SAFETY DATA SHEET



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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name Dielectric 180
Product code 401052-DE04
SDS no. 401052
Product type Liquid.

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

Use of the substance/ Dielectric fluid for electro-discharge machining.

mixture 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 Castrol (U.K.) Limited

Wakefield House Pipers Way Swindon Wiltshire, SN3 1RE United Kingdom

Tel.: +44 (0)1793 512712 Fax.: +44 (0)1793 486083 MSDSadvice@bp.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER

E-mail address

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition Mixture

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

Human health hazards Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or

cracking.

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 symbol or symbols





Indication of danger Harmful

Risk phrases R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Safety phrases \$\overline{\Sigma}24/25\text{- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.}

S62- If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this

container or label.

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Supplemental label

Not applicable.

elements

Special packaging requirements

Containers to be fitted with child-resistant

Not applicable.

Tactile warning of danger

Not applicable.

2.3 Other hazards

fastenings

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Defatting to the skin.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

Mixture

n-Paraffins. Proprietary performance additives.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	67/548/EEC	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Type
raffins (petroleum), normal C5-20	EC: 265-233-4 CAS: 64771-72-8	>=90	Xn; R65 R66	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	[1] [2]
2,6-ditert-butyl-p-cresol	REACH #: 01-2119555270-46 EC: 204-881-4 CAS: 128-37-0	<0.25	N; R50/53	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	[1] [2]

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.

<u>Type</u>

- 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 (EĆ) 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

Protection of first-aiders

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.

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 physicianTreatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.

Aspiration of this material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal.

Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this material.

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing

Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

media

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture Combustible liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may

burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.

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

Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. 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. Use water spray to keep fireexposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for firefighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Eliminate all ignition sources. 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. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Ensure good 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

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

Immediately contact emergency personnel. 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Fut 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. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Do not reuse container. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. 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. Unused fluid is not hazardous, but analysis has shown that small quantities of potentially carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic compounds (PCAs) can be generated during use. Emissions into the workplace air may be controlled by ensuring that the electrode is adequately covered with product above the point of spark erosion (a depth of 80 mm is recommended). This depth will ensure that most emissions are condensed within the product, that excessive product vapourisation does not occur, and that the possibility of fire is reduced.

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 and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Separate from oxidising materials. Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in a segregated and approved area

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

Product/ingredient name

Exposure limit values

Paraffins (petroleum), normal C5-20

ACGIH TLV (United States).
TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist
STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist
EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK)).
TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/1997

2,6-ditert-butyl-p-cresol

For information and guidance, the ACGIH values are included. For further information on these please consult your supplier. 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.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Predicted No Effect Concentration

No PNECs available

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Frovide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective occupational exposure limits.

All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.

Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards. The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

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

Use with adequate ventilation.

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.

of the working conditions.

Eye/face protection

Skin protection

Hand protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely.

Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

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.

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.

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 Oily.

Odour threshold

pH

Not available.

Melting point/freezing point

Initial boiling point and boiling

Not available.

>190°C (>374°F)

range

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Flash point Closed cup: 73°C (163.4°F) [Pensky-Martens.]

Evaporation rate

Flammability (solid, gas)

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Vapour pressure

Vapour density

Relative density

Not available.

Not available.

Not available.

Not available.

Not available.

Density <1000 kg/m³ (<1 g/cm³) at 15°C

Solubility(ies) insoluble in water.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ Mot available.

water

water

MUL AVAIIADIC.

Auto-ignition temperature Not available.

Decomposition temperature Not available.

Viscosity Kinematic: 1.3 mm²/s (1.3 cSt) at 40°C

Kinematic: 1.8 mm²/s (1.8 cSt) at 20°C

Explosive propertiesNot 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 ofhazardous reactions
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid High temperatures

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

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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

Skin contact May cause skin dryness and irritation.

Eye contact May cause eye irritation.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation No specific data.

Ingestion Adverse symptoms may include the following:

nausea or vomiting

Skin contact Adverse symptoms may include the following:

irritation dryness cracking

Eye contact No specific data.

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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 Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or

dermatitis

USED ENGINE OILS

Combustion products resulting from the operation of internal combustion engines contaminate engine oils during use. Used engine oil may contain hazardous components which have the potential to cause skin cancer. Frequent or prolonged contact with all types and makes of used engine oil must therefore be avoided and a high standard of personal hygiene maintained.

CarcinogenicityNo known significant effects or critical hazards.MutagenicityNo known significant effects or critical hazards.Developmental effectsNo known significant effects or critical hazards.Fertility effectsNo 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 (Koc)

Not available.

Mobility Volatile. Liquid. insoluble 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

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

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)		

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

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Methods of disposal

Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations. Recycle, if possible.

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

Not available.

user

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 StatusThe 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)

Canada inventory

China inventory (IECSC)

Japan inventory (ENCS)

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.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of classifications

[CLP/GHS]

Aguatic Acute 1, H400 AQUATIC TOXICITY (ACUTE) - Category 1 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 AQUATIC TOXICITY (CHRONIC) - Category 1

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

Full text of abbreviated R

phrases

R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R50/53- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic

environment.

Full text of classifications

[DSD/DPD]

Xn - Harmful

N - Dangerous for the environment

History

Date of issue/ Date of

revision

23/01/2013.

Date of previous issue 20/07/2011. Prepared by Product Stewardship

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II - United Kingdom (UK)

SECTION 16: Other information

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 us.

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

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(UK) (United Kingdom)