

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

Product name	Castrol Radicool NF
UFI:	45M1-R0UV-5003-4QAX
Product code	467186-DE51
SDS #	467186
Product type	Liquid.

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

Use of the substance/ mixture	Coolant and antifreeze. 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 Sweden AB c/o WeWork Regeringsgatan 29 111 53 Stockholm Sweden +46 (0)770456711
E-mail address	MSDSadvice@bp.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	Carechem: +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (24/7)
Finland Poison Center	(09) 471 977 / (09) 4711

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

Product definition	Mixture
<u>Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]</u>	
Acute Tox. 4, H302	
Repr. 1B, H360FD	
STOT RE 2, H373	
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:	45M1-R0UV-5003-4QAX
Hazard pictograms	



Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H302 - Harmful if swallowed. H360FD - May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<u>Precautionary statements</u>	
General	P102 - Keep out of reach of children. P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Prevention	P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection. P260 - Do not breathe vapour. P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Response	P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. P301 + P312, P330 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
Storage	P405 - Store locked up.
Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Hazardous ingredients	Ethylene glycol Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate disodium tetraborate, anhydrous
Supplemental label elements	Not applicable.
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	Restricted to professional users.
Special packaging requirements	
Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings	Yes, applicable.
Tactile warning of danger	Yes, 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.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Product definition Mixture
Ethylene glycol Corrosion inhibitor.

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs	Type
Ethylene glycol	REACH #: 01-2119456816-28 EC: 203-473-3 CAS: 107-21-1 Index: 603-027-00-1	≥90	Acute Tox. 4, H302 STOT RE 2, H373 (kidneys) (oral)	ATE [Oral] = 500 mg/kg	[1] [2]
Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate	EC: 243-283-8 CAS: 19766-89-3	≤3	Repr. 1B, H360D	-	[1]
disodium sebacate	REACH #: 01-2120762063-61 EC: 241-300-3 CAS: 17265-14-4	≤3	Eye Irrit. 2, H319	-	[1]
disodium tetraborate, anhydrous	EC: 215-540-4 CAS: 1330-43-4 Index: 005-011-00-4	<1	Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Repr. 1B, H360FD	-	[1] [2]

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.

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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. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
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. Get medical attention immediately.
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 immediately. 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.
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.

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	Vapour inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapour pressure.
Ingestion	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).
Skin contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Eye contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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.

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.
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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 ₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide) metal oxide/oxides

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.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

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. Avoid breathing 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).

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.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. 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 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.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

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). 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.

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	Institute of Occupational Health, Ministry of Social Affairs (Finland). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 8/2018 TWA: 50 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 8/2018 STEL: 40 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 8/2018 STEL: 100 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 8/2018
disodium tetraborate, anhydrous	Institute of Occupational Health, Ministry of Social Affairs (Finland). [Borates] TWA: 0.5 mg/m³, (calculated as B) 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1998
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	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.

Biological exposure indices

Product/ingredient name	Exposure indices
No exposure indices known.	

Derived No Effect Level

Product/ingredient name	Type	Exposure		Value	Population	Effects
Ethylene glycol	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	-	35 mg/m³	Workers	Local
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	-	106 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	-	7 mg/m³	General population	Local
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	-	53 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic
Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	-	14 mg/m³	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	-	2 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	-	3.5 mg/m³	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	-	1 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Oral	-	1 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic

Predicted No Effect Concentration

Product/ingredient name	Compartment Detail	Value	Method Detail
Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate	Fresh water	0.36 mg/l	-
	Marine water	0.036 mg/l	-

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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

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.

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

- Physical state: Liquid.
- Colour: Blue. Green.
- Odour: Characteristic.
- Odour threshold: Not available.
- Melting point/freezing point: Not available.
- Initial boiling point and boiling range: >165°C (>329°F)
- Flammability: Not available.
- Lower and upper explosion limit: Lower: 3%
Upper: 15%
- Flash point: Open cup: >120°C (>248°F) [Cleveland]

Auto-ignition temperature	Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
	Ethylene glycol	398	748.4	

- Decomposition temperature: Not available.
- pH: 7.1 to 7.3 [Conc. (% w/w): 100%]
- Kinematic viscosity: Kinematic: 20 to 30 mm²/s (20 to 30 cSt) at 20°C

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Solubility

Media	Result
water	Soluble

Partition coefficient n-octanol/
water (log value)

Not applicable.

Vapour pressure

Ingredient name	Vapour Pressure at 20°C			Vapour pressure at 50°C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
Ethylene glycol	0.09	0.012				
Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate	<0.000000008	<0.0000000011		<0.000000008	<0.0000000011	

Density and/or Relative density

>1000 kg/m³ (>1 g/cm³) at 20°C

Relative vapour density

Not available.

Particle characteristics

Median particle size

Not applicable.

9.2 Other information

Evaporation rate

Not available.

Explosive properties

Not available.

Oxidising properties

Not available.

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

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

10.5 Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

10.6 Hazardous
decomposition products

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

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)
Castrol Radicool NF Ethylene glycol	524.2 500	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A

Information on likely
routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation, Eyes.

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation

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

Ingestion

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).

Skin contact

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Eye contact

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation

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

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information**Ingestion** No specific data.**Skin contact** No specific data.**Eye contact** No specific data.**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** May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. 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.**Developmental effects** May damage the unborn child. Birth defects and decreased fetal weight have been observed in laboratory animals fed ethylene glycol in large amounts repeatedly during pregnancy.**Fertility effects** May damage fertility.**11.2 Information on other hazards****11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties**

Not available.

Remarks - Endocrine disruptor - Health Not available.**11.2.2 Other information**

Not available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1 Toxicity****Environmental hazards** Not classified as dangerous**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

Expected to be biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

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

12.4 Mobility in soil**Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc})** Not available.**Mobility** Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.**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 disruptor - Environment** Not available.**Other ecological information** Miscible in water.**12.7 Other adverse effects** No known significant effects or critical hazards.**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations****13.1 Waste treatment methods****Product****Product name** Castrol Radicool NF**Product code** 467186-DE51**Page:** 9/13**Version** 6 **Date of issue** 8 September 2023**Format** Finland**Language** ENGLISH**Date of previous issue** 24 May 2023.**(Finland)**

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**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 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. 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
16 01 14*	antifreeze fluids containing hazardous 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**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.

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.

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.

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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

Ingredient name	Intrinsic property	Status	Reference number	Date of revision
disodium tetraborate, anhydrous	Toxic to reproduction	Recommended	ED/69/2013	7/1/2015

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**

Restricted to professional users.

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.

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)

All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)

All components are listed or exempted.

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

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SECTION 16: Other information

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 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
Acute Tox. 4, H302 Repr. 1B, H360FD STOT RE 2, H373	Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

Full text of abbreviated H statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H360D May damage the unborn child.
 H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
 H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]

Acute Tox. 4 ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4
 Eye Irrit. 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
 Repr. 1B REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1B
 STOT RE 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2

History

Date of issue/ Date of revision 08/09/2023.
 Date of previous issue 24/05/2023.
 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.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from BP Group.

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SECTION 16: Other information

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The BP Group shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken. You can contact the BP Group to ensure that this document is the most current available. Alteration of this document is strictly prohibited.