



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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	Hysol 39 CBF
UFI:	INS1-5018-R00S-GJN2
Product code	468154-DE02
SDS #	468154
Product type	Liquid.

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

Identified uses
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Handling and dilution of metal working fluid concentrates-Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use of lubricants in high energy open processes-Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use of lubricants in high energy open processes-Professional

Use of the substance/ mixture	Metalworking fluid - soluble. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
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1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Castrol (UK) Limited PO Box 352, Chertsey Road, Sunbury On Thames, Middlesex, TW16 9AW Orders/Enquiries: 0845 9645111 Technical Enquiries: 0845 9000209
E-mail address	MSDSadvice@bp.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	Carechem: +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (24/7)
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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Skin Irrit. 2, H315
 Eye Dam. 1, H318
 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

Additional information LP: Not classified as hazardous when diluted below 20%

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

See sections 11 and 12 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms and environmental hazards.

2.2 Label elements

UFI:	INS1-5018-R00S-GJN2
Hazard pictograms	

Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H315 - Causes skin irritation. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H318 - Causes serious eye damage. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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Precautionary statements

Product name Hysol 39 CBF	Product code 468154-DE02	Page: 1/23
Version 11	Date of issue 19 October 2022	Format United Kingdom (UK) (United Kingdom)
Date of previous issue 10 March 2022.		Language ENGLISH

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Prevention	P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. P273 - Avoid release to the environment. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Response	P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P305 + P351 + P338, P310 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.
Storage	Not applicable.
Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Hazardous ingredients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phenoxyethanol
Supplemental label elements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contains 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate. May produce an allergic reaction.

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	Not applicable.
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Special packaging requirements

Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings	Not applicable.
Tactile warning of danger	Not applicable.

2.3 Other hazards

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII.
Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII	This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	Defatting to the skin. This product contains complex ionic mixtures within the fluid matrix which are an intrinsic part of the product and cannot be separated from the fluid matrix. Toxicology testing has shown the ionic-mixture containing products exhibit skin and eye irritation properties that are notably attenuated when compared to the individual acid and base components.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Product definition Mixture
Highly refined mineral oil, emulsifiers and additives.

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs	Type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alcohols, C16-18, ethoxylated propoxylated	CAS: 68002-96-0	≥10 - ≤25	Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	-	[1]
2,2'-(methylimino)diethanol	REACH #: 01-2119488970-24 EC: 203-312-7 CAS: 105-59-9 Index: 603-079-00-5	≤10	Eye Irrit. 2, H319	-	[1]
Alcohols, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., ethoxylated	REACH #: 01-2119489407-26 EC: 500-236-9 CAS: 68920-66-1	≤10	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	-	[1]
2-Phenoxyethanol	REACH #: 01-2119488943-21 EC: 204-589-7 CAS: 122-99-6	≤5	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335	ATE [Oral] = 1394 mg/kg	[1]

Product name Hysol 39 CBF	Product code 468154-DE02	Page: 2/23
Version 11	Date of issue 19 October 2022	Format United Kingdom (UK) Language ENGLISH
Date of previous issue 10 March 2022.	(United Kingdom)	

