

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830

SAFETY DATA SHEET



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

Product name				
	WTR-Core			
Product code	SMI2337-2			
SDS no.	SMI2337-2			
Product type	Paste			
1.2 Relevant identified uses	of the substance or mixture and uses advised against			
Use of the substance/ mixture	Analytical reagent that is mixed with activator to form a test kit. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our compar representative.			
1.3 Details of the supplier of	the safety data sheet			
Supplier	Castrol Marine, a trading name of BP Marine Limited Chertsey Road Sunbury-on-Thames Middlesex TW16 7BP United Kingdom			
E-mail address	MSDSadvice@bp.com			
1.4 Emergency telephone nu	Imber			
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	Carechem: +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (24/7)			
SECTION 2: Hazards	identification			
2.1 Classification of the subs	stance or mixture			
Product definition	Mixture			
	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]			
Not classified.				
Ingredients of unknown toxicity	Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute oral toxicity: 1% Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity: 1% Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 1%			
Ingredients of unknown ecotoxicity	Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 1%			
See sections 11 and 12 for me	ore detailed information on health effects and symptoms and environmental hazards.			
2.2 Label elements				
Signal word	No signal word.			
Hazard statements	No known significant effects or critical hazards.			
Precautionary statements				
Prevention	Not applicable.			
Response	Not applicable.			
Storage	Not applicable.			
Disposal	Not applicable.			
Supplemental label	Not applicable.			

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	Not applicable.
Special packaging requireme	<u>nts</u>
Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings	Not applicable.
Tactile warning of danger	Not applicable.
2.3 Other hazards	
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII.
Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII	This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	This product is a solid like paste containing dispersed calcium hydride. The calcium hydride is encapsulated and unable to react. Calcium hydride reacts strongly exothermically with water to form calcium hydroxide and hydrogen gas. Under these circumstances the reaction mixture is likely to be strongly irritant to the skin, eyes and mucous membranes and may cause chemical burns if not removed immediately. Defatting to the skin.
SECTION 3: Composi	tion/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Product definition

Mixture

Highly refined base oil (IP 346 DMSO extract < 3%). Calcium hydride

This product does not contain any hazardous ingredients at or above regulated thresholds.

SECTION 4: First aid	1 measures			
4.1 Description of first aid m	easures			
Eye contact	-	mmediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at le y from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Ch t medical attention.		
Skin contact	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 breuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.			
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to	o fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms occ	cur.	
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attent symptoms occur.			ical attention if
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be ta	aken involving any personal risk or without suitabl	e training.	
4.2 Most important symptom	າs and effects, both acເ	ute and delayed		
See Section 11 for more de	tailed information on hea	alth effects and symptoms.		
Potential acute health effect	<u>ts</u>			
Inhalation	Vapour inhalation un pressure.	nder ambient conditions is not normally a problem	ı due to low	vapour
Ingestion	No known significar	nt effects or critical hazards.		
Skin contact	Defatting to the skin	n. May cause skin dryness and irritation.		
Eye contact	No known significar	nt effects or critical hazards.		
Delayed and immediate effect	<u>cts as well as chronic e</u>	effects from short and long-term exposure		
Inhalation	Overexposure to the respiratory tract.	inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may ca	ause irritatio	n of the
Ingestion	Ingestion of large qua	antities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.		
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeate	rolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.		
Eye contact	Potential risk of trans	ient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact	occurs.	
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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures				
5.1 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. Do not use water or foam.			
5.2 Special hazards arising from	m 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.			
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.			
Additional information	Will react with water or steam to produce heat and toxic fumes.			

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. 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 o	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. 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
6.4 Reference to other	See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
sections	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.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe har	ndling			
Protective measures	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.			
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.			
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store and use only in equipment/ containers designed for use with this product. Do not store in unlabelled containers.			
Not suitable	Prolonged exposure to elevated temperature			
7.3 Specific end use(s)				
Recommendations	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.

