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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: Optileb WOM 14
Other means of identification: white mineral oil, petroleum
Product code: 468854-DE04
EC number: 232-455-8
CAS number: 8042-47-5
Product type: Liquid.

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

Use of the substance/mixture: Lubricant.
For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier: BP Europa SE
Geschäftsbereich Industrieschmierstoffe
Erkelenzer Straße 20
D-41179 Mönchengladbach
Germany
Telefon: +49 (0)800 7235-074
E-mail address: MSDSadvice@bp.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition: UVCB
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: Danger
Hazard statements: H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Precautionary statements
Prevention: Not applicable.
Response: P301 + P310 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
Storage: P405 - Store locked up.
Disposal: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

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
Not applicable.

Tactile warning of danger
Not applicable.

2.3 Other hazards
Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII
No.

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

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Product definition
Highly refined base oil (IP 346 DMSO extract < 3%).

Product/ingredient name
white mineral oil, petroleum

Identifiers
REACH #: 01-2119487078-27
EC: 232-455-8
CAS: 8042-47-5

% 100

Type [A]

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

Type
[A] Constituent
[B] Impurity
[C] Stabilising additive

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

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

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

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.
SECTION 4: First aid measures

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: Swarf fires - Neat metal working oils may fume, thermally decompose or ignite if they come into contact with red hot swarf. To minimise the generation of red hot swarf ensure that a sufficient flow of oil is correctly directed to the cutting edge of the tool to flood it throughout cutting operations. As an additional precaution swarf should be regularly cleared from the immediate area to prevent the risk of fire. 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 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: 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 spill 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).
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 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. Concentrations of mist, fumes and vapours in enclosed spaces may result in the formation of explosive atmospheres. Excessive splashing, agitation or heating must be avoided. 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, as can bacteria, and as a result may induce allergic and other skin reactions, especially if personal hygiene is inadequate.

**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.

**Germany - Storage code**
10

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

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters
**Occupational exposure limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limit values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white mineral oil, petroleum</td>
<td>TRGS 900 OEL (Germany).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PEAK: 20 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 11/2015 Form: Respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2015 Form: Respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

For protection against metal working fluids, respiratory protection that is classified as "resistant to oil" (class R) or oil proof (class P) should be selected where appropriate. Depending on the level of airborne contaminants, an air-purifying, half-mask respirator (with HEPA filter) including disposable (P- or R-series) (for oil mists less than 50mg/m3), or any powered, air-purifying respirator equipped with hood or helmet and HEPA filter (for oil mists less than 125 mg/m3). Where organic vapours are a potential hazard during metalworking operations, a combination particulate and organic vapour filter may be necessary.

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

General Information:

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

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

Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

Breakthrough time:

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

Our recommendations on the selection of gloves are as follows:
SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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: 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

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance**

- Physical state: Liquid.
- Colour: Water White.
- Odour: Mild.
- Odour threshold: Not available.
- pH: Not available.
### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pour point</td>
<td>-12 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Open cup: &gt;170°C (&gt;338°F) [Cleveland.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>&lt;1000 kg/m³ (&lt;1 g/cm³) at 15°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
<td>insoluble in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Kinematic: 16 mm²/s (16 cSt) at 40°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.2 Other information

No additional information.

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

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

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

10.5 Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Vapour inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapour pressure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye contact</td>
<td>No known significant effects or critical hazards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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.

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<sub>OC</sub>) | Not available. |
| Mobility | Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination. |

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| PBT | No. |
| vPvB | No. |

12.6 Other adverse effects

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

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

| Product name | Optileb WOM 14 |
| Waste code | Waste designation |
| 13 02 05* | mineral-based non-chlorinated 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

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

Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.
SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14.1 UN number</th>
<th>ADR/RID</th>
<th>ADN</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.2 UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.4 Packing group</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.5 Environmental hazards</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional information</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.6 Special precautions for user
Not available.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code
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
Annex XIV
None of the components are listed.

Substances of very high concern
None of the components are listed.

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)
All components are listed or exempted.

Australia inventory (AICS)
All components are listed or exempted.

Canada inventory
All components are listed or exempted.

China inventory (IECSC)
All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory (ENCS)
All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory (KECI)
All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)
All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)
Not determined.

Ozone depleting substances (1005/2009/EU)
Not listed.
SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Prior Informed Consent (PIC) (649/2012/EU)
Not listed.

Seveso Directive
This product is not controlled under the Seveso Directive.

National regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous incident ordinance</th>
<th>Not applicable.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazard class for water</td>
<td>1 (classified according AwSV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibited Chemicals Regulation (ChemVerbotsV)</td>
<td>When placed on the market in Germany, this product is not subject to the Prohibited Chemicals Regulation (ChemVerbotsV).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational restrictions</td>
<td>Observe employment restrictions in the following: Gesetz zum Schutz der arbeitenden Jugend (Jugendarbeitsschutzgesetz – JArbSchG) Gesetz zum Schutz von Müttern bei der Arbeit, in der Ausbildung und im Studium (Mutterschutzgesetz – MuSchG)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 |
| 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 |

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of abbreviated H statements
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]
Asp. Tox. 1, H304 ASPIRATION HAZARD - 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 17/01/2019.
Date of previous issue 12/12/2018.
Prepared by Product Stewardship

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