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

carbonic acid, compound with 2-aminoethanol (1:2)	Index: 603-098-00-9 REACH #: 01-2119976326-28 EC: 244-600-2 CAS: 21829-52-7	≤5	Acute Tox. 4, H302	ATE [Oral] = 500 mg/kg [1]
Benzotriazole	REACH #: 01-2119979079-20 EC: 202-394-1 CAS: 95-14-7	≤3	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	ATE [Oral] = 500 mg/kg [1]
(ethylenedioxy)dimethanol	EC: 222-720-6 CAS: 3586-55-8	≤3	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318	ATE [Oral] = 500 mg/kg [1]
2-aminoethanol	REACH #: 01-2119486455-28 EC: 205-483-3 CAS: 141-43-5 Index: 603-030-00-8	≤2.9	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	ATE [Oral] = 500 mg/kg [1] [2] ATE [Dermal] = 1100 mg/kg ATE [Inhalation (vapours)] = 11 mg/l STOT SE 3, H335: C ≥ 5%
3-Iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate	EC: 259-627-5 CAS: 55406-53-6 Index: 616-212-00-7	≤0.3	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 3, H331 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT RE 1, H372 (larynx) Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	ATE [Oral] = 500 mg/kg [1] ATE [Inhalation (vapours)] = 3 mg/l M [Acute] = 10 M [Chronic] = 1
Phosphoric acid, solution	EC: 231-633-2 CAS: 7664-38-2 Index: 015-011-00-6	≤0.1	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 4, H302 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318	ATE [Oral] = 500 mg/kg [1] [2] Skin Corr. 1B, H314: C ≥ 25% Skin Irrit. 2, H315: 10% ≤ C < 25% Eye Dam. 1, H318: C ≥ 25% Eye Irrit. 2, H319: 10% ≤ C < 25%
Ethylene glycol	REACH #: 01-2119456816-28 EC: 203-473-3 CAS: 107-21-1 Index: 603-027-00-1	≤0.1	Acute Tox. 4, H302 STOT RE 2, H373 (kidneys) (oral)	ATE [Oral] = 500 mg/kg [1] [2]
Formaldehyde	EC: 200-001-8 CAS: 50-00-0 Index: 605-001-00-5	<0.1	Acute Tox. 3, H301 Acute Tox. 3, H311 Acute Tox. 3, H331 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Muta. 2, H341 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT SE 3, H335	ATE [Oral] = 100 mg/kg [1] [2] ATE [Dermal] = 300 mg/kg ATE [Inhalation (vapours)] = 3 mg/l Skin Corr. 1B, H314: C ≥ 25% Skin Irrit. 2, H315: 5% ≤ C < 25% Eye Dam. 1, H318: C ≥ 25% Eye Irrit. 2, H319: 5% ≤ C < 25% Skin Sens. 1, H317: C ≥ 0.2% STOT SE 3, H335: C ≥ 5%
1,4-dioxane	EC: 204-661-8 CAS: 123-91-1 Index: 603-024-00-5	<0.1	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 EUH019 EUH066	- [1] [2] [3]
ethylene oxide	EC: 200-849-9 CAS: 75-21-8 Index: 603-023-00-X	<0.1	Flam. Gas 1A, H220 Chem. Unst. Gas A, H230 Press. Gas (Comp.),	ATE [Oral] = 100 mg/kg [1] [2] ATE [Inhalation

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

			H280 Acute Tox. 3, H301 Acute Tox. 3, H331 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 1B, H360Fd STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 1, H372	(vapours)] = 3 mg/l
propylene oxide	EC: 200-879-2 CAS: 75-56-9 Index: 603-055-00-4	<0.1	Flam. Liq. 1, H224 Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 3, H311 Acute Tox. 3, H331 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT SE 3, H335	ATE [Oral] = 500 mg/ [1] [2] kg ATE [Dermal] = 300 mg/kg ATE [Inhalation (vapours)] = 3 mg/l

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

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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Get medical attention immediately.
- 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.
- Inhalation** If inhaled, remove to fresh air. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
- Ingestion** 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. Wash out mouth with water if person is conscious. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
- Protection of first-aiders** No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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

Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** May give off gas, vapour or dust that is very irritating or corrosive to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
- Ingestion** Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.
- Skin contact** Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
- Eye contact** Causes serious eye damage.

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

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

Product name Hysol 39 CBF	Product code 468154-DE02	Page: 4/23
Version 11	Date of issue 19 October 2022	Format United Kingdom (UK)
Date of previous issue 10 March 2022.		Language ENGLISH
		(United Kingdom)

SECTION 4: First aid measures

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. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use foam or all-purpose dry chemical to extinguish.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet. The use of a water jet may cause the fire to spread by splashing the burning product.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture	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 ₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide) metal oxide/oxides nitrogen oxides (NO, NO ₂ etc.)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special precautions for fire-fighters	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. This material is harmful to aquatic organisms. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	☑ Contact emergency personnel. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Do not breathe 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
See Section 5 for firefighting measures.
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.
See Section 12 for environmental precautions.
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

