



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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	Hysol SL 35 XBB
Product code	468452-DE02
SDS no.	468452
Product type	Liquid.

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

Use of the substance/ mixture	Metalworking fluid - soluble. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
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1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Castrol Austria GmbH Industriezentrum NÖ-Süd, Straße 6 A-2355 Wiener Neudorf Austria
	Telefon: 02236 / 695 - 0 Fax: 02236 / 695 - 48000
E-mail address	MSDSadvice@bp.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	Carechem: +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (24/7)
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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition	Mixture
<u>Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]</u>	

Skin Irrit. 2, H315
Eye Irrit. 2, H319

Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC [DPD]

The product is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

Classification	Xi; R36/38
Human health hazards	Irritating to eyes and skin.
Additional information	CLP: Not classified as hazardous when diluted below: 20%

See Section 16 for the full text of the R phrases or 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	Warning
Hazard statements	H319 - Causes serious eye irritation. H315 - Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary statements

Prevention	P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Response	P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Storage Not applicable.

Disposal Not applicable.

Hazardous ingredients 2-aminoethanol

Supplemental label elements Not applicable.

Special packaging requirements

Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings Not applicable.

Tactile warning of danger Not applicable.

2.3 Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification Defatting to the skin.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture Mixture

Highly refined mineral oil, emulsifiers and additives.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	67/548/EEC	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Type
Base oil - unspecified	Varies	≥25 - <50	Not classified.	Not classified.	[2]
Amine neutralised carboxylic acids	Not available.	≥10 - <25	Xi; R36/38	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319	[1]
carbonic acid, compound with 2-aminoethanol (1:2)	REACH #: 01-2119976326-28 EC: 244-600-2 CAS: 21829-52-7	≥5 - <10	Xn; R22	Acute Tox. 4, H302	[1]
2,2'-(methylimino) diethanol	REACH #: 01-2119488970-24 EC: 203-312-7 CAS: 105-59-9 Index: 603-079-00-5	≥3 - <5	Xi; R36	Eye Irrit. 2, H319	[1]
Triethanolamine	REACH #: 01-2119486482-31 EC: 203-049-8 CAS: 102-71-6	≥3 - <5	Not classified.	Not classified.	[2]
2-aminoethanol	REACH #: 01-2119486455-28 EC: 205-483-3 CAS: 141-43-5 Index: 603-030-00-8	≥1 - <3	Xn; R20/21/22 C; R34 Xi; R37 R52/53	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	[1] [2]
Alcohols, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., ethoxylated	EC: 500-236-9 CAS: 68920-66-1	≥1 - <3	Xi; R38	Skin Irrit. 2, H315	[1]

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

[3] Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII

[4] Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII

[5] Substance of equivalent concern

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

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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.
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.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water if person is conscious. 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. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
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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

Hazards 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, CO ₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide) nitrogen oxides (NO, NO ₂ etc.)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special precautions for fire-fighters	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.
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 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 spilled material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Contact emergency personnel.
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 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).

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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. 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 ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. 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. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. During metal working, solid particles from workpieces or tools will contaminate the fluid and may cause abrasions of the skin. Where such abrasions result in a penetration of the skin, first aid treatment should be applied as soon as reasonably possible. The presence of certain metals in the workpiece or tool, such as chromium, cobalt and nickel, can contaminate the metalworking fluid and as a result may induce allergic skin reactions. Evaporation of water from soluble cutting fluids during use may lead to an increase in concentration which may result in the development of skin conditions due to irritation and defatting. It is important to monitor fluid strength on a regular basis with a refractometer and maintain it at the recommended concentration. Lubricants from other sources and other contaminants should be minimised. Swarf and other debris should be removed.

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 between the following temperatures: 5 to 40°C (41 to 104°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Protect from freezing. 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.

