# SAFETY DATA SHEET



# Identification of the substance/preparation and company/undertaking

#### Identification of the substance or preparation 1.1

**Product name Enersyn SF-C 14** 

SDS no. 402056

1.2 Use of the Water-glycol fire-resistant hydraulic fluid.

For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company substance/preparation

representative.

Company/undertaking identification

BP Petrolleri A.Ş. **Supplier** 

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**TURKEY** 

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

#### 2. Composition/information on ingredients

## Substance/preparation

Ethylene glycol; ethanediol. Water Additive.

Chemical name	CAS no.	%	EINECS / ELINCS.	Classification	
Ethylene glycol; ethanediol Diethylene glycol; 2,2'-oxybisethanol 2-Dimethylaminoethanol	107-21-1 111-46-6 108-01-0	20 - 50 20 - 50 1 - 5	203-473-3 203-872-2 203-542-8	Xn; R22 Xn; R22 R10 Xn; R20/21/22 C: R34	[1] [2] [1] [1]

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

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

[3] PBT-substance

[4] vPvB-substance

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

#### Hazards identification 3.

This preparation is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC as amended and adapted.

**Human health hazards** Harmful if swallowed.

**Additional hazards** 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.

See sections 11 and 12 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms and environmental hazards.

#### 4. First-aid measures

Eye contact In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical

Skin contact In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation

Format

develops

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

**Number of Revisions 1** 

Conforms to the regulation on preparation and distribution of safety data sheets on hazardous materials and preparations 26.12.2008 -

Substance/preparation Name Enersyn SF-C 14 Product code 402056-GB10 Page: 1/5

Date of revision 24 June 2010 Language ENGLISH Turkey First issue date 24 June 2010 Build 1.0.0 (Turkey) (ENGLISH) Ingestion

Get medical attention urgently informing the doctor that a product containing ethylene glycol has been

ingested and specific treatment may be required (see Advice to physicians).

Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If potentially dangerous quantities of this material have been swallowed, call a

physician immediately.

Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. Notes to physician

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.

Gastric lavage is indicated if significant quantities have been ingested in the previous 4 hours. The metabolism of the glycol to oxalic acid may be delayed by the intravenous administration of ethanol (give as a 5% solution in physiological saline to maintain a blood level of 1-2mg/ml). This has been shown to be an effective antidote provided treatment is started within about 6 hours of exposure. The glycol may be removed by dialysis but oxalates are not readily removed.

# Fire-fighting measures

**Extinguishing media** 

Suitable In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray. This material will not burn

or burns with difficulty.

Do not use water jet. Not suitable

Hazardous decomposition

products

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide

carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides

Unusual fire/explosion hazards

**Special fire-fighting** 

procedures

None identified. None identified.

**Protection of fire-fighters** 

Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout

gear.

## Accidental release measures

**Personal precautions** 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 spilt material. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when

ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the **Environmental precautions** 

relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Large spill Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. 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 (see section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated

absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an **Small spill** 

appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

#### 7. Handling and storage

7.1 Handling Wash thoroughly after handling.

**Storage** 7.2 Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

Not suitable Prolonged exposure to elevated temperature.

7.3 Specific uses For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company

representative.

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# 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1 Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name

Ethylene glycol; ethanediol

Occupational exposure limits

TR ISGGM OEL (Turkey). Absorbed through skin.

TWA: 52 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 12/2003 TWA: 20 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 12/2003 STEL: 104 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 12/2003 STEL: 40 ppm 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 12/2003

**ACGIH TLVs** 

Ethylene glycol; ethanediol

## ACGIH TLV (United States).

C: 100 mg/m³ Issued/Revised: 5/1995 Form: Aerosol

For information and guidance, the ACGIH values are included. For further information on these please consult your supplier.

Whilst specific OELs for certain components may be shown in this section, other components may be present in any mist, vapour or dust produced. Therefore, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product as a whole and are provided for guidance only.

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

# 8.2.1 Occupational exposure controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective occupational exposure limits.

All chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health and appropriate control measures put in place to prevent or adequately control exposure. A hierarchy of control measures exists (e.g. elimination, substitution, general ventilation, containment, systems of work, changing the process or activity) that must be considered before use of personal protective equipment. 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

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.