Product name Hysol 39 CBF	Product code 468154-DE02	Page: 5/23
Version 11	Date of issue 19 October 2022	Format United Kingdom (UK)
Date of previous issue 10 March 2022.		Language ENGLISH
		(United Kingdom)

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. 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. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. 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. Evaporation of water from soluble cutting fluids during use may lead to an increase in concentration which may result in the development of skin conditions due to irritation and defatting. It is important to monitor fluid strength on a regular basis with a refractometer and maintain it at the recommended concentration. Lubricants from other sources and other contaminants should be minimised. Swarf and other debris should be removed.

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 between the following temperatures: 5 to 40°C (41 to 104°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Protect from freezing. 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. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Recommendations

See section 1.2 and Exposure scenarios in annex, if applicable.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

2-aminoethanol

EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK)). Absorbed through skin.

STEL: 7.6 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 10/2007

STEL: 3 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 10/2007

TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 10/2007

TWA: 2.5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 10/2007

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.

This product contains a preservative that may release trace amounts of formaldehyde during use.

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

Product name Hysol 39 CBF	Product code 468154-DE02	Page: 6/23
Version 11	Date of issue 19 October 2022	Format United Kingdom (UK)
		Language ENGLISH
Date of previous issue 10 March 2022.		(United Kingdom)

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

No PNECs available

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits. All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained. Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards. The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

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

Respiratory protection

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. For protection against metal working fluids, respiratory protection that is classified as “resistant to oil” (class R) or oil proof (class P) should be selected where appropriate. Depending on the level of airborne contaminants, an air-purifying, half-mask respirator (with HEPA filter) including disposable (P- or R-series) (for oil mists less than 50mg/m3), or any powered, air-purifying respirator equipped with hood or helmet and HEPA filter (for oil mists less than 125 mg/m3). Where organic vapours are a potential hazard during metalworking operations, a combination particulate and organic vapour filter may be necessary. The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Eye/face protection

Chemical splash goggles.

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 suitable gloves.
Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

Breakthrough time:

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

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

Product name Hysol 39 CBF	Product code 468154-DE02	Page: 7/23
Version 11	Date of issue 19 October 2022	Format United Kingdom (UK)
Date of previous issue 10 March 2022.		Language ENGLISH
		(United Kingdom)

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

may commonly be used. Therefore, appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes must be determined and rigorously followed.

Glove Thickness:

For general applications, we recommend gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential.

Skin and body

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.

Refer to standards:

- Respiratory protection: EN 529
- Gloves: EN 420, EN 374
- Eye protection: EN 166
- Filtering half-mask: EN 149
- Filtering half-mask with valve: EN 405
- Half-mask: EN 140 plus filter
- Full-face mask: EN 136 plus filter
- Particulate filters: EN 143
- Gas/combined filters: EN 14387

Environmental exposure controls

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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Amber.
Odour	Mild
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	9.1 [Conc. (% w/w): 6%]
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	>100°C (>212°F)
Flash point	Closed cup: >100°C (>212°F) [Estimated. Water content interferes with flash point determination.]
Evaporation rate	Not available.

Product name Hysol 39 CBF	Product code 468154-DE02	Page: 8/23
Version 11 Date of issue 19 October 2022	Format United Kingdom (UK)	Language ENGLISH
Date of previous issue 10 March 2022.	(United Kingdom)	

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Flammability (solid, gas) Not available.
Lower and upper explosion limit Not available.
Vapour pressure Not available.

Ingredient name	Vapour Pressure at 20°C		Vapour pressure at 50°C			
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	<0.08	<0.011	ASTM D 5191			
Water	23.8	3.2				
2-phenoxyethanol	0.01	0.0013	EU A.4	0.14	0.019	EU A.4
Benzotriazole	0.04	0.0053				
2-aminoethanol	0.4	0.053				

Relative vapour density Not available.
Relative density Not available.
Density <1000 kg/m³ (<1 g/cm³) at 20°C
Solubility(ies)

Media	Result
Water	Emulsifies in water.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
2'-(methylimino)diethanol	280	536	DIN 51794
2-phenoxyethanol	500	932	
Benzotriazole	210	410	
2-aminoethanol	410	770	

Decomposition temperature Not available.
Viscosity Kinematic: 56 mm²/s (56 cSt) at 40°C
Explosive properties Not available.
Oxidising properties Not available.

