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

1.1 Product identifier

- **Product name**: Energrease LS-EP 2
- **Product code**: 401946-BE01 BE02 GB20 SEXX
- **SDS no.**: 401946
- **Product registration number**: Not applicable
- **Product type**: Grease

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

- **Use of the substance/mixture**: Grease for industrial applications
- **For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.**

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

- **Supplier**: Nordic Lubricants AB
  - Castrol Industrial Lubricants and Services
  - Box 49104
  - S-100 28 Stockholm
  - Sweden
  
  - Tel.: +46 (0)8-441 11 00
  - Fax.: +46 (0)8-651 01 35

- **E-mail address**: MSDSadvice@bp.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

- **EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**
  - Carechem: +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (24 hours)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

- **Product definition**: Mixture
- **Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]**
  - Not classified.
- **Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC [DPD]**
  - The product is not classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.
  - See sections 11 and 12 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms and environmental hazards.

2.2 Label elements

- **Signal word**: None
- **Hazard statements**: None
- **Precautionary statements**
  - **Prevention**: Not applicable.
  - **Response**: Not applicable.
  - **Storage**: Not applicable.
  - **Disposal**: Not applicable.

- **Supplemental label elements**
  - Safety data sheet available on request.

- **Special packaging requirements**
  - Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings: Not applicable.
SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Tactile warning of danger  Not applicable.

2.3 Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification  Note: High Pressure Applications  Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency.  See ‘Notes to physician’ under First-Aid Measures, Section 4 of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture  Mixture

Highly refined base oil  (IP 346 DMSO extract < 3%). Soap. Proprietary performance additives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base oil - unspecified</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>≥75 - &lt;90</td>
<td>Not classified.</td>
<td>Not classified.</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthenic acids, zinc salts</td>
<td>EC: 234-409-2  CAS: 12001-85-3</td>
<td>≥1 - &lt;2.5</td>
<td>Xi; R36/38  N; R51/53</td>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2, H315  Eye Irrit. 2, H319  Aquatic Chronic 2, H411</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Section 16 for the full text of the R-phrases declared above.

See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

Type

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard
[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit
[5] Substance of equivalent concern

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact  In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Skin contact  Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Inhalation  If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Ingestion  Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Protection of first-aiders  No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician  Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.  Note: High Pressure Applications  Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency. Injuries may not appear serious at first but within a few hours tissue becomes swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Surgical exploration should be undertaken without delay. Thorough and extensive debridement of the wound and underlying tissue is necessary to minimise tissue loss and prevent or limit permanent damage. Note that high pressure may force the product considerable distances along tissue planes.
SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
In case of fire, use water fog, alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

Unsuitable extinguishing media
Do not use water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazard from the substance or mixture
In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Hazardous combustion products
Combustion products may include the following:
- carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)
- metal oxides/oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (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

For non-emergency personnel
No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spill material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders
Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

6.2 Environmental precautions
Avoid dispersal of spill material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soils or air).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill
Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill
Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spill material. Suction or scoop the spill into appropriate disposal or recycling vessels, then cover spill area with oil absorbent. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

6.4 Reference to other sections
See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
See Section 5 for firefighting measures.
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.
See Section 12 for environmental precautions.
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures
Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

Advice on general occupational hygiene
Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Do not store in unlabelled containers.

Not suitable
Prolonged exposure to elevated temperature

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Recommendations
See section 1.2 and Exposure scenarios in annex, if applicable.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limit values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base oil - unspecified</td>
<td>AFS 2005:17 (Sweden).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 3 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 8/1996 Form: mist and fume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 1 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 8/1996 Form: mist and fume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatty acids, castor-oil, hydrogenated, lithium salts</td>
<td>AFS 2011:18 (Sweden).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 0.02 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 7/2012 Form: Inhalable dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended monitoring procedures
If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required 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 monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Derived No Effect Level
No DNELs/DMELs available.

Predicted No Effect Concentration
No PNECs available

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits. All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.

Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards. The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures
Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Respiratory protection
Respiratory protective equipment is not normally required where there is adequate natural or local exhaust ventilation to control exposure.

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.
Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II - Sweden

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Hand protection

General Information:

Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. Most gloves provide protection for only a limited time before they must be discarded and replaced (even the best chemically resistant gloves will break down after repeated chemical exposures).

Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account of a full assessment of the working conditions.

Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

Breakthrough time:

Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditions and represent how long a glove can be expected to provide effective permeation resistance. It is important when following breakthrough time recommendations that actual workplace conditions are taken into account. Always consult with your glove supplier for up-to-date technical information on breakthrough times for the recommended glove type.

Our recommendations on the selection of gloves are as follows:

Continuous contact:

Gloves with a minimum breakthrough time of 240 minutes, or >480 minutes if suitable gloves can be obtained.

