



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

### 1.1 Product identifier

<b>Product name</b>	<b>Techniclean AS 58</b>
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Hydrocarbons, C11-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics
<b>Product code</b>	457084-DE11
<b>SDS no.</b>	457084
<b>EC number</b>	918-167-1
<b>CAS number</b>	Not available.
<b>REACH Registration number</b>	01-2119472146-39
<b>Product type</b>	Liquid.

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

<b>Use of the substance/mixture</b>	Industrial cleaners. 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



<b>Supplier</b>	Castrol Hungaria Kft. 1095 Budapest Soroksári út 30-34/E Hungary
	Telephone: +36 1 799 0350 Fax: +36 1 799 0351
<b>E-mail address</b>	MSDSadvice@bp.com

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

<b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	Carechem: +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (24 hours) Toxic emergency centre: Tel: +36-80-201-199
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## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

<b>Product definition</b>	 VCB
<b>Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]</b>	
 Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413	
<b>Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC [DSD]</b>	
Xn; R65 R66 R53	

See Section 16 for the full text of the R phrases or H statements declared above.  
See sections 11 and 12 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms and environmental hazards.

### 2.2 Label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



#### Signal word


Danger

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**SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

<b>Hazard statements</b>	H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H413 - May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.
<b>Precautionary statements</b>	
<b>Prevention</b>	P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
<b>Response</b>	P301 + P310 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
<b>Storage</b>	P235 - Keep cool.
<b>Disposal</b>	P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Supplemental label elements</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
<b>Special packaging requirements</b>	
<b>Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Tactile warning of danger</b>	Not applicable.


**2.3 Other hazards**

<b>Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII</b>	No.
<b>Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII</b>	 Not available.
<b>Other hazards which do not result in classification</b>	Defatting to the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**


**Substance/mixture**  VCB  
Hydrocarbon solvent.

**Classification**

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	67/548/EEC	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Type
 Hydrocarbons, C11-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	REACH #: 01-2119472146-39	100	Xn; R65 R66 R53	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413	[*]

See Section 16 for the full text of the R-phrases declared above.

**Type**

-  Substance  
[A] Constituent  
[B] Impurity  
[C] Stabilising additive

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

**SECTION 4: First aid measures****4.1 Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye contact</b>	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention.
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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing. This is necessary to avoid the risk of sparks from static electricity that could ignite contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing is a fire hazard. Contaminated leather, particularly footwear, must be discarded. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Aspiration hazard Can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Protection of first-aiders</b>	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

<b>Notes to physician</b>	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias.
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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Use foam or all-purpose dry chemical to extinguish.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet.

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

<b>Hazards from the substance or mixture</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	Combustion products may include the following: carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

<b>Special precautions for fire-fighters</b>	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
<b>Special protective equipment for fire-fighters</b>	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. Fire-fighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection. Fire fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

<b>For non-emergency personnel</b>	Immediately contact emergency personnel. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Eliminate all ignition sources. 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. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 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 materials 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres.

#### 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

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

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

#### Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not swallow. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. 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. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame. - No smoking. Concentrations of mist, fumes and vapours in enclosed spaces may result in the formation of explosive atmospheres. Excessive splashing, agitation or heating must be avoided.

#### 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 30°C (41 to 86°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store locked up. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. 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.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 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

No exposure limit value known.

Whilst specific OELs for certain components may be shown in this section, other components may be present in any mist, vapour or dust produced. Therefore, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product as a whole and are provided for guidance only.

#### Recommended monitoring procedures

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

#### Derived No Effect Level

No DNELs/DMELs available.

#### Predicted No Effect Concentration

No PNECs available

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

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

#### Individual protection measures

##### Hygiene measures

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

##### Respiratory protection

Use with adequate ventilation.  
In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.  
Recommended: half-face mask - organic vapor filter (Type A).  
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

Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended: Nitrile gloves. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection****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.  
 Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil.  
 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.

**Environmental exposure controls**

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

**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties****9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties****Appearance**

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Colourless.
<b>Odour</b>	Solvent.
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not available.
<b>pH</b>	Not available.
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	Not available.
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	180 to 200°C (356 to 392°F)
<b>Pour point</b>	<-30 °C
<b>Flash point</b>	Closed cup: 59°C (138.2°F)
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not available.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Slightly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Lower: 0.6% Upper: 7%
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	<0.1 kPa (<0.75 mm Hg)
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	Not available.
<b>Density</b>	<1000 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (<1 g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) at 20°C
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	insoluble in water.
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	>200°C (>392°F)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	Kinematic: <7 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (<7 cSt) at 40°C Kinematic: 1.8 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (1.8 cSt) at 20°C
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not available.
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not available.