Particle characteristics

Median particle size Not applicable.

9.2 Other information

No additional information.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

- 10.1 Reactivity** No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.
- 10.2 Chemical stability** The product is stable.
- 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- 10.4 Conditions to avoid** High temperatures
- 10.5 Incompatible materials** Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.
Slightly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: acids.
- 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Product name Hysol 39 CBF	Product code 468154-DE02	Page: 9/23
Version 11	Date of issue 19 October 2022	Format United Kingdom (UK)
Date of previous issue 10 March 2022.		Language ENGLISH
		(United Kingdom)

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hysol 39 CBF	5060.5	77672.4	N/A	514.5	N/A
2-Phenoxyethanol	1394	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Amine carbamate	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Benzotriazole	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(ethylenedioxy)dimethanol	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2-aminoethanol	500	1100	N/A	11	N/A
3-Iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate	500	N/A	N/A	3	N/A

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

Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** May give off gas, vapour or dust that is very irritating or corrosive to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
- Ingestion** Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.
- Skin contact** Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
- Eye contact** Causes serious eye damage.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Inhalation** No specific data.
- Ingestion** Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains
- Skin contact** Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
dryness
cracking
blistering may occur
- Eye contact** Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness

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

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

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.
- Developmental effects** No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

Remarks - Endocrine disrupting properties for human health Summary/ Conclusion (All ingredients) Not available.

11.2.2 Other information

Not available.

Product name Hysol 39 CBF	Product code 468154-DE02	Page: 10/23
Version 11	Date of issue 19 October 2022	Format United Kingdom (UK)
		Language ENGLISH
Date of previous issue 10 March 2022.		(United Kingdom)

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Environmental hazards Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Expected to be biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

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

Mobility Liquid. Emulsifies in water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties Not available.

Remarks - Endocrine disrupting properties for environment Summary/ Conclusion (All ingredients) Not available.

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

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Methods of disposal

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 The spent diluted fluid comprises a relatively stable emulsion. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor or by other suitable waste treatment techniques (e.g. emulsion splitting, coagulation and filtration) approved by the local authority. Spent fluid should never be disposed of down the drain. The aqueous phase should not be discharged into sewage systems unless provided for by local regulations; the non-aqueous phase should be disposed of as undiluted fluid. Note that separated aqueous solutions or effluents may contain metal salts as well as traces of oil and must be checked for conformity in these respects against consents given by the authorities before disposal. Further treatment may be required.

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)
12 01 09*	machining emulsions and solutions free of halogens

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.

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

Product name Hysol 39 CBF	Product code 468154-DE02	Page: 11/23
Version 11	Date of issue 19 October 2022	Format United Kingdom (UK)
Date of previous issue 10 March 2022.		Language ENGLISH
		(United Kingdom)

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

References Commission 2014/955/EU
Directive 2008/98/EC

SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number or ID 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.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments Not available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles Not applicable.

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 active or exempted.

Australia inventory (AIC)

At least one component is not listed.

Canada inventory

At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.

China inventory (IECSC)

All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory (CSCL)

All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory (KECI)

All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

At least one component is not listed.

Product name Hysol 39 CBF	Product code 468154-DE02	Page: 12/23
Version 11	Date of issue 19 October 2022	Format United Kingdom (UK) (United Kingdom)
Date of previous issue 10 March 2022.		Language ENGLISH

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI) Not determined.

Ozone depleting substances (1005/2009/EU)
Not listed.

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

Persistent Organic Pollutants
Not listed.

EU - Water framework directive - Priority substances
None of the components are listed.