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

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
Base oil - unspecified	MAK - Liste (Austria). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Oil mist, mineral
Triethanolamine	GKV_MAK (Austria). Skin sensitiser. PEAK: 10 mg/m ³ , 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 7/2001 Form: inhalable fraction PEAK: 1.6 ppm, 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 7/2001 Form: inhalable fraction TWA: 5 mg/m ³ , 4 times per shift, 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 7/2001 Form: inhalable fraction TWA: 0.8 ppm, 4 times per shift, 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 7/2001 Form: inhalable fraction

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

2-aminoethanol

GKV_MAK (Austria). Absorbed through skin. Skin sensitiser.

TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 10/2007

TWA: 2.5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 10/2007

PEAK: 3 ppm, 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 10/2007

PEAK: 7.6 mg/m³, 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 10/2007

Coolant lubricant

BMWA_MAK (Austria).

TWA: 20 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: Total vapour and aerosol

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.

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.

Eye/face protection

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 a full assessment of the working conditions.

Wear suitable gloves.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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.

Refer to standards:

Respiratory protection: EN529

Gloves: EN420, EN374

Eye protection: EN166

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****Appearance**

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Amber.
Odour	Not available.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	9.6 [Conc. (% w/w): 4%]
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	☒ Not available.
Flash point	Open cup: >100°C (>212°F) [Estimated. Water content interferes with flash point determination.]
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available.
Vapour pressure	☒ Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Density	<1000 kg/m ³ (<1 g/cm ³) at 20°C
Solubility(ies)	Soluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Kinematic: 48 mm ² /s (48 cSt) at 40°C
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

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. Slightly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: acids.
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****Acute toxicity estimates**

Route	ATE value
☒ Oral	5419.7 mg/kg
Dermal	49407.9 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapours)	494.1 mg/l

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on the likely routes of exposure	Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.
Potential acute health effects	
Inhalation	Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
Ingestion	Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	
Inhalation	No specific data.
Ingestion	No specific data.
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking
Eye contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Delayed and immediate effects and also 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	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

Not available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

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

Mobility Non-volatile. Liquid. Soluble in water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT Not applicable.

vPvB Not applicable.

12.6 Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Methods of disposal

Undiluted fluid Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.
 Diluted Fluid The spent diluted fluid comprises a relatively stable emulsion. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor or by other suitable waste treatment techniques (e.g. emulsion splitting, coagulation and filtration) approved by the local authority. Spent fluid should never be disposed of down the drain. The aqueous phase should not be discharged into sewage systems unless provided for by local regulations; the non-aqueous phase should be disposed of as undiluted fluid. Note that separated aqueous solutions or effluents may contain metal salts as well as traces of oil and must be checked for conformity in these respects against consents given by the authorities before disposal. Further treatment may be required.

Hazardous waste

Yes.

European waste catalogue (EWC)

Waste code	Waste designation
12 01 07*	mineral-based machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions and solutions)
12 01 09*	machining emulsions and solutions free of halogens

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.

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

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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
14.2 UN proper shipping name	-	-	-	-
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-	-
14.4 Packing group	-	-	-	-
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	-	-	-	-

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

Not applicable.

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)

At least one component is not listed.

Canada inventory

At least one component is not listed.

China inventory (IECSC)

All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory (ENCS)

At least one component is not listed.

Korea inventory (KECI)

At least one component is not listed.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

At least one component is not listed.

Taiwan inventory (CSNN)

All components are listed or exempted.

National regulations

Limitation of the use of organic solvents

Permitted.

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
 MARPOL 73/78 = 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
 RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
 RRN = REACH Registration Number
 SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature

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SECTION 16: Other information

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

Full text of abbreviated H statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
 H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
 H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H318 Causes serious eye damage.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.
 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
 H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]

Acute Tox. 4, H302 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
 Acute Tox. 4, H312 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4
 Acute Tox. 4, H332 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
 Eye Dam. 1, H318 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B
 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
 STOT SE 3, H335 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3

Full text of abbreviated R phrases

R22- Harmful if swallowed.
 R20/21/22- Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
 R34- Causes burns.
 R36- Irritating to eyes.
 R37- Irritating to respiratory system.
 R38- Irritating to skin.
 R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.
 R52/53- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Full text of classifications [DSD/DPD]

C - Corrosive
 Xn - Harmful
 Xi - Irritant

History

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Prepared by Product Stewardship

 **Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.**

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