

SAFETY DATA SHEET**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****1.1 Product identifier**

Product name WTR-Activator
SDS no. SMI2338
Product type Liquid.

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

Use of the substance/mixture Analytical reagent that is mixed with activator to form a test kit.
 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 Marine Limited
 Chertsey Road
 Sunbury-on-Thames
 Middlesex
 TW16 7LN
 United Kingdom
E-mail address MSDSadvice@bp.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

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

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

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

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

Classification Xn; R65
 R66

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 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.

Hazard symbol or symbols

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification**Indication of danger**

Hazardous ingredients ☒ Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy
Supplemental label elements ☒ Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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.
 Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture ☒ Mixture

Hydrocarbon solvent

Classification

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	67/548/EEC	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	EC: 265-150-3 CAS: 64742-48-9	>=90	Xn; R65 R66	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	[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.

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 appear.

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.

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.

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media In case of fire, use water fog, 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, CO₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

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.

Additional information Toxic fumes may be evolved on burning or exposure to heat.


SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel  Immediately 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 materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill Eliminate all ignition sources. 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  Eliminate all ignition sources. 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. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system and surface or ground water. 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. 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

Prolonged exposure to elevated temperature

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.

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.

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.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Respiratory protection

If local exhaust ventilation or other methods of ventilation are not possible or are insufficient, wear suitable respiratory protective devices. Wear suitable respiratory protective devices if there is a risk of exposure limits being exceeded. The choice of suitable respiratory device will depend upon a risk assessment of the workplace environment and the task being carried out. If required, the respiratory device must be certified as safe in defined explosive atmospheres (EX Label). Respiratory protective devices must be checked to ensure they fit correctly each time they are worn. Please consult European standard EN 529 for further guidance on the selection, use, care and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.

Suitable breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) must be worn if any of the following situations apply.

- When the workplace atmosphere is considered to be immediately dangerous to life and health.
- When there is a risk of the workplace atmosphere being oxygen deficient.
- When the workplace atmosphere is uncontrolled.
- When the workplace atmosphere is unknown.
- When there is a risk of loss of consciousness or asphyxiation
- When entry into a confined space is required.
- When there is a risk of gases being released that could be a fire or explosion hazard.
- When the concentration of contaminants in the atmosphere exceeds the level of protection (maximum allowed concentration) given by a filtering device
- When the contaminants have a low odour that would not be tasted or smelt by the wearer of a filtering device if the filter became exhausted or saturated.
- When there is a risk of hydrogen sulphide exposure limits being exceeded.

If there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device, but the use of breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required, then a suitable filtering device must be worn.

The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product.

Chemical splash goggles.

Eye/face protection

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 chemical resistant gloves.

Do not re-use gloves.

Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis.

Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture).

The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.

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:

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal 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

 Wear suitable protective clothing.

Footwear highly resistant to chemicals.

When there is a risk of ignition wear inherently fire resistant protective clothes and gloves.

Refer to standard: ISO 11612

When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For greatest effectiveness against static electricity, overalls, boots and gloves should all be anti-static.

Refer to standard: EN 1149

Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination.

When the risk of skin exposure is high (from experience this could apply to the following tasks: cleaning work, maintenance and service, filling and transfer, taking samples and cleaning up spillages) then a chemical protective suit and boots will be required.

Work clothing / overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. Laundering of contaminated work clothing should only be done by professional cleaners who have been told about the hazards of the contamination. Always keep contaminated work clothing away from uncontaminated work clothing and uncontaminated personal clothes.

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	Colourless.
Odour	Hydrocarbon.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	<-18°C (<-0.4°F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	184 to 198°C (363.2 to 388.4°F)
Flash point	Closed cup: 64°C (147.2°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available.
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Density	777 kg/m ³ (0.777 g/cm ³) at 15°C
Solubility(ies)	insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	>3
Auto-ignition temperature	230°C (446°F)
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Kinematic: <7 mm ² /s (<7 cSt) at 40°C Kinematic: 1.65 mm ² /s (1.65 cSt) at 20°C
Explosive properties	Toxic fumes may be evolved on burning or exposure to heat.
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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	Keep away from sources of ignition.
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**Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Not available.	

Information on the likely routes of exposure Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation	Vapour inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapour pressure.
Ingestion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.
Skin contact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
Eye contact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Eye contact	No specific data.
<u>Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure</u>	
Inhalation	May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.
Ingestion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
Eye contact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.
<u>Potential chronic health effects</u>	
General	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
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

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

12.4 Mobility in soil

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

Mobility Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT ☒ Not applicable.

vPvB ☒ Not applicable.

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

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 ☒ Within the present knowledge of the supplier, this product is not regarded as hazardous waste, as defined by EU Directive 91/689/EEC.

European waste catalogue (EWC)

Waste code	Waste designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16 05 09	discarded chemicals other than those mentioned in 16 05 06, 16 05 07 or 16 05 08

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.

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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. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. 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.

Other information

At sea, used or unwanted product should be stored for eventual discharge into port approved waste oil disposal facilities.

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)

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)

Not determined.

Korea inventory (KECI)

All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

All components are listed or exempted.

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information**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
 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

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]

Asp. Tox. 1, H304 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Full text of abbreviated R phrasesR65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.**Full text of classifications [DSD/DPD]**

Xn - Harmful

History**Date of issue/ Date of revision**

04/06/2014.

Date of previous issue

29/04/2013.

Prepared by

Product Stewardship

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.**Notice to reader**

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from BP Group.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The BP

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SECTION 16: Other information

Group shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken. You can contact the BP Group to ensure that this document is the most current available. Alteration of this document is strictly prohibited.

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