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

15.2 Chemical safety assessment A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for one or more of the substances within this mixture. A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out for the mixture itself.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

- ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway
- ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
- CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]
- CSA = Chemical Safety Assessment
- CSR = Chemical Safety Report
- DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
- DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
- EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ES = Exposure Scenario
- EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
- EWC = European Waste Catalogue
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL = 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
- REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006]
- RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- RRN = REACH Registration Number
- SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature
- SVHC = Substances of Very High Concern
- STOT-RE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
- STOT-SE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
- TWA = Time weighted average
- UN = United Nations
- UVCB = Complex hydrocarbon substance
- VOC = Volatile Organic Compound
- vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
- Varies = may contain one or more of the following 64741-88-4 / RRN 01-2119488706-23, 64741-89-5 / RRN 01-2119487067-30, 64741-95-3 / RRN 01-2119487081-40, 64741-96-4 / RRN 01-2119483621-38, 64742-01-4 / RRN 01-2119488707-21, 64742-44-5 / RRN 01-2119985177-24, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5 / RRN 01-2119467170-45, 64742-53-6 / RRN 01-2119480375-34, 64742-54-7 / RRN 01-2119484627-25, 64742-55-8 / RRN 01-2119487077-29, 64742-56-9 / RRN 01-2119480132-48, 64742-57-0 / RRN

Product name Hysol 39 CBF	Product code 468154-DE02	Page: 13/23
Version 11	Date of issue 19 October 2022	Format United Kingdom (UK)
Date of previous issue 10 March 2022.		Language ENGLISH
		(United Kingdom)

SECTION 16: Other information

01-2119489287-22, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7 / RRN 01-2119480472-38, 64742-63-8, 64742-65-0 / RRN 01-2119471299-27, 64742-70-7 / RRN 01-2119487080-42, 72623-85-9 / RRN 01-2119555262-43, 72623-86-0 / RRN 01-2119474878-16, 72623-87-1 / RRN 01-2119474889-13

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classification	Justification
Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

Full text of abbreviated H statements

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H230	May react explosively even in the absence of air.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360Fd	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH019	May form explosive peroxides.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]

Acute Tox. 3	ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 3
Acute Tox. 4	ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
Carc. 1B	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
Chem. Unst. Gas A	CHEMICALLY UNSTABLE GASES - Category A
Eye Dam. 1	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
Flam. Gas 1A	FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1A
Flam. Liq. 1	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 1
Flam. Liq. 2	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
Met. Corr. 1	CORROSIVE TO METALS - Category 1
Muta. 1B	GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B
Muta. 2	GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2
Press. Gas (Comp.)	GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
Repr. 1B	REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1B
Skin Corr. 1B	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B
Skin Irrit. 2	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
STOT RE 1	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 1
STOT RE 2	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2
STOT SE 3	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - Category 3

Product name Hysol 39 CBF	Product code 468154-DE02	Page: 14/23
Version 11	Date of issue 19 October 2022	Format United Kingdom (UK) (United Kingdom)
Date of previous issue 10 March 2022.		Language ENGLISH

SECTION 16: Other information

History

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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.

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Product name Hysol 39 CBF

Product code 468154-DE02

Page: 15/23

Version 11 **Date of issue** 19 October 2022

Format United Kingdom (UK)

Language ENGLISH

Date of previous issue 10 March 2022.

(United Kingdom)

Annex to the extended Safety Data Sheet (eSDS)

Industrial

Identification of the substance or mixture

Product definition	Mixture
Code	468154-DE02
Product name	Hysol 39 CBF

Section 1: Title

Short title of the exposure scenario	Handling and dilution of metal working fluid concentrates - Industrial
List of use descriptors	Identified use name: Handling and dilution of metal working fluid concentrates-Industrial Process Category: PROC01, PROC02, PROC08b, PROC05 Sector of end use: SU03 Subsequent service life relevant for that use: No. Environmental Release Category: ERC02 Specific Environmental Release Category: ATIEL-ATC SPERC 2.Ei.v1

Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario	Handling and dilution of metal working fluid concentrates. Includes associated product storage, material transfers, sampling and maintenance activities.
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Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures

Section 2.1 Control of worker exposure

Product characteristics:

Physical state:	Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa
Concentration of substance in product:	Covers use of substance/product up to 100 % (unless stated differently)
Frequency and duration of use:	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours
Other conditions affecting workers exposure:	Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented

Contributing scenarios: Operational conditions and risk management measures

General measures applicable to all activities:
Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN 374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent/minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product also via contamination on hands.

