


## Section 1. Identification

<b>GHS product identifier</b>	Aero 40
<b>Product code</b>	454514-US03
<b>SDS no.</b>	454514
<b><u>Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against</u></b>	
<b>Use of the substance/ mixture</b>	Hydraulic fluid For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
<b>Manufacturer</b>	Castrol India Ltd Technopolis Knowledge Park Office PO Box 19411 Mahakali Caves Rd Chakala, Andheri (E) Mumbai 400093
<b>Supplier</b>	
	Telephone: +91 (022) 66984111/66984112
<b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	Toll free: 000800 100 7479 (for use in India only - 24/7) Carechem Singapore: +65 3158 1198 (24/7)

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>GHS Classification</b>	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
<b><u>GHS label elements</u></b>	
<b>Hazard pictograms</b>	
<b>Signal word</b>	Danger
<b>Hazard statements</b>	H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>Precautionary statements</b>	
<b>General</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Prevention</b>	P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
<b>Response</b>	P301 + P310, P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
<b>Storage</b>	P405 - Store locked up.
<b>Disposal</b>	P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Other hazards which do not result in classification</b>	Defatting to the skin. Note: High Pressure Applications Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency. See 'Notes to physician' under First-Aid Measures, Section 4 of this Safety Data Sheet.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### Substance/mixture

Mixture

Highly refined mineral oil and additives

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	≥50 - ≤75	64742-53-6
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	≥10 - ≤25	64742-55-8
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	≥10 - ≤25	64742-47-8
Zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate	<3	68457-79-4
Phenol, isobutylated, phosphate (3:1)	<1	68937-40-6
2,6-ditert-butyl-p-cresol	≤0.79	128-37-0

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

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

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary 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.

#### Inhalation

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

#### 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 symptoms occur. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

#### 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.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

#### Specific treatments

No specific treatment.

#### 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.

Note: High Pressure Applications

Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency. Injuries may not appear serious at first but within a few hours tissue becomes swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis.

Surgical exploration should be undertaken without delay. Thorough and extensive debridement of the wound and underlying tissue is necessary to minimise tissue loss and prevent or limit permanent damage. Note that high pressure may force the product considerable distances along tissue planes.

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

#### Suitable

Use foam or all-purpose dry chemical to extinguish.

#### Not suitable

Do not use water jet.

#### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Hazardous thermal decomposition products

☑ Combustion products may include the following:  
carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

#### 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 positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### For non-emergency personnel

Contact emergency personnel. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling.

#### 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".

#### 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### 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.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

#### Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). 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. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways.

#### 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Conditions for safe storage

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

### Not suitable

Prolonged exposure to elevated temperature

Ensure product is stored in covered area away from direct sunlight, heat, rain and water exposure.



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	<b>Directorate General Factory Advice Service &amp; Labour Institutes, Factories Act (India, 4/2001). [oil mist mineral]</b> STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: mist TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: mist
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	<b>Directorate General Factory Advice Service &amp; Labour Institutes, Factories Act (India, 4/2001). [oil mist mineral]</b> STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: mist TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: mist
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024). [Kerosene] Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours.

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.

#### Biological exposure indices

Ingredient name	Exposure indices
No exposure indices known.	

### Recommended monitoring procedures

Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

### 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.

### 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.

### Individual protection measures

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## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 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. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

### Eye protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

### Skin protection

#### Hand protection

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 protection

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.

#### Other skin protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

### Respiratory protection

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.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

### Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Yellow. [Light]
Odour	Not available.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range	Not available.
Drop Point	Not available.
Flash point	Closed cup: 110°C (230°F) [Pensky-Martens ASTM D 93]
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability	Not available.
Flammability	Not applicable. Based on - Physical state
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Not available.
Vapour pressure	0.01 kPa
Relative vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Density	<1000 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (<1 g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) at 15.6°C
Solubility(ies)	

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Media	Result
water	Not soluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	>220	>428	

Decomposition temperature

Not available.

Viscosity

Kinematic: 13.2 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (13.2 cSt) at 40°C

VOC

570.3 g/l

Particle characteristics

Median particle size

Not applicable.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

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

Chemical stability

The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

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

Conditions to avoid

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

Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

Hazardous decomposition products

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

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Aspiration hazard

Name

Result

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation, Eyes.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation

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

Skin contact

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

Ingestion

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

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact

No specific data.

Inhalation

No specific data.

Skin contact

Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
dryness  
cracking

Ingestion

Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting

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

Eye contact

Potential risk of transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.

Inhalation

Overexposure to the inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.

Skin contact

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

Ingestion

Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Potential chronic health effects

General	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	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.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	190674.1 mg/kg

## Section 12. Ecological information

**Environmental effects** This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Persistence and degradability

Not expected to be rapidly degradable.

### Bioaccumulative potential

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

**Mobility** Liquid, insoluble in water.

**Other adverse effects** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** 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. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. 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. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-
Packing group	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.
Additional information	-	-

**Special precautions for user** Not available.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** Not available.



## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Regulation according to other foreign laws

<b>REACH Status</b>	The company, as identified in Section 1, sells this product in the EU in compliance with the current requirements of REACH.
<b>Australia inventory (AIRC)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Canada inventory status</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>China inventory (IECSC)</b>	Not determined.
<b>Japan inventory (CSCL)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Korea inventory (KECI)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines inventory (PICCS)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)</b>	Not determined.
<b>United States inventory (TSCA 8b)</b>	All components are active or exempted.
<b>Hong Kong</b>	
<b>Additional information</b>	Not classified as toxic

## Section 16. Other information

### History

<b>Date of issue/Date of revision</b>	15/01/2025.
<b>Date of previous issue</b>	31/10/2023.
<b>Prepared by</b>	Product Stewardship
<b>Key to abbreviations</b>	ACGIH = American Conference of Industrial Hygienists CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006] SDS = Safety Data Sheet STEL = Short term exposure limit TWA = Time weighted average UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. Varies = may contain one or more of the following 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 64742-01-4, 64742-44-5, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5, 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-57-0, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7, 64742-63-8, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1

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.

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