



## 1. Identification of the substance/preparation and company/undertaking

<b>Product name</b>	<b>Bartran HV 150</b>
<b>SDS no.</b>	400885
<b>Use of the substance/mixture</b>	Hydraulic fluid For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
<b>Supplier</b>	BP Southern Africa(Pty) Ltd 10 Junction Avenue Parktown Johannesburg South Africa 2193  Product Technical Helpdesk: 0800 111 551
<b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	+27 (0)860 222166 Tygerberg Poison Centre: +27 (0)21 931 6129
<b>E-mail address</b>	MSDSadvice@bp.com

## 2. Hazards identification

This preparation is not classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC as amended and adapted.

<b>Additional hazards</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Defatting to the skin. 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.
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See sections 11 and 12 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms and environmental hazards.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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

### South Africa

Chemical name	CAS no.	%	EINECS / ELINCS.	Classification
Base oil - unspecified	-	50 - 100		Not classified.
Base oil - unspecified	-	1 - 5		Not classified.

See Section 16 for the full text of the R-phrases declared above.  
Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## 4. First-aid measures

<b>Eye contact</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
<b>Notes to physician</b>	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.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

#### Suitable

In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

#### Not suitable

Do not use water jet.

### Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide

### Unusual fire/explosion hazards

⚠ In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

### Special fire-fighting procedures

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

### Protection of fire-fighters

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.

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions - 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 spilled material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

### Personal precautions - For emergency responders

If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

### Environmental precautions

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

### Large spill

Immediately contact emergency personnel. 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

### 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.

### 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.

## 7. Handling and storage

### Handling - Protective measures

⚠ Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

### Handling - 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.

### Storage

Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. 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. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10).

### Not suitable

Prolonged exposure to elevated temperature.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Ingredient name

### Occupational exposure limits

#### South Africa

Base oil - unspecified

**ACGIH TLV (United States).**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2009 Form: Inhalable fraction

Base oil - unspecified

**ACGIH TLV (United States).**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2009 Form: Inhalable fraction

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.

### Exposure controls

#### Occupational exposure controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours 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.

<b>Hygiene measures</b>	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.
<b>Personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	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.
<b>Hand protection</b>	Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely. Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended: Nitrile gloves. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.
<b>Eye protection</b>	Safety glasses with side shields.
<b>Skin and body</b>	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.

## 9 . Physical and chemical properties

### General information

<b>Appearance</b>	
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Amber.
<b>Odour</b>	Oily.

### Important health, safety and environmental information

<b>Flash point</b>	Closed cup: 192°C (377.6°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
<b>Viscosity</b>	Kinematic: 150 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (150 cSt) at 40°C Kinematic: 17.7 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (17.7 cSt) at 100°C
<b>Pour point</b>	-30 °C
<b>Density</b>	1000 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (<1 g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) at 15°C
<b>Solubility</b>	insoluble in water.

## 10 . Stability and reactivity

<b>Stability</b>	The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
<b>Materials to avoid</b>	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## 11 . Toxicological information

### Effects and symptoms

<b>Eyes</b>	Potential risk of transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.
<b>Skin</b>	May cause skin dryness and irritation.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Vapour inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapour pressure. Overexposure to the inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.
<b>Chronic effects</b>	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

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## 12 . Ecological information

<b>Persistence/degradability</b>	Expected to be biodegradable.
<b>Mobility</b>	Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Not classified as dangerous.
<b>Other ecological information</b>	Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

## 13 . Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal considerations / Waste information</b>	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste product residues should not be disposed of via the sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. 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. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
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### Unused product

Waste code	Waste designation
13 01 10*	mineral based non-chlorinated hydraulic oils

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

Waste code	European waste catalogue (EWC)
15 01 10*	packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

## 14 . Transport information

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

## 15 . Regulatory information

Classification and labelling have been performed according to EU directives 1999/45/EC and 67/548/EEC as amended and adapted.

### Label requirements

<b>Risk phrases</b>	This product is not classified according to EU legislation.
<b>Additional warning phrases</b>	Contains methyl methacrylate. May produce an allergic reaction.
<b>Other regulations</b>	
<b>REACH Status</b>	For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.
<b>United States inventory (TSCA 8b)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Australia inventory (AICS)</b>	Not determined.
<b>Canada inventory</b>	Not determined.
<b>China inventory (IECSC)</b>	Not determined.
<b>Japan inventory (ENCS)</b>	Not determined.
<b>Korea inventory (KECI)</b>	Not determined.
<b>Philippines inventory (PICCS)</b>	Not determined.
<b>National regulations</b>	National legislation: Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993).

## 16 . Other information

<b>History</b>	
<b>Date of issue/ Date of revision</b>	19/02/2013.
<b>Date of previous issue</b>	30/11/2012.
<b>Prepared by</b>	Product Stewardship
<b>Notice to reader</b>	

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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