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	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.
Eye/face protection	Safety glasses with side shields.
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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 t best chemically resistant gloves will break down after repeated chemical exposures).				
	Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account a full assessment of the working conditions.				
	Recommended: Nitrile gloves. Breakthrough time:				
	Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditio and represent how long a glove can be expected to provide effective permeation resistance. 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 tim may commonly be used. Therefore, appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes mus be determined and rigorously followed.				
	Glove Thickness:				
	For general applications, we recommend gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35				
	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 base 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 require for specific tasks. For example:				
	 Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manua dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection an 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 we 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 thi 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 regu 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.				

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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

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Paste
Colour	Off-white.
Odour	Characteristic. [Slight]
Odour threshold	Not available.
рН	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point	Not available.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available.
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Density	870 kg/m³ (0.87 g/cm³) at 15°C
Solubility(ies)	insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	>1
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Explosive properties	Will react with water or steam to produce heat and toxic fumes.
Oxidising properties	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 Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). 10.5 Incompatible materials Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials and moisture.

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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.6 Hazardous
decomposition productsUnder normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be
produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicologica	al effects		
Acute toxicity estimates			
Not available.			
Information on 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	No known significant effects or critical hazards.		
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 physic	ical, chemical and toxicological characteristics		
Inhalation	May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs.		
Ingestion	No specific data.		
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking		
Eye contact	No specific data.		
Delayed and immediate effects	s 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 effect	<u>s</u>		
General	No known significant effects or critical hazards.		
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.		
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.		
Developmental effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.		
Fertility effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.		

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Not classified as dangerous

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Partially biodegradable.

Environmental hazards

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 Other adverse effects

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

Other ecological information On exposure to air, calcium dihydride can give rise to products hazardous in water, having a strongly alkaline reaction. The resultant pH change may be harmful to aquatic and soil organisms. However the quantities of solution contained in the Marine Test Kits are small and not thought to present an environmental hazard in use.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods	13.1	Waste	treatment	methods
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Product

Methods of disposal

Hazardous waste

Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations. Yes.

European waste catalogue (EWC)

Waste code Waste designation				
16 05 06*	laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals			
However, deviation from the intended use and/or the presence of any potential contaminants may require an alternative w 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. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.			
Other information	At sea, used or unwanted product should be stored for eventual discharge into port approved waste oil disposal facilities.			
References	Commission 2014/955/EU Directive 2008/98/EC			

SECTION 14: Transport information

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

14.6 Special precautions for Not av

Not available.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code Not available.

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

•	•				
15.1 Safety, health and enviror	nmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture				
EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/	<u>'2006 (REACH)</u>				
Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation					
Annex XIV					
None of the components are listed.					
Substances of very high concern					
None of the components ar	e listed.				
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 (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.				
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)	All components are listed or exempted.				
Ozone depleting substances	<u>s (1005/2009/EU)</u>				
Not listed.					
Prior Informed Consent (PIC) (649/2012/EU)					
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.					

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15.2 Chemical safety	A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for one or more of the substances within
assessment	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 concer Inland Waterway ADR = The European Agreement of Road ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service CLP = Classification, Labelling and CSA = Chemical Safety Assessmer CSR = Chemical Safety Assessmer CSR = Chemical Safety Report DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level EINECS = European Inventory of E ES = Exposure Scenario EUH statement = CLP-specific Haz EWC = European Waste Catalogue GHS = Globally Harmonized Syster IATA = International Air Transport A IBC = Internediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dang LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/M MARPOL = International Conventio	Packaging R Packaging R nt vel xisting Comn ard statemen of Classific Association gerous Goods water partition n for the Prev	e International Carriag Regulation [Regulation mercial chemical Subs nt cation and Labelling o ds on coefficient evention of Pollution F	ge of Dange n (EC) No. 1 stances f Chemicals	rous Goods by 272/2008]
		n for the Prev Marpol" = ma Co-operatio	evention of Pollution F arine pollution)	rom Ships, 7	1973 as
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SECTION 16: Other information

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]

Classifi	ication	Justification
Not classified.		
Full text of abbreviated H statements	Not applicable.	
Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]	Not applicable.	
<u>History</u>		
Date of issue/ Date of revision	26/06/2020.	
Date of previous issue	14/06/2018.	
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.