If suitable gloves are not available to offer that level of protection, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may be acceptable as long as appropriate glove maintenance and replacement regimes are determined and adhered to.

Short-term / splash protection:

Recommended breakthrough times as above.

It is recognised that for short-term, transient exposures, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may commonly be used. Therefore, appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes must be determined and rigorously followed.

Glove Thickness:

For general applications, we recommend gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm.

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.

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.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- 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.

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection

Skin and body

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice.

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.
### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

**Environmental exposure controls**

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical state</strong></td>
<td>Grease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colour</strong></td>
<td>Yellowish-brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour</strong></td>
<td>Mineral oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour threshold</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pH</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melting point/freezing point</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial boiling point and boiling range</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flash point</strong></td>
<td>Open cup: &gt;150°C (&gt;302°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaporation rate</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flammability (solid, gas)</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapour pressure</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapour density</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relative density</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Density</strong></td>
<td>&lt;1000 kg/m³ (&lt;1 g/cm³) at 15°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solubility(ies)</strong></td>
<td>Not miscible in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto-ignition temperature</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decomposition temperature</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viscosity</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explosive properties</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxidising properties</strong></td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 9.2 Other information

No additional information.

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1 Reactivity

No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

The product is stable.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

No specific data.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>ATE value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation
Vapour inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapour pressure.

Ingestion
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Eye contact
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation
No specific data.

Ingestion
No specific data.

Skin contact
No specific data.

Eye contact
No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Inhalation
Inhalation of oil mist or vapours at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation.

Ingestion
Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.

Skin contact
Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.

Eye contact
Potential risk of transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Environmental hazards
Not classified as dangerous

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not expected to be rapidly degradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{OC})
Not available.

Mobility
Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT
Not applicable.

vPvB
Not applicable.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Other ecological information
Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.
SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Methods of disposal  Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.

Hazardous waste  Yes.

European waste catalogue (EWC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste code</th>
<th>Waste designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 01 12*</td>
<td>spent waxes and fats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, deviation from the intended use and/or the presence of any potential contaminants may require an alternative waste disposal code to be assigned by the end user.

Packaging

Methods of disposal  Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste code</th>
<th>European waste catalogue (EWC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 01 10*</td>
<td>packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special precautions  This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour. Never weld, solder or braze empty containers. Avoid dispersal of spill material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Methods of disposal  The regulations regarding manufacturers’ responsibility for packaging material waste is regulated in “Förordningen om producentansvar för förpackningar”. Packaging materials are to be reused or recycled in accordance with the goals outlined in this regulation. The company complies with this manufacturer’s responsibility through its association with REPA, which is a subsidiary company of four materials handling companies. The materials handling companies collect, remove and process used and sorted packaging materials through the employment of contractors. Questions regarding collection of packaging materials on a local basis may be directed to the materials company and its contractors. For further information, contact REPA, www.repa.se.

Scrape the package well, recover and add the remainders in the process where the product is used, or send for special waste treatment. Send to a certified recycler/receiver.

SECTION 14: Transport information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ADR/RID</th>
<th>ADN</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.2 UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.4 Packing group</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.5 Environmental hazards</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional information</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.6 Special precautions for user  Not available.
SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

Other regulations

REACH Status

The company, as identified in Section 1, sells this product in the EU in compliance with the current requirements of REACH.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b)

All components are listed or exempted.

Australia inventory (AICS)

All components are listed or exempted.

Canada inventory

All components are listed or exempted.

China inventory (IECSC)

All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory (ENCS)

At least one component is not listed.

Korea inventory (KECI)

All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan inventory (CSNN)

All components are listed or exempted.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]
CSA = Chemical Safety Assessment
CSR = Chemical Safety Report
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DPD = Dangerous Preparations Directive [1999/45/EC]
DSD = Dangerous Substances Directive [67/548/EEC]
EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ES = Exposure Scenario
EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
EWC = European Waste Catalogue
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
RRN = REACH Registration Number
SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature
SVHC = Substances of Very High Concern
STOT-RE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II - Sweden

SECTION 16: Other information

STOT-SE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
TWA = Time weighted average
UN = United Nations
UVCB = Complex hydrocarbon substance
VOC = Volatile Organic Compound
vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Full text of abbreviated H statements
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]
- Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2
- Eye Irrit. 2, H319 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
- Skin Irrit. 2, H315 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2

Full text of abbreviated R phrases
- R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.
- R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Full text of classifications [DSD/DPD]
- Xi - Irritant
- N - Dangerous for the environment

History
- Date of issue/ Date of revision: 27/01/2015.
- Date of previous issue: 31/07/2013.
- Prepared by: Product Stewardship

Notice to reader
All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from us.

It is the user’s obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The BP Group shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.