SAFETY DATA SHEET



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

1.1 Product identifier

 Product name
 €astrol ON DC 15

 Product code
 ✓P1-5000-06-01..

 SDS #
 ✓P1-5000-06-01..

Product type Liquid.

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

Thermal Management Fluid

Use of the substance/

mixture For R&D use only.

This product is supplied for trial/research purposes only. Although the necessary hazard assessment has been carried out prior to the release of the experimental formulation, the assessment may be subject to change during the course of further evaluation. The product

should therefore be handled with care and exposure kept to a minimum.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Castrol International

Technology Centre Whitchurch Hill Pangbourne Reading

Berkshire RG8 7QR United Kingdom

Tel.: +44 (0)118 9843311 Fax.: +44 (0)118 9845254 MSDSadvice@bp.com

E-mail address MSDSadvice@bp.c

1.4 Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY +44 (0)118 9843311

TELEPHONE NUMBER

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]

Asp. Tox. 1, H304

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

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

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word Dange

Hazard statements H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements

General P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Prevention Not applicable.

Response P301 + P310, P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do

NOT induce vomiting.

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Storage P405 - Store locked up.

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and **Disposal**

international regulations.

Hazardous ingredients ☑ubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based

Supplemental label

elements

Not applicable.

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

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

Not applicable.

Special packaging requirements

Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings

Yes, applicable.

Tactile warning of danger Yes, applicable.

2.3 Other hazards

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

Product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006,

Annex XIII.

Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

Other hazards which do Defatting to the skin.

not result in classification Contact with hot product may cause burns.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Product definition Mixture

Synthetic lubricant Proprietary performance additives.

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs	Туре
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	REACH #: 01-2119474878-16 EC: 276-737-9 CAS: 72623-86-0 Index: 649-482-00-X	≥90	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	-	[1]

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

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Date of previous issue

Eye contact Not product - Flood with water to dissipate heat. In the event of any product remaining, do not

try to remove it other than by continued irrigation with water. Obtain medical attention

immediately.

Cold product - Wash eye thoroughly with copious quantities of water, ensuring eyelids are held

open. Obtain medical advice if any pain or redness develops or persists.

Skin contact Fot Product - Flood skin with cold water to dissipate heat, cover with clean cotton or gauze,

obtain medical advice immediately.

Cold Product - Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing

and wash underlying skin as soon as reasonably practicable.

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

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If

unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention immediately.

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

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.

Potential acute health effects

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

pressure.

Ingestion Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

Skin contact Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.

Eye contact No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Inhalation Overexposure to the inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the

respiratory tract.

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.

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.

> Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac

dysrhythmias.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing

media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water jet. The use of a water jet may cause the fire to spread by splashing the burning product.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture Furing use heat transfer oils may be thermally degraded leading to the formation of volatile hydrocarbons with flash points considerably lower than the original product. It is therefore essential that the system is not drained while hot unless an inert gas system is used to displace flammable gaseous residues. Adequate ventilation is essential during draining operations as hot oil will fume.

The temperature at which spent product is drained is a compromise between the need to have the oil sufficiently hot to facilitate drainage, the need to avoid fuming and the dangers of fire from degraded oil with a low flash point. It is recommended therefore that spent oil is drained at a temperature of less than 100°C. During system filling and venting, care should be taken to ensure that hot oil is not pumped through the expansion tank. A failure to prevent this could, under certain conditions, lead to the creation of a flammable atmosphere in the expansion tank. As the expansion tank is being filled it is essential that the gases and vapours formed should be free to vent to an open atmosphere where they can quickly disperse. Oil soaked lagging may spontaneously ignite and should be replaced by fresh lagging as soon as possible. Product contaminated rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard, and should not be allowed to accumulate. Dispose of safely immediately after use. 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)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special precautions for

fire-fighters

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.

Special protective equipment for 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 firefighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN

469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Contact 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 spilt material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. 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 spilt 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).

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 container.

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. 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. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. 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. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Do not reuse container. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

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.

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). Store locked up. 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

void significant changes in temperature to prevent humidity ingress.

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

No exposure limit value known.

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.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Recommended monitoring procedures

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.

Respiratory protective equipment must be checked to ensure it fits correctly each time it is worn. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Provided an air-filtering/air-purifying respirator is suitable, a filter for particulates can be used. Use filter type P or comparable standard.

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.

A combination filter for particles, organic gases and vapours (boiling point >65°C) may be required if mist or fume is present as well as vapour. Use filter type AP or comparable standard. Approved air-supplied breathing apparatus must be worn where there is a risk of exceeding the exposure limit of carbon monoxide

Approved air-supplied breathing apparatus must be worn where there is a risk of exposure to hazardous combustion and thermal decomposition products.

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

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.

Eye/face protection

Fot material: to prevent thermal burns wear a helmet, full face visor and heat resistant neck flap / apron.

Cold material: wear safety glasses with side shields.

Skin 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

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

a full assessment of the working conditions.

Hot material: to prevent thermal burns wear heat resistant and impervious gauntlets/gloves. Cold material: Wear chemical resistant gloves. 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.

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.

Thermal hazards

Wear impervious and heat resistant coveralls covering the full body and limbs. 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.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Refer to standards: Respiratory protection: EN 529

Gloves: EN 420, EN 374 Eye protection: EN 166 Filtering half-mask: EN 149

Filtering half-mask with valve: EN 405 Half-mask: EN 140 plus filter Full-face mask: EN 136 plus filter Particulate filters: EN 143 Gas/combined filters: EN 14387

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

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state
Colour
Colour
Colourless.