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.

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

Product name	
000	WTR-Activator
SDS no.	SMI2338-2
Product type	Liquid.
1.2 Relevant identified uses	of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Use of the substance/ mixture	Analytical reagent that is mixed with activator to form a test kit. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
1.3 Details of the supplier of	the safety data sheet
Supplier	Castrol Marine, a trading name of BP Marine Limited Chertsey Road Sunbury-on-Thames Middlesex TW16 7BP United Kingdom
E-mail address	MSDSadvice@bp.com
1.4 Emergency telephone nu EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	umber Carechem: +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (24/7)
SECTION 2: Hazards	identification
2.1 Classification of the subs	stance or mixture
Product definition	Mixture
	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	
See Section 16 for the full tex	t of the H statements declared above.
See sections 11 and 12 for m	ore detailed information on health effects and symptoms and environmental hazards.
See sections 11 and 12 for m 2.2 Label elements	ore detailed information on nealth effects and symptoms and environmental nazards.
2.2 Label elements	lore detailed information on nealth effects and symptoms and environmental hazards.
2.2 Label elements Hazard pictograms	
2.2 Label elements Hazard pictograms Signal word	Danger
2.2 Label elements Hazard pictograms Signal word Hazard statements	Danger
2.2 Label elements Hazard pictograms Signal word Hazard statements <u>Precautionary statements</u>	Danger H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
2.2 Label elements Hazard pictograms Signal word Hazard statements <u>Precautionary statements</u> Prevention	Danger H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Not applicable. P301 + P310 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do
2.2 Label elements Hazard pictograms Signal word Hazard statements <u>Precautionary statements</u> Prevention Response	Danger H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Not applicable. P301 + P310 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
2.2 Label elements Hazard pictograms Signal word Hazard statements Precautionary statements Prevention Response Storage	Danger H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Not applicable. P301 + P310 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. P405 - Store locked up. P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and

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

1.1 Product identifier

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances,	Not applicable.			
mixtures and articles				
Special packaging requireme				
Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings	Not applicable.			
Tactile warning of danger	Not applicable.			
2.3 Other hazards				
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII.			
Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII	This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.			
Other hazards which do not result in classification	Defatting to the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.			
SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients				

3.2 Mixtures **Product definition** Mixture Hydrocarbon solvent Identifiers **Product/ingredient** % **Regulation (EC) No.** Type 1272/2008 [CLP] name Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated 64742-48-9 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 [1] ≥90 EUH066 heavy See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

Type

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

[3] Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII

[4] Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII

[5] Substance of equivalent concern

[6] Additional disclosure due to company policy

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid me	easures
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.
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 if irritation develops.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Ingestion	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. Can enter lungs and cause damage. 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

	11 for more deta te health effects	iled information on health	n effects and symptoms.				
Inhalation		Vapour inhalation ur pressure.	Vapour inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapour pressure.				
Ingestion		Aspiration hazard if	swallowed harmful or t	fatal if liquid is a	aspirated	into lungs.	
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SECTION 4: First Skin contact	Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
Eye contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Delayed and immediate e	effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure
Inhalation	May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.
Ingestion	If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
Eye contact	Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.
4.3 Indication of any imm	ediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician	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.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Г

5.1 Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet. The use of a water jet may cause the fire to spread by splashing the burning product.
5.2 Special hazards arising fro	om 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	None expected.
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.
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.
Additional information	Toxic fumes may be evolved on burning or exposure to heat.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	Immediately 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

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

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Large spill	Eliminate all ignition sources. 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. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system and surface or ground water. 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 handlin	g
Protective measures	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Do not reuse container. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). 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

No exposure limit value known.