#### 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.

### 8.2.1.1 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.

Respiratory protective equipment must be checked to ensure it fits correctly each time it is worn.

Air-filtering respirators, also called air-purifying respirators, will not be adequate under conditions of oxygen deficiency (i.e. low oxygen concentration), and would not be considered suitable where airborne concentrations of chemicals with a significant hazard are present. In these cases air-supplied breathing apparatus will be required.

Provided an air-filtering/air-purifying respirator is suitable, a filter for particulates can be used for mist or fume. Use filter type P or comparable standard. A combination filter for particles and organic gases and vapours (boiling point >65°C) may be required if vapour or abnormal odour is also present due to high product temperature. Use filter type AP or comparable standard.

#### 8.2.1.2 Hand protection

Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely. Wear chemical resistant gloves.

Recommended: nitrile gloves

Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.

## 8.2.1.3 Eye protection

#### 8.2.1.4 Skin protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice.

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.

# 8.2.2 Environmental exposure controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective occupational exposure limits.

All chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health and appropriate control measures put in place to prevent or adequately control exposure. A hierarchy of control measures exists (e.g. elimination, substitution, general ventilation, containment, systems of work, changing the process or activity) that must be considered before use of personal protective equipment. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.

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# 9. Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 General information

9.1.1 Appearance

Physical state Liquid.
Colour Yellow.

9.1.2 Odour Characteristic.

Important health, safety and environmental information

Viscosity Kinematic: 45 mm²/s (45 cSt) at 40°C

Boiling point / range >100°C (>212°F)

Pour point -47 °C

**Density** 1075 kg/m³ (1.075 g/cm³) at 15°C

Solubility Miscible in water.

On Other information Not available.

# 10 . Stability and reactivity

Stability The product is stable.

Conditions to avoid No specific data.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

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

10.2 Materials to avoid Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.

10.3 Hazardous

decomposition products

Combustion products may include the following:

carbon oxides nitrogen oxides

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

# 11. Toxicological information

**Acute toxicity** 

10.1

Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.

Unlikely to cause harm to the skin on brief or occasional contact but prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to dermatitis.

Unlikely to cause harm if accidentally swallowed in small doses, though larger quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.

Get medical attention urgently informing the doctor that a product containing ethylene glycol has been ingested and specific treatment may be required (see Advice to physicians).

At normal ambient temperatures this product will be unlikely to present an inhalation hazard because of its low volatility. May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs.

**Chronic toxicity** 

**Chronic effects** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Effects and symptoms** 

EyesNo significant health hazards identified.SkinNo significant health hazards identified.InhalationNo significant health hazards identified.

**Ingestion** Harmful if swallowed.

## 12. Ecological information

12.1 Ecotoxicity

**Environmental hazards** Not classified as dangerous.

**12.2 Mobility** Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

12.3 Persistence/degradability Inherently biodegradable

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

**12.5** Other ecological information Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer

could also be impaired.

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# 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal considerations / Waste information

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Refer to all national, regional, and local regulations for disposal requirements

# 14. Transport information

Not classified as hazardous for transport (ADR/RID, ADNR, IMDG, ICAO/IATA)

# 15. Regulatory information

Classification and labelling have been performed according to EU directive 1999/45/EC as amended and adapted and Regulation on classification, packaging and labelling of Hazardous materials and preparations (26.12.2008-27092).

Label requirements

Hazard symbol or symbols



Indication of danger

Risk phrases R22- Harmful if swallowed.

Safety phrases S46- If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Contains Ethylene glycol; ethanediol

Other regulations

Europe inventory All components are listed or exempted.

United States inventory All components are listed or exempted.

(TSCA 8b)

Australia inventory (AICS)

Canada inventory

China inventory (IECSC)

Japan inventory (ENCS)

Korea inventory (KECI)

Philippines inventory

All components are listed or exempted.

(PICCS)

## 16. Other information

Full text of R-phrases referred R10- Flammable.

to in sections 2 and 3 R22- Harmful if swallowed.

R20/21/22- Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R34- Causes burns.

History

Date of issue/ Date of 24/06/2010.

revision

Date of previous issueNo previous validation.Prepared byProduct Stewardship

Notice to reader

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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.

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