Filling of equipment from drums or containers:
Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours per day.

Process sampling:
Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours per day.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance:
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours per day. Retain drain-downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.

Storage:
Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2: Control of environmental exposure

Amounts used:	3.02E+02 Tonnes/year
EU tonnage of risk determining substance per year:	3.02E+02 Tonnes/year
Frequency and duration of use:	
Emission days	300
Environment factors not influenced by risk management:	
Local freshwater dilution factor	10
Local marine water dilution factor	100
Other conditions affecting environmental exposure:	Water-based (oil in water emulsion) or straight oil (contains no water) process
Release fraction to air (after typical onsite RMMs)	5.00E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (after typical onsite RMMs)	0
Release fraction to wastewater from process (after typical onsite RMMs and before sewage treatment plan)	No data available
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release:	Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.
Technical on-site conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil:	Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. User sites are assumed to be provided with oil/water separators and waste water to be discharged via a sewage treatment plant
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site:	Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sewage sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.
Conditions and measures related to sewage treatment plant:	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via on-site sewage treatment	No data available
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow rate (m³/d)	2.00E+3
Maximum allowable site tonnage (M_{Safe}) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal as product:	No data available
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal:	External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste:	External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

Section 3: Exposure estimation and reference to its source

Exposure estimation and reference to its source - Environment

Exposure assessment (environment): Used ECETOC TRA model (May 2010 release).

Exposure estimation and reference to its source - Workers

Exposure assessment (human): The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

Section 4: Guidance to check compliance with the exposure scenario

Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SPERC factsheet. If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a site-specific chemical safety assessment is required. For further information see www.ATIEL.org/REACH_GES

Health

Where other risk management measures/operational conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

Annex to the extended Safety Data Sheet (eSDS)

Industrial

Identification of the substance or mixture

Product definition	Mixture
Code	468154-DE02
Product name	Hysol 39 CBF

Section 1: Title

Short title of the exposure scenario	Use of lubricants in high energy open processes - Industrial
List of use descriptors	<p>Identified use name: Use of lubricants in high energy open processes-Industrial</p> <p>Process Category: PROC01, PROC02, PROC08b, PROC17</p> <p>Sector of end use: SU03</p> <p>Subsequent service life relevant for that use: No.</p> <p>Environmental Release Category: ERC04</p> <p>Specific Environmental Release Category: ATIEL-ATC SPERC 4.Fi.v1</p>

Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario	Covers use of lubricants in high energy open processes, e.g. In high speed machinery such as metal rolling/forming or metal working fluids for machining and grinding. Includes associated product storage, material transfers, sampling and maintenance activities.
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Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures

Section 2.1 Control of worker exposure

Product characteristics:

Physical state: Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa

Concentration of substance in product: Covers use of substance/product up to 100 % (unless stated differently)

Frequency and duration of use: Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours

Other conditions affecting workers exposure: Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented

Contributing scenarios: Operational conditions and risk management measures

General measures applicable to all activities:

Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN 374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent/minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product also via contamination on hands.

Filling of equipment from drums or containers:
No specific measures identified.

Metal machining operations:
Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.

Operation and lubrication of high energy open equipment:
Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour).

Automated metal rolling/forming Use in contained systems Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature):
No other specific measures identified.