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

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Appropriate engineering controls Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant aintome controls. All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure the inter other trans to control massures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated after other trans of control massures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated there is a new of control massures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated appropriate standards. For turking manifand. Your supplier of personal protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all lens of personal protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all lens of personal protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all lens of personal protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all lens on a subject of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all lens on a subject of protective equipment inclusion. Respiratory protection If local enhants ventilation or other methods of ventilation are not persible or are insufficient, impact and the proposed limb bise integration device methods of subjective atmosphere (EX Labe). Respiratory device will be contical as a line indinee devices attractive equipment (EX Labe). Respiratory protective devices must be certifica as a line indinee devices. When ther experience is a risk of folde apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) must be worn if any of the following stualions apply. . When there is a risk of protective devices attractive devices. . When there is a risk of device atmosphere belog ox		
Second	controls	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.
Second	Hygiene measures	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating
 wear suitable respiratory protective devices. Wear suitable respiratory protective devices if there is a risk of exposure limits being exceeded. The choice of suitable respiratory device will be certified as safe in defined explosive atmospheres (EX Label). Respiratory protective devices must be checked to ensure they fit correctly each time they are worn. Please consult European standard EN ES2 for further guidance on the selection, use, care and maintenance of respiratory protective devices. Suitable breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) must be worn if any of the following situations apply. When the workplace atmosphere is considered to be immediately dangerous to life and health. When the workplace atmosphere is uncontrolled. When the concentration of contaminants in the atmosphere exceeds the level of protection (maximum allowed concentration) given by a filtering device. When there is a risk of througen subplike exposure limits being exceeded. If there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device, but the use of breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required. When there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device. But the use of breathing apparatic (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required. When there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device. But the use of breathing apparatus to evolve and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. The correct choice of protective gloves apport device must be evolved. If there is a requirement for the use of there they must be discarde and replaced (event the best chemical plass goggles.		smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Ensure that eyewash
 When the workplace atmosphere is considered to be immediately dangerous to life and health. When there is a risk of the workplace atmosphere being oxygen deficient. When the workplace atmosphere is unknown. When there is a risk of loss of consciousness or asphysiation When there is a risk of loss of consciousness or asphysiation When there is a risk of loss of consciousness or asphysiation When there is a risk of gases being released that could be a fire or explosion hazard. When there is a risk of pases being released that could be a fire or explosion hazard. When there is a risk of hydrogen subplicit exposure limits being exceeded. When there is a risk of hydrogen subplicit exposure limits being exceeded. If there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device, but the use of breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required, then a suitable filtering device must be worn. The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/ aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. Eyerface protection Skin 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). Chorical splash gogles. Were chemical resistant gloves will be working conditions. Were chemical resistant gloves will be working conditions. Were chemical resistant gloves will break down after repeated chemical damage. Inspect and repla	Respiratory protection	wear suitable respiratory protective devices. Wear suitable respiratory protective devices if there is a risk of exposure limits being exceeded. The choice of suitable respiratory device will depend upon a risk assessment of the workplace environment and the task being carried out. If required, the respiratory device must be certified as safe in defined explosive atmospheres (EX Label). Respiratory protective devices must be checked to ensure they fit correctly each time they are worn. Please consult European standard EN 529 for further guidance on the selection, use, care and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.
 When entry into a confined space is required. When there is a risk of gases being released that could be a fire or explosion hazard. When the concentration of contaminants in the atmosphere exceeds the level of protection (maximum allowed concentration) given by a filtering device When the concentration of up on by a filtering device When the concentration of up on by a filtering device When the concentration of up on by a filtering device When the concentration of up on by a filtering device When the concentration of up on the use of a respiratory protective device, but the use of breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required, then a suitable filtering device must be worn. The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/ aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. Chemical splash goggles. Skin protection 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.) Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account of a full assessment of the working conditions. Wear chemical resistant gloves. Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. Protective gloves will give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture). The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of us		 following situations apply. When the workplace atmosphere is considered to be immediately dangerous to life and health. When there is a risk of the workplace atmosphere being oxygen deficient. When the workplace atmosphere is uncontrolled. When the workplace atmosphere is unknown.
 When there is a risk of gases being released that could be a fire or explosion hazard. When the concentration of contaminants in the atmosphere exceeds the level of protection (maximum allowed concentration) given by a filtering device When the contaminants have a low odour that would not be tasted or smelt by the wearer of a filtering device if the filter beame exhausted or saturated. When there is a risk of hydrogen sulphide exposure limits being exceeded. If there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device, but the use of breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required, then a suitable filtering device must be worn. The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. Eyelface protection Exertain protection 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 protective gloves will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account of a full assessment of the working conditions. Wear chemical resistant gloves. Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture). The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use. Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditions		
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Eye/face protection aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. Skin protection Chemical splash goggles. Hand protection General Information: Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. Most gloves provide protection for only a limited time before they must be discarded and replaced (even the best chemically resistant gloves will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account of a full assessment of the working conditions. Wear chemical resistant gloves. Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture). The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use. Breakthrough time		If there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device, but the use of breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required, then a suitable filtering device must be worn.
Skin protection General Information: Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. Most gloves provide protection for only a limited time before they must be discarded and replaced (even the best chemically resistant gloves will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account of a full assessment of the working conditions. Wear chemical resistant gloves. Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture). The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use. Breakthrough time Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditions		
Hand protection General Information: Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. Most gloves provide protection for only a limited time before they must be discarded and replaced (even the best chemically resistant gloves will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account of a full assessment of the working conditions. Wear chemical resistant gloves. Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture). The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use. Breakthrough time: Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditions	Eye/face protection	Chemical splash goggles.
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Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture). The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use. Breakthrough time: Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditions		
Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditions		Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture).
		Breakthrough time:

