

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and company/undertaking

Product name	Castrol Formula SLX LongTec 0W-30
SDS no.	457246
Product use	Synthetic automotive engine crankcase lubricant. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
Supplier	Nordic Lubricants A/S Sluseholmen 2-4 2450 København SV Denmark Telefonnummer: +45 70 80 70 54 Faxnummer: +45 70 24 71 06
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	Carechem: +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (24 h)

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Synthetic base stock. Proprietary performance additives.

Chemical name	CAS no.	%	EINECS / ELINCS.	Classification
Branched hexatriacontane	151006-62-1	20 - 50	417-070-7	R53
Calcium long chain alkyl salicylate	83846-43-9	1 - 5	281-018-8	R52/53
Zinc alkyl dithiophosphate	84605-29-8	0.1 - 1	283-392-8	Xi; R36/38 N; R51/53
Alkoxyated long chain alkyl alcohol	proprietary	0.1 - 1		Xi; R41 N; R50

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

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

3. Hazards identification

This preparation is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC as amended and adapted.

Physical/chemical hazards	Not classified as dangerous.
Human health hazards	Not classified as dangerous.
Environmental hazards	May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Effects and symptoms	
Eyes	No significant health hazards identified.
Skin	No significant health hazards identified. USED ENGINE OILS Used engine oil may contain hazardous components which have the potential to cause skin cancer. See Toxicological Information, section 11 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Inhalation	No significant health hazards identified.
Ingestion	No significant health hazards identified.

4. First-aid measures

Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with a copious amount of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
Skin contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. 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 appear.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If large quantities of this material are swallowed, call a physician immediately.
Notes to physician	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media	
Suitable	In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.
Not suitable	Do not use water jet.
Hazardous decomposition products	These products are carbon oxides metal oxide/oxides
Special fire-fighting procedures	None identified.
Protection of fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

6 . Accidental release measures

Personal precautions	Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (See Section: "Exposure controls/personal protection"). Follow all fire fighting procedures (See Section: "Fire-fighting measures").
Environmental precautions and clean-up methods	If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilled material. For small spills add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials) scoop up material and place in a sealed, liquid-proof container for disposal. For large spills dike spilled material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilled material in an appropriate container for disposal. Minimize contact of spilled material with soils to prevent runoff to surface waterways. See Section 13 for Waste Disposal Information.
Personal protection in case of a large spill	Splash goggles. Full suit. Boots. Gloves.

7 . Handling and storage

Handling	Avoid contact of spilled material and runoff with soil and surface waterways.
Storage	Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Occupational exposure limits
Base oil - unspecified	C.0.1 Grænseværdier for stoffer og materialer (Denmark). GV: 1 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: Oil mist, mineral oil particles (1994)
Whilst specific OELs for certain components are included in this SDS, it should be noted that other components of the preparation will be present in any mist, vapour or dust produced. For this reason, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product and are provided for guidance purposes.	
Control Measures	<p>Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.</p> <p>All chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health and appropriate control measures put in place to prevent or adequately control exposure. A hierarchy of control measures exists (e.g. elimination, substitution, general ventilation, containment, systems of work, changing the process or activity) that must be considered before use of personal protective equipment. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.
Personal protective equipment	
Respiratory system	<p>Respiratory protective equipment is not normally required where there is adequate natural or local exhaust ventilation to control exposure.</p> <p>In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.</p> <p>Respiratory protective equipment must be checked to ensure it fits correctly each time it is worn.</p> <p>Air-filtering respirators, also called air-purifying respirators, will not be adequate under conditions of oxygen deficiency (i.e. low oxygen concentration), and would not be considered suitable where airborne concentrations of chemicals with a significant hazard are present. In these cases air-supplied breathing apparatus will be required.</p> <p>Provided an air-filtering/air-purifying respirator is suitable, a filter for particulates can be used for mist or fume. Use filter type P or comparable standard. A combination filter for particles and organic gases and vapours (boiling point >65°C) may be required if vapour or abnormal odour is also present due to</p>

high product temperature. Use filter type AP or comparable standard.

Skin and body

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice.

Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.

Hands

Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely. Wear chemical resistant gloves.

Recommended: nitrile gloves

Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.

Eyes

Safety glasses with side shields.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Flash point	240 °C (Open cup) Cleveland.
Pour point	-51 °C
Viscosity Index	167
Colour	Amber.
Odour	Oily.
Physical state	Liquid.
Density	841.3 kg/m ³ (0.841 g/cm ³) at 15°C
Solubility	Insoluble in water.
LogK _{ow}	>3
Viscosity	Kinematic: 71.4 mm ² /s (71.4 cSt) at 40°C Kinematic: 12.15 mm ² /s (12.15 cSt) at 100°C

10 . Stability and reactivity

Incompatibility with various substances	Reactive with oxidising agents.
Hazardous polymerisation	Will not occur.
Hazardous decomposition products	These products are carbon oxides metal oxide/oxides

11 . Toxicological information

Acute toxicity	Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs. Unlikely to cause harm to the skin on brief or occasional contact but prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to dermatitis. Unlikely to cause harm if accidentally swallowed in small doses, though larger quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea. At normal ambient temperatures this product will be unlikely to present an inhalation hazard because of its low volatility. May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs.
Chronic toxicity	
Other chronic toxicity data	USED ENGINE OILS Combustion products resulting from the operation of internal combustion engines contaminate engine oils during use. Used engine oil may contain hazardous components which have the potential to cause skin cancer. Frequent or prolonged contact with all types and makes of used engine oil must therefore be avoided and a high standard of personal hygiene maintained.
Carcinogenic effects	No component of this product at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen by ACGIH, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) or the European Commission (EC).

12 . Ecological information

Persistence/degradability	Inherently biodegradable.
Mobility	Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.
Bioaccumulative potential	This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.
Environmental hazards	May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Other ecological information	Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

13 . Disposal considerations

Disposal Consideration / Waste information	Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.
Unused product	
European waste catalogue (EWC)	13 02 06* synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils 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.
Denmark - Waste group	A
Recommended Disposal	Disposal of large amounts must be through an authorised waste contractor to a licensed site.

14 . Transport information

Not classified as hazardous for transport (ADR/RID, ADNR, IMDG, ICAO/IATA)

15 . Regulatory information

Label requirements

Risk phrases	R53- May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Safety phrases	S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet.
EU regulations	Classification and labelling have been performed according to EU directives 1999/45/EC and 67/548/EEC as amended and adapted.
Other regulations	
Inventories	Europe inventory: All components are listed or exempted. United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted. Australia inventory (AICS): All components are listed or exempted. Canada inventory: All components are listed or exempted. China inventory (IECSC): All components are listed or exempted. Japan inventory (ENCS): All components are listed or exempted. Korea inventory (KECI): All components are listed or exempted. Philippines inventory (PICCS): All components are listed or exempted.

16 . Other information

Full text of R-phrases referred to in sections 2 and 3	R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes. R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin. R50- Very toxic to aquatic organisms. R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. R52/53- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. R53- May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
History	
Date of issue	24/05/2007.
Date of previous issue	22/05/2007.
Prepared by	Product Stewardship Group
Notice to reader	

Revision Indicator: The presence of a triangle in the upper left corner of a field indicates a change since the previous version.

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Version		2		Date of issue		24 May 2007		Format	
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