

Important notes on the safe handling of PANOLIN lubricants

Manufacturers are required to assess the hazardous properties of chemical products (substances and preparations/mixtures) and – if necessary – label them accordingly.

Information on the hazards of chemical products (substances and preparations/mixtures) is provided in accordance with GHS (CLP) in the form of identification on the container (GHS symbol, label) and also in safety data sheets (MSDS).

Manufacturers/distributors are required to voluntarily provide safety data sheets for lubricants classed as hazardous substances.

This information can be provided on paper or in electronic form [REG 2001/58/EC]. PANOLIN therefore voluntarily provides MSDS for the relevant PANOLIN products.

The majority of PANOLIN ECLs, however, do not contain any hazardous substances. It is not mandatory to provide an MSDS for these products. Customers can, of course, request an MSDS for these products from PANOLIN at any time.

Handling lubricants can involve specific measures that are explained in the MSDS.

Please check that you have the relevant MSDS at hand (they should always be available at the lubricant's point of use) and that the container's identification/labeling corresponds with the MSDS.

In the following, we would like to offer you some simple, expedient and easily understandable information that you should always take into consideration.

General safety information on handling lubricants

Lubricants do not pose a health hazard when used as intended and in compliance with the elementary rules of safety at work and industrial hygiene.

Lubricants should be stored in a dry location. Avoid temperature fluctuations during storage. Local regulations may require specific measures to be taken (e.g. catchment basin) to prevent effluence.

Safety data sheets (MSDS)

Safety data sheets contain detailed information pertaining to health and safety, accident prevention and environmental protection.

- Please pay particular attention to the sections on
- 2 – Potential hazards
 - 4 – First-aid measures
 - 5 – Fire-fighting measures
 - 6 – Measures in the event of unintentional release
 - 7 – Handling and storage
 - 13 – Notes on disposal

Most lubricants are hazardous to water. They must be prevented from entering the ground, bodies of water or sewer systems.

Other regulations and measures may apply depending on the type and location of use. They remain expressly reserved.

Subject	Protection/Prevention	If something happens
Eyes	People handling lubricants are obligated to wear protective goggles.	If lubricant comes into contact with the eye, keep the eyelid open and rinse thoroughly with clean flowing water for at least 10 minutes. Consult an ophthalmologist in the event of eye irritation.
Hands/skin contact in general	Avoid extended and repeat contact as far as possible. Wear oil-resistant gloves (protective gear). Implement skin protection measures.	Clean the affected areas of skin with soap and water. Do not clean hands with petroleum, solvents or cooling lubricants. Use a moisturizing cream after cleaning.
Oil mist/vapors	Extract by suction at the point of origin. Ensure an adequate supply of fresh air.	If breathed in inadvertently: breathe in fresh air. If problems arise: consult a physician.
Ingestion of oil	Clear, unambiguous labeling and separate, clean storage of containers. Do not keep any food at the workplace!	If inadvertently ingested: rinse the mouth; do not induce vomiting under any circumstances. Seek medical attention without delay.
Ground/water bodies	Avoid spillage and effluence. Contain effluent liquid.	Absorb with an oil binding agent and dispose of properly. Use an oil barrier.
Fire protection (Ex protection)	No sources of flame or ignition near containers (no smoking). Keep containers closed whenever possible and extract fumes by suction.	In the event of fire: Raise the alarm – Save lives – Extinguish the fire