragraph 8 below.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in original container closed tightly. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.

Keep containers upright and safe by avoiding the possibility of falls or collisions.

Store in a cool place, away from sources of heat and direct exposure of sunlight.

Keep container tightly sealed or otherwise tightly closed in a vertical position, in a cool / well ventilated place, away from any heat source and direct dall'esposizione of sunlight, sparks, flames or strong oxidants.

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags and the materials used for cleaning.

No industrial leadership or available industry.

See also paragraph 8.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Electrical equipment:

Store in accordance with local regulations. The structure of the storage area, the characteristics tanks, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant legislation in the field European, national or local.

Storage facilities must be provided with suitable systems for containment of leaks or spills.

Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of internal structure of storage tanks must be made by qualified and properly equipped, as required by national legislation, local, or company regulations.

Store separately from oxidising agents.

Use mild steel and stainless steel for containers and coatings.

Not suitable: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings on the basis of characteristics of the material and of its intended uses.

Check the compatibility with the manufacturer. Keep only in the original containers or in a container for the type of product.

Keep containers properly closed and properly labeled. Protect from sunlight.

Empty containers may contain residues or harmful vapors, flammable / combustible or explosive.

Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, reuse or dispose of containers if proper precautions are not taken against the dangers indicated.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**8.1. Control parameters**

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic:

oil mists TLV - TWA (8 h) 5 mg / m³

AFS 2005: 17 (SWEDEN, 12/2010).

TWA: 1 mg / m³ 8 hours. (Mists, and fumes).

STEL: 3 mg / m³ 15 minutes. (Mists, and fumes).

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, it may be required of the atmosphere or biological monitoring staff in the work environment 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.

Electrical equipment:

Mechanical ventilation and local exhaust will reduce exposure via the air. Use oil resistant material in the construction of equipment of manipulation. Store under the recommended conditions, and, in case of heating, a temperature control system to prevent overheating must be used.

Individual protection measures:

(a) Eye / face protection

Not needed for normal use.

(b) Skin protection

(i) Hand protection

Wear-resistant protective gloves.

The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686 / EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Wear protective gloves against chemical agents: the choice depends on the type of chemical being

handled, the working conditions and usages.

It is consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Even the gloves more resistant to chemicals will break down after repeated chemical exposures.

Most gloves provide only a short period of protection before they must be replaced.

Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, it is necessary elaborate safety procedures for each possible application.

Use the proper technique of removing the gloves (without touching the outer glove surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Note: gloves made of PVA are not water resistant and are not suitable for emergency use.

Gloves suitable for protection against the permanent contact.

Material: Fluorinated rubber.

Breakthrough time: > 480 minutes.

Material thickness: 0.4 mm.

Gloves suitable for protection against splashes.

Material: nitrile rubber / nitrile latex.

Breakthrough time: > 240 minutes.

Material thickness: 0.35 mm.

not suitable gloves: natural / natural latex rubber, polychloroprene, butyl rubber, polyvinyl chloride.

(ii) Other

Wear normal work clothing.

(c) Respiratory protection

Not needed for normal use.

(d) Thermal hazards

No hazard to report

Environmental exposure controls:

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure that they comply with the directives of the laws on environmental protection. In some cases, you must run fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Appearance	liquid	
Odour	odorless, light oil	
Odour threshold	not determined	
pH	irrelevant	
Melting point/freezing point	- 51°C	
Initial boiling point and boiling range	> 250°C	
Flash point	140°C (Vaso Chiuso)	ASTM D92
Evaporation rate	irrelevant	
Flammability (solid, gas)	not determined	
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	not determined	
Vapour pressure	not determined	
Vapour density	not determined	
Relative density	0,88 kg/dm ³ (15°C)	
Solubility	not soluble in water	
Water solubility	not soluble in water	

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not determined	
Auto-ignition temperature	> 270°C	
Decomposition temperature	> 280°C	
Viscosity	9,6 cSt	
Explosive properties	non-oxidizing	
Oxidising properties	non-oxidizing	

9.2. Other information

No data available.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No reactivity hazards

10.2. Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction when handled and stored according to provisions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

There are no hazardous reactions

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Nothing to report

10.5. Incompatible materials

Keep away from sources of extreme heat and oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Incomplete combustion may generate a complex mixture of solid and liquid particles dispersed and gas, including carbon monoxide, H₂S, SO_xm, (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid, organic and inorganic compounds not identified.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation

Inhalation of vapors may cause headaches, nausea, vomiting and an altered state of consciousness.

Ingestion

Nausea or vomiting. Aspiration hazard if swallowed can enter lungs and cause damage.

The ingestion of this substance can cause an altered state of consciousness and loss of coordination.

Skin contact

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Eye contact

Contact with the eyes can cause redness and transient pain.

ATE(mix) oral = ∞

ATE(mix) dermal = ∞

ATE(mix) inhal = ∞

(a) acute toxicity:

(b) skin corrosion/irritation

(c) serious eye damage/irritation:

(d) respiratory or skin sensitization:

(e) germ cell mutagenicity:

(f) carcinogenicity:

(g) reproductive toxicity:

(h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure:

(i) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated exposure

(j) aspiration hazard: The product can be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

SECTION 12. Ecological information**12.1. Toxicity**

The data on the aquatic toxicity of base oils indicate LC50 values of > 100 mg / l, which is considered as low toxicity. Adopt good working practices, avoiding release of the product in the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Not readily biodegradable. Product Inherently biodegradable.

Relating to single components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic:

No data are available on the biodegradability of this product.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

The product has a potential to bioaccumulate.

Relating to single components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic:

The product is potentially bio accumulative.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobile

Relating to single components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic:
Insoluble in water.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The substance / mixture NOT contains substances PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

12.6. Other adverse effects

Not soluble in water. Spills can result in the formation of films on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Also the oxygen transfer can be limited.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Where possible (for example in the absence of relevant contamination), the recycling of the substance used is feasible and recommended. This substance can be burned or incinerated, subject to national / local authority and in compliance with regulations relevant for contamination limits, safety, and air quality.
waste or contaminated substance (not directly recyclable): Disposal can be done directly, or turning to a qualified operator.
National legislation may identify a specific organization, and / or prescribe composition limits and methods for recycling and disposal.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

Not included in the scope of application regulations concerning the transport of dangerous goods: by road (ADR); by rail (RID); by air (ICAO / IATA); by sea (IMDG).

14.2. UN proper shipping name

None

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

None

14.4. Packing group

None

14.5. Environmental hazards

None

14.6. Special precautions for user

No data available.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

It is not intended to carry bulk

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

No data available.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment was carried out by the supplier

SECTION 16. Other information

16.1. Other information

Description of the hazard statements exposed to point 3
H304 = May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Classification based on data of all mixture components