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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:

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	 Wear suitable protective clothing. Footwear highly resistant to chemicals. When there is a risk of ignition wear inherently fire resistant protective clothes and gloves. Refer to standard: ISO 11612 When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For greatest effectiveness against static electricity, overalls, boots and gloves should all be anti-static. Refer to standard: EN 1149 Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination. When the risk of skin exposure is high (from experience this could apply to the following tasks: cleaning work, maintenance and service, filling and transfer, taking samples and cleaning up spillages) then a chemical protective suit and boots will be required. Work clothing / overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. Laundering of contaminated work clothing should only be done by professional cleaners who have been told about the hazards of the contamination. Always keep contaminated work clothing away from uncontaminated work clothing and uncontaminated personal clothes.
<u>Refer to standards:</u>	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

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Environmental exposure	
controls	

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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Hydrocarbon.
Odour threshold	Not available.
рН	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	<-18°C (<-0.4°F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	184 to 198°C (363.2 to 388.4°F)
Flash point	Closed cup: 64°C (147.2°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available.
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Density	777 kg/m³ (0.777 g/cm³) at 15°C
Solubility(ies)	insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	>3
Auto-ignition temperature	230°C (446°F)
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Kinematic: <7 mm²/s (<7 cSt) at 40°C Kinematic: 1.65 mm²/s (1.65 cSt) at 20°C
Explosive properties	Toxic fumes may be evolved on burning or exposure to heat.
Oxidising properties	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	Keep away from sources of ignition.
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.

