

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

<b>Product name</b>	Castrol Radicool NF Premix
<b>Product code</b>	467202-AE05
<b>SDS no.</b>	467202
<b>Product type</b>	Liquid.

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

<b>Use of the substance/mixture</b>	Coolant and antifreeze.
	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**

<b>Supplier</b>	BP Middle East Standard Chartered Tower 8th Floor, Down Town Burj Khalifa By Emaar Square P.O. Box 1699, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
	Main : (971) 4 331 7999 Fax : (971) 4 331 8530
<b>E-mail address</b>	MSDSadvice@bp.com

**1.4 Emergency telephone number**

<b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	Carechem: +44 (0) 1235 239 671 (Arabic language 24/7) +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (English language 24/7)
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**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

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

Acute Tox. 4, H302  
STOT RE 2, H373

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

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

<b>Classification</b>	Xn; R22, R48/22
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<b>Human health hazards</b>	Harmful if swallowed. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
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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**

<b>Signal word</b>	Warning
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<b>Hazard statements</b>	H302 - Harmful if swallowed. H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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**Precautionary statements**

<b>Prevention</b>	P260 - Do not breathe vapour. P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
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**SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

<b>Response</b>	P314 - Get medical attention if you feel unwell. P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.
<b>Storage</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Disposal</b>	P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Hazardous ingredients</b>	Ethylene glycol
<b>Supplemental label elements</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Special packaging requirements</b>	
<b>Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Tactile warning of danger</b>	Yes, applicable.

**2.3 Other hazards**

<b>Other hazards which do not result in classification</b>	Defatting to the skin.
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**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

<b>Substance/mixture</b>	Mixture
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Ethylene glycol. Corrosion inhibitor.

Product/ingredient name	CAS no.	%	Classification		Type
			67/548/EEC	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	≥50 - <75	Xn; R22, R48/22	Acute Tox. 4, H302 STOT RE 2, H373 (kidneys) (oral)	[1] [2]
sodium 2-ethylhexanoate	19766-89-3	≥1 - <3	Repr. Cat. 3; R63	Repr. 2, H361d (Unborn child)	[1]
disodium tetraborate pentahydrate	12179-04-3	≥0.3 - <1	Repr. Cat. 2; R60, R61 Xi; R41	Eye Dam. 1, H318 Repr. 1B, H360FD (Fertility and Unborn child)	[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.

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**

<b>Eye contact</b>	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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

<b>Ingestion</b>	Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Get medical attention. If ingested, call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Get medical attention urgently informing the doctor that a product containing ethylene glycol has been ingested and specific treatment may be required. Transport casualty together with the product container, its label, or the safety data sheet urgently to hospital. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately.
<b>Protection of first-aiders</b>	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

**Specific treatments** Ethylene Glycol: Gastric irrigation, ethanol or fomepizole may have value in treatment. Consult physician.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** In case of fire, use water fog, alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** Do not use water jet.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

**Hazardous combustion products** Combustion products may include the following:  
carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)  
metal oxide/oxides

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

**Special precautions for fire-fighters** Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

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

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

**For emergency responders** Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### 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.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

**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 breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. 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). 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

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
Ethylene glycol	<b>EU OEL (Europe). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/2000 TWA: 52 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/2000 STEL: 40 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 6/2000 STEL: 104 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 6/2000
disodium tetraborate pentahydrate	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b> TWA: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/2005 Form: Inhalable fraction STEL: 6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 1/2005 Form: Inhalable fraction

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

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits.

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

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

#### Individual protection measures

##### Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

##### Respiratory protection

Respiratory protective equipment is not normally required where there is adequate natural or local exhaust ventilation to control exposure.

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

##### Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

##### Skin protection

##### Hand protection

#### General Information:

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

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

Recommended: Butyl gloves.

Neoprene gloves.

#### Breakthrough time:

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

Our recommendations on the selection of gloves are as follows:

Continuous contact:

Gloves with a minimum breakthrough time of 240 minutes, or >480 minutes if suitable gloves can be obtained.

If suitable gloves are not available to offer that level of protection, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may be acceptable as long as appropriate glove maintenance and replacement regimes are determined and adhered to.

Short-term / splash protection:

Recommended breakthrough times as above.

It is recognised that for short-term, transient exposures, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may commonly be used. Therefore, appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes must be determined and rigorously followed.

