

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier	Castrol Brake Fluid DOT 4
Product code	466630-TH06
SDS no.	466630
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
Use of the substance/ mixture	Brake fluids. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
Manufacturer	BP - Castrol (Thailand) Limited Samut Sakon Industrial Estate, 39/77-78 Moo 2 Rama II Road, Bangkachao Amphur Muang, Samut Sakorn 74000 Tel. +66 34 419666, Fax. +66 34 419666
Supplier	BP - Castrol (Thailand) Limited 3 Rajanakarn Building, 23rd Floor South Sathon Road Yannawa, Sathon Bangkok 10120 Tel. +66 02 6843555, Fax. +66 02 684 3646
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	Carechem: 001800 1 2066 6751 (tollfree, access from Thailand only)

Section 2. Hazards identification

GHS Classification REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms



Signal word	Warning
Hazard statements	H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Precautionary statements	
General	P102 - Keep out of reach of children. P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Prevention	P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.
Response	P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
Storage	P405 - Store locked up.
Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture Mixture
polyethylene glycol Proprietary performance additives.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
tris[2-[2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethyl] orthoborate	≥25 - ≤50	30989-05-0
2-[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethanol	≥10 - ≤25	143-22-6
2,2'-oxybisethanol	≤10	111-46-6
Di-isopropanolamine	≤3	110-97-4

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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

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

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

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.
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. Get medical attention.
Skin contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention.
Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

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

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

Specific treatments	No specific treatment.
Notes to physician	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. 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.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Combustion products may include the following:
carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)
nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂ etc.)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

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

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	Contact emergency personnel. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling.
For emergency responders	Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

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

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. 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. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

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.

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

Not suitable Prolonged exposure to elevated temperature

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
None.	

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Appropriate engineering controls 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.

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Environmental exposure controls	airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits. 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. 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.
Eye protection	Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	
Hand protection	Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely. Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended: Butyl gloves. Neoprene gloves. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.
Skin protection	Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.
Respiratory protection	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Yellow.
Odour	Characteristic.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	7.5 to 9 [Conc. (% w/w): 100%]
Melting point/freezing point	<-70°C (<-94°F)
Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range	>260°C (>500°F)
Drop Point	Not available.
Flash point	Closed cup: >125°C (>257°F) [Pensky-Martens]
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability	Not applicable. Based on - Physical state
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Lower: 1.5%
Vapour pressure	<0.13 kPa (<1 mm Hg) [20°C (68°F)]
Relative vapour density	<0.01 kPa
Relative density	Not available.
Density	>1000 kg/m ³ (>1 g/cm ³) at 20°C
Solubility(ies)	:

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Media	Result
water	Miscible in water.

Miscible with water

Yes.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
ethanol, 2-methoxy-, manufacture of, by-products from	210	410	
2-[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethanol	202	395.6	DIN 51794
2,2'-oxybisethanol	229	444.2	DIN EN 14522-S
2-(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol	210	410	
2,2'-(ethylenedioxy)diethanol	347	656.6	

Decomposition temperature

Not available.

Viscosity

Kinematic: 16 mm²/s (16 cSt) at 20°C

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

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

Chemical stability

The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

Conditions to avoid

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

Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

Hazardous decomposition products

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	5555.61 mg/kg

Information on likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation, Eyes.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation

Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Skin contact

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

Ingestion

Diethylene glycol: Ingestion of diethylene 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).

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact

No specific data.

Inhalation

May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations
Ingestion	Adverse symptoms may include the following: reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations
<u>Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure</u>	
Eye contact	Potential risk of transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
Ingestion	Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.
<u>Potential chronic health effects</u>	
General	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (kidney)
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Developmental effects	Birth defects and decreased fetal weight have been observed in laboratory animals fed diethylene glycol in large amounts repeatedly during pregnancy.
Fertility effects	Suspected of damaging fertility.

Section 12. Ecological information

Environmental effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<u>Persistence and degradability</u>	Expected to be biodegradable.
<u>Bioaccumulative potential</u>	This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.
Mobility	Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.
Other adverse effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Other ecological information	Miscible in water.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
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Section 14. Transport information

	UN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-

Section 14. Transport information

Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

Special precautions for user Not available.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Regulation according to other foreign laws

Australia inventory (AIIIC)	All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory status	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.
REACH Status	For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.
Japan inventory (CSCL)	All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory (KECI)	At least one component is not listed.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	All components are listed or exempted.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	All components are active or exempted.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)	All components are listed or exempted.
Harmful Chemicals List	Listed
International regulations	
Montreal Protocol	Not listed.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Not listed.
Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)	Not listed.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision	17/11/2023.
Date of previous issue	27/10/2023.
Prepared by	Product Stewardship
Key to abbreviations	ACGIH = American Conference of Industrial Hygienists CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006] SDS = Safety Data Sheet STEL = Short term exposure limit TWA = Time weighted average UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. Varies = may

Section 16. Other information

contain one or more of the following 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 64742-01-4, 64742-44-5, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5, 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-57-0, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7, 64742-63-8, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1

Not available.

References

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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