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

	9
11.1 Information on toxicologic	al effects
Acute toxicity estimates	
Not available.	
Information on 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.
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 physic	ical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
Inhalation	No specific data.
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	as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure
Inhalation	May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.
Ingestion	If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
Eye contact	Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.
Potential chronic health effect	<u>s</u>
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 Not cl

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 (Koc)	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 Other adverse effects

Other ecological information Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

13.1 Waste treatment methous	
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	Within the present knowledge of the supplier, this product is not regarded as hazardous waste, as defined by EU Directive 2008/98/EC.
European waste catalogue (<u>EWC)</u>

Waste code	Waste designation
16 05 09	discarded chemicals other than those mentioned in 16 05 06, 16 05 07 or 16 05 08

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. Vapour 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. Empty packages may contain some remaining product. Hazard warning labels are a guide to the safe handling of empty packaging and should not be removed.
Other information	At sea, used or unwanted product should be stored for eventual discharge into port approved waste oil disposal facilities.
References	Commission 2014/955/EU Directive 2008/98/EC

SECTION 14: Transport information

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

14.6 Special precautions for Not available. **user**

14.7 Transport in bulkNot available.according to Annex II ofMarpol and the IBC Code

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.

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

Other regulations REACH Status

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 (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)	Not determined.
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	<u>s (1005/2009/EU)</u>
Not listed.	
Prior Informed Consent (PIC Not listed.	<u>;) (649/2012/EU)</u>
EU - Water framework direct	tive - Priority substances
None of the components are li	isted.

Seveso Directive

This product is not controlled under the Seveso Directive.

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbroviations and corcrums	ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Descenarios Coords by						
Abbreviations and acronyms	ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway						
	ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road						
	ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service						
	CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008] CSA = Chemical Safety Assessment CSR = Chemical Safety Report DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level						
	DNEL = Derived No Effect Level						
	EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ES = Exposure Scenario						
	EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement						
	EWC = European Waste Catalogue						
	GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals						
	IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods						
	LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient						
	MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)						
	OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development						
	PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration						
	REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation						
	[Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006]						
	RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail RRN = REACH Registration Number						
	SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature SVHC = Substances of Very High Concern						
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SECTION 16: Other information

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]

Classific	cation	Justification
Asp. Tox. 1, H304		Calculation method
Full text of abbreviated H statements	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 EUH066	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Exposure Scenario information	Aspiration hazard : Relevant safety measures have been included into the applicable sections of this safety data sheet, in place of appending an exposure scenario.	
<u>History</u>		
Date of issue/ Date of revision	26/06/2020.	
Date of previous issue	14/06/2018.	
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.

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.

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Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830

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Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830

SAFETY DATA SHEET



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

	······································	
1.1 Product identifier		
Product name	Test Kit Cleaning Detergent/Solvent	
SDS no.	SMI2323-2	
Product type	Liquid.	
1.2 Relevant identified use	es of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
Use of the substance/	Cleaner.	
mixture	For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.	
1.3 Details of the supplier	of the safety data sheet	
Supplier	Castrol Marine, a trading name of BP Marine Limited	
	Chertsey Road	
	Sunbury-on-Thames Middlesex	
	TW16 7BP	
	United Kingdom	
E-mail address	MSDSadvice@bp.com	
1.4 Emergency telephone EMERGENCY		
TELEPHONE NUMBER	Carechem: +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (24/7)	
SECTION 2: Hazard	ds identification	
2.1 Classification of the su	ibstance or mixture	
Product definition	Mixture	
Classification according Asp. Tox. 1, H304	to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]	
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		
Hazard pictograms		
Signal word	Danger	
Hazard statements	H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	
Precautionary statements	<u>s</u>	
Prevention	Not applicable.	
Response	P301 + P310 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.	
Storage	P405 - Store locked up.	
Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.	
Hazardous ingredients	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	

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

Supplemental label

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Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	Not applicable.	
Special packaging requireme Containers to be fitted	Not applicable.	
with child-resistant fastenings	Not applicable.	
Tactile warning of danger	Not applicable.	
2.3 Other hazards		
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII.	
Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII	This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.	
Other hazards which do not result in classification	Defatting to the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.	
SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients		