#### Glove Thickness:

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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.

### Personal protective equipment (Pictograms)



### Refer to standards:

Respiratory protection: EN529

Gloves: EN420, EN374

Eye protection: EN166

### Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Light blue-green.
Odour	Not available.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	7 to 9
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Pour point	-28 °C
Flash point	Closed cup: Not applicable. [Water content interferes with flash point determination.]
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available.
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Density	1050 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (1.05 g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) at 15°C
Solubility(ies)	Soluble in water.



**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

**9.2 Other information**

No additional information.

**SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

<b>10.1 Reactivity</b>	No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.
<b>10.2 Chemical stability</b>	The product is stable.
<b>10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>10.4 Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
<b>10.5 Incompatible materials</b>	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.
<b>10.6 Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

**SECTION 11: Toxicological information****11.1 Information on toxicological effects**Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	963.3 mg/kg

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

Potential acute health effects

<b>Inhalation</b>	Vapour inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapour pressure.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Harmful if swallowed. Ethylene glycol: Ingestion of ethylene glycol can cause metabolic acidosis, kidney damage, central nervous system depression, and convulsions. The estimated human lethal dose is approximately 100 ml (3.4 ounces for an adult).
<b>Skin contact</b>	Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
<b>Eye contact</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

<b>Inhalation</b>	May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs.
<b>Ingestion</b>	No specific data.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking
<b>Eye contact</b>	No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

<b>Inhalation</b>	Overexposure to the inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Potential risk of transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.

Potential chronic health effects

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

<b>General</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (kidney)
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	Birth defects and decreased fetal weight have been observed in laboratory animals fed ethylene glycol in large amounts repeatedly during pregnancy.
<b>Fertility effects</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Not classified as dangerous
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### 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

<b>Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)</b>	Not available.
<b>Mobility</b>	Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

<b>PBT</b>	Not applicable.
<b>vPvB</b>	Not applicable.

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

<b>Other ecological information</b>	Miscible in water.
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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

#### Product

<b>Methods of disposal</b>	Undiluted fluid Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations. Diluted Fluid Diluted fluid should not be discharged into sewage systems unless provided for by local regulations. Dispose under conditions approved by the local authority or via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
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**Hazardous waste** Yes.

#### European waste catalogue (EWC)

Waste code	Waste designation
16 01 14*	antifreeze fluids containing dangerous substances

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

<b>Methods of disposal</b>	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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#### 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 spill material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.



**SECTION 14: Transport information**

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

14.6 Special precautions for user Not available.

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

[EU Regulation \(EC\) No. 1907/2006 \(REACH\)](#)

[Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation](#)

[Substances of very high concern](#)

[Toxic to reproduction](#)

Ingredient name	Status	Reference number
Disodium tetraborate	Recommended	ED/30/2010

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**

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**

At least one component is not listed.

**China inventory (IECSC)**

All components are listed or exempted.

**Japan inventory (ENCS)**

At least one component is not listed.

**Korea inventory (KECI)**

All components are listed or exempted.

**Philippines inventory (PICCS)**

At least one component is not listed.

**Taiwan inventory (CSNN)**

Not determined.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

<b>Abbreviations and acronyms</b>	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
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<b>Full text of abbreviated H statements</b>	H302 Harmful if swallowed. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H360FD (Fertility and Unborn child) May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. H361d (Unborn child) Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H373 (kidneys) May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed. (kidneys)
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<b>Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]</b>	Acute Tox. 4, H302 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 Eye Dam. 1, H318 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 Repr. 1B, H360FD (Fertility and Unborn child) - Category 1B Repr. 2, H361d (Unborn child) TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2 STOT RE 2, H373 (kidneys) SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (kidneys) (oral) - Category 2
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<b>Full text of abbreviated R phrases</b>	R60- May impair fertility. R61- May cause harm to the unborn child. R63- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. R22- Also harmful if swallowed. R48/22- Also harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed. R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
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<b>Full text of classifications [DSD/DPD]</b>	Repr. Cat. 2 - Toxic to reproduction category 2 Repr. Cat. 3 - Toxic to reproduction category 3 Xn - Harmful Xi - Irritant
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### History

<b>Date of issue/ Date of revision</b>	28/05/2015.
<b>Date of previous issue</b>	28/05/2015.
<b>Prepared by</b>	Product Stewardship Group

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## SECTION 16: Other information

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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