Odour
Not available.
Odour threshold
PH
Not available.
Melting point/freezing point
Initial boiling point and boiling
Not available.

range

Open cup: >180°C (>356°F) [Cleveland]

Evaporation rate Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas) Not available.
Lower and upper explosion Not available.

imit

Flash point

Vapour pressure

	Vapour Pressure at 20°C			Vapour pressure at 50°C		
Ingredient name	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
dbricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oilbased	<0.08	<0.011	ASTM D 5191			

Relative vapour density Not available.
Relative density Not available.

Density 836 kg/m³ (0.836 g/cm³) at 15°C

Solubility(ies)
Not available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/

water

Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature Not available.

Decomposition temperature Not available.

Viscosity Kinematic: 7.6 mm²/s (7.6 cSt) at 40°C

Kinematic: 2.2 mm²/s (2.2 cSt) at 100°C

Explosive propertiesNot available. **Oxidising properties**Not available.

Particle characteristics

Median particle size Not applicable.

9.2 Other informationNo additional information.

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

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

10.5 Incompatible materials Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Information on likely routes of exposure

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation, Eyes.

Potential acute health effects

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

pressure.

Ingestion Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

Skin contact Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.

Eye contact No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation No specific data.

Ingestion Adverse symptoms may include the following:

nausea or vomiting

Skin contact Adverse symptoms may include the following:

irritation dryness cracking

Eye contact No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Inhalation Overexposure to the inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the

respiratory tract.

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.

Potential chronic health effects

General

Carcinogenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

Remarks - Endocrine disruptor - Health 11.2.2 Other information

Not available.

Not available.

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Environmental hazards Not classified as dangerous

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Expected to be biodegradable.

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 (Koc)

Not available.

Mobility

Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting

properties

Not available.

Remarks - Endocrine disruptor - Environment

Not available.

Other ecological information

Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen

transfer could also be impaired.

12.7 Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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.

<u>European waste catalogue (EWC)</u>

Waste code	Waste designation		
13 02 06*	synthetic engine, gear and lubricating 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

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.

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 spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

References Commission 2014/955/EU

Directive 2008/98/EC

SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number or ID number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
14.2 UN proper shipping name	-	-	-	-
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-	-

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SECTION 14: Transport information				
14.4 Packing group	-	-	-	-
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	-	-	-	-

14.6 Special precautions for

user

Not available.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO

Not available.

instruments

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

Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

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

Annex XVII - Restrictions

on the manufacture, placing on the market

and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

Other regulations

REACH Status For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in

Section 1.

United States inventory

(TSCA 8b)

For R&D use only.

Not applicable.

Australia inventory (AllC)

Canada inventory

China inventory (IECSC)

Japan inventory (CSCL)

All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory (KECI) Philippines inventory

(PICCS)

All components are listed or exempted.
All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory

(TCSI)

All components are listed or exempted.

Ozone depleting substances (1005/2009/EU)

Not listed.

Prior Informed Consent (PIC) (649/2012/EU)

Not listed.

Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

EU - Water framework directive - Priority substances

None of the components are listed.

Seveso Directive

This product is not controlled under the Seveso Directive.

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for one or more of the substances within this mixture. A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out for the mixture itself.

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

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

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as

modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation

[Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006]

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

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

Varies = may contain one or more of the following 64741-88-4 / RRN 01-2119488706-23,

64741-89-5 / RRN 01-2119487067-30, 64741-95-3 / RRN 01-2119487081-40, 64741-96-4/ RRN

01-2119483621-38, 64742-01-4 / RRN 01-2119488707-21, 64742-44-5 / RRN

01-2119985177-24, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5 / RRN 01-2119467170-45, 64742-53-6 / RRN

01-2119480375-34, 64742-54-7 / RRN 01-2119484627-25, 64742-55-8 / RRN 01-2119487077-29, 64742-56-9 / RRN 01-2119480132-48, 64742-57-0 / RRN

01-2119467077-29, 04742-30-97 RRIN 01-2119460132-46, 04742-37-07 RRIN

01-2119489287-22, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7 / RRN 01-2119480472-38, 64742-63-8,

64742-65-0 / RRN 01-2119471299-27, 64742-70-7 / RRN 01-2119487080-42, 72623-85-9 /

RRN 01-2119555262-43, 72623-86-0 / RRN 01-2119474878-16, 72623-87-1 / RRN

01-2119474889-13

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classif	ication	Justification	
Asp. Tox. 1, H304		Calculation method	
Full text of abbreviated H	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.	
statements	H301	Toxic if swallowed.	
	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	
	H311	Toxic in contact with skin.	
	H331	Toxic if inhaled.	
	H370	Causes damage to organs.	

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of classifications Acute Tox. 3 **ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 3** [CLP/GHS]

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 Asp. Tox. 1 Flam. Liq. 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2

STOT SE 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE -

Category 1

Exposure Scenario information

Aspiration hazard: Relevant safety measures have been included into the applicable sections

of this safety data sheet, in place of appending an exposure scenario.

History

Date of issue/ Date of

revision

19/04/2023.

Date of previous issue 18/10/2022. Product Stewardship Prepared by

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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