3.2 Mixtures

Product definition Hydrocarbon.	Mixture			
Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Туре
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreate heavy	d 64742-48-9	≥90	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 EUH066	[1]

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

Type

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

[3] Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII

[4] Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII

[5] Substance of equivalent concern

[6] Additional disclosure due to company policy

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid me	easures
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.
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 if irritation develops.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Ingestion	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. Can enter lungs and cause damage. 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 acu	<u>te health effects</u>					
Inhalation		pour inhalation un essure.	der ambient conditions i	s not normally	a problem due to low	vapour
Ingestion	As	piration hazard if s	wallowed harmful or f	atal if liquid is	aspirated into lungs.	
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SECTION 4: First	
Skin contact	Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
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	May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.
Ingestion	If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
Eye contact	Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.
4.3 Indication of any imm	nediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. Broduct can be appirated on swallowing or following requiritation of stomach contents, and can

o physician	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any enects.
	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.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

0	5
5.1 Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet. The use of a water jet may cause the fire to spread by splashing the burning product.
5.2 Special hazards arising fro	m 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	None expected.
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.
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.
Additional information	Toxic fumes may be evolved on burning or exposure to heat.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	Immediately 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

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

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Large spill	Eliminate all ignition sources. 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. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system and surface or ground water. 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 handl	ing
Protective measures	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Do not reuse container. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). 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

No exposure limit value known.

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

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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.
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	If local exhaust ventilation or other methods of ventilation are not possible or are insufficient, wear suitable respiratory protective devices. Wear suitable respiratory protective devices if there is a risk of exposure limits being exceeded. The choice of suitable respiratory device will depend upon a risk assessment of the workplace environment and the task being carried out. If required, the respiratory device must be certified as safe in defined explosive atmospheres (EX Label). Respiratory protective devices must be checked to ensure they fit correctly each time they are worn. Please consult European standard EN 529 for further guidance on the selection, use, care and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.
	 Suitable breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) must be worn if any of the following situations apply. When the workplace atmosphere is considered to be immediately dangerous to life and health. When there is a risk of the workplace atmosphere being oxygen deficient. When the workplace atmosphere is uncontrolled. When the workplace atmosphere is unknown.
	 When there is a risk of loss of consciousness or asphyxiation When entry into a confined space is required. When there is a risk of gases being released that could be a fire or explosion hazard. When the concentration of contaminants in the atmosphere exceeds the level of protection (maximum allowed concentration) given by a filtering device When the contaminants have a low odour that would not be tasted or smelt by the wearer of a filtering device if the filter became exhausted or saturated. When there is a risk of hydrogen sulphide exposure limits being exceeded.
	If there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device, but the use of breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required, then a suitable filtering device must be worn. The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/ aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product.
Eye/face protection	Chemical splash goggles.
Skin protection Hand protection	General Information:
	Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. Most gloves provide protection for only a limited time before they must be discarded and replaced (even the best chemically resistant gloves will break down after repeated chemical exposures).
	Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account of a full assessment of the working conditions.
	Wear chemical resistant gloves. Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture). The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.
	Breakthrough time:
	Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditions

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

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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:

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	Wear suitable protective clothing. Footwear highly resistant to chemicals. When there is a risk of ignition wear inherently fire resistant protective clothes and gloves. Refer to standard: ISO 11612 When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For greatest effectiveness against static electricity, overalls, boots and gloves should all be anti- static. Refer to standard: EN 1149 Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination. When the risk of skin exposure is high (from experience this could apply to the following tasks: cleaning work, maintenance and service, filling and transfer, taking samples and cleaning up spillages) then a chemical protective suit and boots will be required. Work clothing / overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. Laundering of contaminated work clothing should only be done by professional cleaners who have been told about the hazards of the contamination. Always keep contaminated work clothing away from uncontaminated work clothing and uncontaminated personal clothes.
<u>Refer to standards:</u>	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