Semi-automated metal rolling/forming Open systems Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature):
Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance:
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Retain drain-downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage:

Hysol 39 CBF

Use of lubricants in high energy open processes - Industrial

Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2: Control of environmental exposure

Amounts used:

EU tonnage of risk determining substance per year: 2.05E+02 Tonnes/year

Frequency and duration of use:

Emission days 300

Environment factors not influenced by risk management:

Local freshwater dilution factor 10

Local marine water dilution factor 100

Other conditions affecting environmental exposure: Water-based (oil in water emulsion) or straight oil (contains no water) process

Release fraction to air (after typical onsite RMMs) 5.00E-05

Release fraction to soil from process (after typical onsite RMMs) 0

Release fraction to wastewater from process (after typical onsite RMMs and before sewage treatment plan) Not available.

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.

Technical on-site conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil: Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.

User sites are assumed to be provided with oil/water separators and waste water to be discharged via a sewage treatment plant

Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site: Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.

Sewage sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow rate (m³/d) 2.00E+3

Maximum allowable site tonnage (M_{safe}) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal as product: Not available.

Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal: External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste: External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

Section 3: Exposure estimation and reference to its source

Exposure estimation and reference to its source - Environment

Exposure assessment (environment): Used ECETOC TRA model (May 2010 release).

Exposure estimation and reference to its source - Workers

Exposure assessment (human): The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

Section 4: Guidance to check compliance with the exposure scenario

Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SPERC factsheet. If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a site-specific chemical safety assessment is required. For further information see www.ATIEL.org/REACH_GES

Where other risk management measures/operational conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

Annex to the extended Safety Data Sheet (eSDS)

Professional

Identification of the substance or mixture

Product definition	Mixture
Code	468154-DE02
Product name	Hysol 39 CBF

Section 1: Title

Short title of the exposure scenario	Use of lubricants in high energy open processes - Professional
List of use descriptors	Identified use name: Use of lubricants in high energy open processes-Professional Process Category: PROC01, PROC02, PROC08a, PROC17 Sector of end use: SU22 Subsequent service life relevant for that use: No. Environmental Release Category: ERC08a Specific Environmental Release Category: ATIEL-ATC SpERC 8.7c.v1

Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario	Covers use of lubricants in high energy open processes, e.g. In high speed machinery such as metal rolling/forming or metal working fluids for machining and grinding. Includes associated product storage, material transfers, sampling and maintenance activities.
---	--

Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures

Section 2.1 Control of worker exposure

Product characteristics:

Physical state: Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa

Concentration of substance in product: Covers use of substance/product up to 100 % (unless stated differently)

Frequency and duration of use: Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours

Other conditions affecting workers exposure: Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented

Contributing scenarios: Operational conditions and risk management measures

General measures applicable to all activities:

Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN 374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent/minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product also via contamination on hands.

Filling of equipment from drums or containers:

Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour per day.

Metal machining operations:

Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur.

Operation and lubrication of high energy open equipment:

Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours per day. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with type A filter or better. Wear chemical-resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance:

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours per day. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with type A filter or better. Retain drain-downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.

Storage:

Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2: Control of environmental exposure

Amounts used:

EU tonnage of risk determining substance per year: 2.05E+02 Tonnes/year

Frequency and duration of use:

Emission days 365

Environment factors not influenced by risk management:

Local freshwater dilution factor 10

Local marine water dilution factor 100

Other conditions affecting environmental exposure:

Negligible wastewater emissions as process operates without water contact.

Release fraction to air (after typical onsite RMMs) 5.00E-05

Release fraction to soil from process (after typical onsite RMMs) 1E-03

Release fraction to wastewater from process (after typical onsite RMMs and before sewage treatment plan) Not available.

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release:

Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.

Technical on-site conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil:

Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.

Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site:

Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sewage sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow rate (m³/d) 2.00E+3

Maximum allowable site tonnage (M_{Safe}) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal as product: Not available.

Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal:

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste:

External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

Section 3: Exposure estimation and reference to its source

Exposure estimation and reference to its source - Environment

Exposure assessment (environment): Used ECETOC TRA model (May 2010 release).

Exposure estimation and reference to its source - Workers

Exposure assessment (human): The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

Section 4: Guidance to check compliance with the exposure scenario

Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SPERC factsheet. If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a site-specific chemical safety assessment is required. For further information see www.ATIEL.org/REACH_GES

Health

Where other risk management measures/operational conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.