**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**

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Avoid excessive heat.

### 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 toxicological effects

#### Aspiration hazard

##### Conclusion/Summary

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Classification on basis substance is a hydrocarbon and has a kinematic viscosity of 20.5 mm<sup>2</sup>/s or less, measured at 40°C.

##### Information on the likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

#### Potential acute health effects

##### Inhalation

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

##### Ingestion

Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs. Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.

##### Skin contact

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

##### Eye contact

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

##### Inhalation

Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and blurred vision. Higher levels may cause unconsciousness. May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs.

##### Ingestion

Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

##### Skin contact

Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation  
dryness  
cracking

##### Eye contact

No specific data.

#### Delayed and immediate effects and also 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

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

##### 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.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

#### Environmental hazards

May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Expected to be biodegradable.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

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**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

<b>Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)</b>	Not available.
<b>Mobility</b>	Volatile. Liquid. insoluble in water.

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

<b>PBT</b>	No.
<b>vPvB</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not available.

**12.6 Other adverse effects** No known significant effects or critical hazards.**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations****13.1 Waste treatment methods****Product**

**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.

**Hazardous waste** Yes.

**European waste catalogue (EWC)**

Waste code	Waste designation
14 06 03*	other solvents and solvent mixtures

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 dangerous 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. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. 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.

**SECTION 14: Transport information**

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
<b>14.1 UN number</b>	UN3295	UN3295	UN3295	UN3295
<b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>	Hydrocarbons, liquids, n.o.s. (Hydrocarbons, C11-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics)	Hydrocarbons, liquids, n.o.s. (Hydrocarbons, C11-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrocarbons, liquids, n.o.s. (Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha / Alkanes, C9-12-iso (R65, R66, R53) (Hydrocarbons, C11-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics))	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrocarbons, liquids, n.o.s. (Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha / Alkanes, C9-12-iso (R65, R66, R53) (Hydrocarbons, C11-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics))
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3 	3 	3 	3 
<b>14.4 Packing group</b>	III	III	III	III
<b>14.5 Environmental hazards</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.

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**SECTION 14: Transport information**

<b>Additional information</b>	<b><u>Hazard identification number</u></b> 30  <b><u>Tunnel code</u></b> (D/E)	-	<b><u>Emergency schedules (EmS)</u></b> FE, S-D	-
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**14.6 Special precautions for user** Not available.

**ADR/RID Classification code:** F1

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information****15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)****Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation****Substances of very high concern**

None of the components are listed.

**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 listed or exempted.

**Australia inventory (AICS)**

All components are listed or exempted.

**Canada inventory**

All components are listed or exempted.

**China inventory (IECSC)**

All components are listed or exempted.

**Japan inventory (ENCS)**

All components are listed or exempted.

**Korea inventory (KECI)**

All components are listed or exempted.

**Philippines inventory (PICCS)**

All components are listed or exempted.

**15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment**

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

**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  
 DPD = Dangerous Preparations Directive [1999/45/EC]  
 DSD = Dangerous Substances Directive [67/548/EEC]  
 EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
 ES = Exposure Scenario  
 EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement  
 EWC = European Waste Catalogue  
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 IATA = International Air Transport Association  
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

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**SECTION 16: Other information**

	IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail RRN = REACH Registration Number SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature SVHC = Substances of Very High Concern STOT-RE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure STOT-SE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure TWA = Time weighted average UN = United Nations UVCB = Complex hydrocarbon substance VOC = Volatile Organic Compound vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
<b>Full text of abbreviated H statements</b>	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.
<b>Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]</b>	Aquatic Chronic 4, H413 AQUATIC TOXICITY (CHRONIC) - Category 4 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 Flam. Liq. 3, H226 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
<b>Full text of abbreviated R phrases</b>	R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. R53- May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
<b>Full text of classifications [DSD/DPD]</b>	Xn - Harmful
<b>History</b>	
<b>Date of issue/ Date of revision</b>	18/12/2012.
<b>Date of previous issue</b>	05/12/2012.
<b>Prepared by</b>	Product Stewardship

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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