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Environmental exposu	ure
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

<u>Appearance</u>	
Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Mild.
Odour threshold	Not available.
рН	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	<-18°C (<-0.4°F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	184 to 198°C (363.2 to 388.4°F)
Flash point	Closed cup: 64°C (147.2°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower: 0.63% Upper: 5.7%
Vapour pressure	0.08 kPa (0.6 mm Hg) [20°C (68°F)]
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Density	777 kg/m³ (0.777 g/cm³) at 20°C
Solubility(ies)	insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	>3
Auto-ignition temperature	230°C (446°F)
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Kinematic: 6.99 mm²/s (6.99 cSt) at 40°C Kinematic: 1.65 mm²/s (1.65 cSt) at 20°C
Explosive properties	Toxic fumes may be evolved on burning or exposure to heat.
Oxidising properties	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	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.

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicologic	al effects
Acute toxicity estimates	
Not available.	
Information on likely	Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.
routes of exposure	
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.
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 phys	ical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
Inhalation	No specific data.
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	s as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure
Inhalation	May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.
Ingestion	If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
Eye contact	Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.
Potential chronic health effect	<u>s</u>
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	Not cla

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 (Koc)	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 Other adverse effects

Other ecological information Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

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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	The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste.
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. Vapour 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. Empty packages may contain some remaining product. Hazard warning labels are a guide to the safe handling of empty packaging and should not be removed.
Other information	At sea, used or unwanted product should be stored for eventual discharge into port approved waste oil disposal facilities.
References	Commission 2014/955/EU Directive 2008/98/EC

SECTION 14: Transport information

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

14.6 Special precautions for Not available. user

14.7 Transport in bulkNot available.according to Annex II ofMarpol and the IBC Code

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 substanc	<u>es subject to</u>	authorisation

<u>Annex XIV</u>

None of the components are listed.

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

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.

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

SECTION 16: Other information

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Abbreviations and acronyms	ADN = European Provisions concerning the I	nternational Carriage of [Dangerous (Goods by		
	Inland Waterway ADR = The European Agreement concerning	the International Carriag	e of Danger	ous Goods by		
	Road					
	ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate					
	BCF = Bioconcentration Factor					
	CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service					
	CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packagin CSA = Chemical Safety Assessment	g Regulation [Regulation	(EC) No. 12	272/2008]		
	CSR = Chemical Safety Report					
	DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level					
	DNEL = Derived No Effect Level					
	EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Co	mmercial chemical Subs	tances			
	ES = Exposure Scenario		ances			
	EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard staten	pent				
	EWC = European Waste Catalogue	lent				
	GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Class	ification and Labelling of	Chemicals			
	IATA = International Air Transport Association		Onernicais			
	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, Authorisa [Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006]	tion and Restriction of Ch	nemicals Re	gulation		
	RID = The Regulations concerning the Interna RRN = REACH Registration Number	ational Carriage of Dange	erous Goods	s by Rail		
	SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Ter	nnerature				
	SVHC = Substances of Very High Concern	nperature				
	STOT-RE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity -	Repeated Exposure				
	STOT-SE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity -					
	TWA = Time weighted average					
	UN = United Nations					
	UVCB = Complex hydrocarbon substance					
	VOC = Volatile Organic Compound					
	vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumul	ative				
	Varies = may contain one or more of the follo	wing 64741-88-4 / RRN 0				
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SECTION 16: Other information

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	
Asp. Tox. 1, H304		C	Calculation method
Full text of abbreviated H statements	H304	Ma	y be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 EUH066		PIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 peated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Exposure Scenario information	Aspiration hazard : Relevant safety measures have been included into the applicable sections of this safety data sheet, in place of appending an exposure scenario.		
<u>History</u>			
Date of issue/ Date of revision	26/06/2020.		
Date of previous issue	14/06/2018.		
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.

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.

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