

General

The following list is a guide of lubricants, fluids and parts that are recovered from the truck during pre-treatment. Volumes are approximate.

Environment

Avoid spillage and use a receptacle when handling hazardous fluids.

| Engine: | Specification | Quantity |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 9 litre engines | Oil | 20-34 litre |
| 11 litre engines | | 23-30 litre |
| 11 and 12 litre engines | | 28-38 litre |
| 14 litre engines | | 22-30 litre |
| 16 litre engines | | 30-47 litre |
| Oil filter | Oil | 2 litres |
| Fuel filter | Diesel/Ethanol | |
| Compressor | Oil | 0.5 litres |
| Turbocompound | Oil | 0.3 litres |
| Fuel tank | Diesel/Ethanol | |
| Catalytic converter | | |

| Cooling system: | Specification | Quantity |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 9 litre engines | Coolant | 40 litres |
| 11 litre engines | | 50 litres |
| 11 and 12 litre engines | | 50 litres |
| 14 litre engines | | 80 litres |
| 16 litre engines | | 80 litres |

| Cooling system: | Specification | Quantity |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Electric cooling fan | Oil | 2 litres |

| Transmission: | Specification | Quantity |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|
| Clutch | Brake fluid | 0.4 litres |
| Torque converter with gear-changing clutch | Oil | 25 litres |
| | Coolant | 3 litres |
| Manual gearbox | Oil | 9.5-18.5 litre |
| ZF Transmatic | Oil | 43 litres |
| - Gearbox | | |
| - Torque converter with gear-changing clutch | | |
| - Retarder | | |
| Automatic gearbox | ATF oil | 30-50 litre |
| Opticruise | Oil | 0.3 litres |
| Power take-offs | Oil | 0.5-2 litre |
| Scania Retarder | Oil | 7.5 litres |
| Transfer gearbox | Oil | 6.5 litres |
| Front axle gear | Oil | 11-14 litre |
| Rear axle gear | Oil | 10-18 litre |
| Rear axle, oil filter | Oil filter | |
| Hub reduction gear | Oil | 0.7-2 litre |
| Tag axle lift | Oil | 3.6-5 litre |
| Rear steered tag axles | ATF oil | 5 litres |
| Compressed air tanks | | |

| Steering: | Specification | Quantity |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Power steering | ATF oil | 4 litres |

| Cab: | Specification | Quantity |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Airbag | | |
| Safety belt with belt pre-tensioner | | |
| Cab tilt pump | ATF oil | 0.8 litres |
| Climate control system | Refrigerant R134a | 1.5 kg |
| ACL reservoir | Grease | 2 kg |
| Refrigerator | Refrigerant | |
| Washer container | Washer fluid | 14.5 litres |

| Electrical parts: | Specification | Quantity |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Battery, VPS | | |
| Starter battery | | |

| Wheels: | Specification | Quantity |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Balancing weights | Lead | |

Isocyanates



WARNING!

Isocyanates are found in some paints, putty, adhesive and plastic foams that are used in motor vehicles. Inhaling isocyanates in the form of vapour, dust or aerosols may cause irritation of mucous membranes causing asthmatic symptoms from the respiratory passages and an impaired function of the lungs. Even brief exposure to high concentrations can cause problems of permanent hypersensitivity.

When products containing isocyanates in combined form are heated to temperatures above 150°C, isocyanates are released. This results in a high degree of exposure. This applies for example to grinding, welding and cutting products to which a top coat of paint containing isocyanates has been applied. For this reason, make sure that there is adequate ventilation in the areas where the work is carried out. Personnel carrying out such work should use protection such as respiratory masks with air supply.

Do not take any risks when carrying out work involving heating materials that may contain isocyanates; always presume that the material contains isocyanates and take the necessary safety precautions.

Vehicle fires



WARNING!

Where a vehicle is involved in a fire, a number of substances that are hazardous to health and the environment are formed. Smoke and water carry these substances and to a certain extent they remain in the vehicle (ashes).

When dismantling a vehicle that has been involved in a fire, the following must be taken into consideration:

- Use protective equipment such as respiratory protective equipment and gloves when working on vehicles that have been involved in a fire. Avoid skin contact with ashes.
- The vehicle may be weakened, which can have a negative affect on lifting points. This should also be taken into consideration when tilting cabs.
- Gas dampers which have not been punctured represent an explosion risk, as the material they are made of may be weakened or damaged.
- Wash the vehicle before starting dismantling.

Keep the following in mind:

- Do not start dismantling before the cause of the fire has been fully investigated.
- Power should be disconnected on vehicles which have been involved in a fire as soon as possible, by disconnecting the battery cables. This is to prevent short circuits, which can result in a new fire.
- Corrosion is accelerated on vehicles which have been involved in a fire, for example due to moisture in combination with ashes and some extinguishing agents. The vehicle should be processed as soon as possible, to minimise the risk of undesirable leakage of environmentally hazardous fluids and substances.
- Fire damaged vehicles should be washed in a way that allows the washing water to be disposed of in an environmentally responsible way, as it contains environmentally hazardous contaminants.

 **IMPORTANT!**

- When carrying out any type of work which involves heating products, the relevant safety regulations for this type of work should be followed.
 - Cut the power to the vehicle before starting work.
 - When working with air bellows, the system must not be pressurised.
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Ethanol



WARNING!

Risks in connection with ethanol:

- Ethanol fuel is extremely flammable and must be handled with great care. Ethanol is classified as flammability class 1.
 - Ethanol fuel is hazardous to health. If ethanol has come into contact with eyes or skin, flush with water.
 - Ventilate properly when handling ethanol.
 - Ethanol fumes can form an ignitable mixture with air at approximately 9°C, both in closed and open containers.
 - The fumes are heavier than air and therefore spread along the ground and can catch fire a long way from the source.
 - Avoid free-falling jets; otherwise there is a risk of static electricity, which would cause sparks.
 - Prevent sparking through equipotential bonding (grounding).
 - Ethanol burns with a barely visible flame and no smoke. Burning ethanol is therefore hard to detect in daylight.
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 **IMPORTANT!**

Safety precautions and equipment in connection with ethanol:

- Comply with local regulations when handling ethanol fuel.
 - Establish ethanol decontamination routines for workshop work. There must be sand or Absol available for decontamination.
 - Store ethanol spill in a marked, closed container specially designed for ethanol fuel and in a manner that ensures it is not confused with diesel.
 - Wear protective gloves and goggles resistant to ethanol when handling the fuel. Cotton clothes are recommended.
 - Powder is the best extinguishing medium for putting out ethanol fires.
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