

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

### 1.1 Product identifier

<b>Product name</b>	<b>Rustilo DWX 30</b>
<b>Product code</b>	451261-FR01
<b>SDS no.</b>	451261
<b>Product type</b>	Liquid.

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

<b>Use of the substance/ mixture</b>	Rust preventive/ Water displacement fluid. 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

<b>Supplier</b>	Castrol Austria GmbH Industriezentrum NÖ-Süd, Straße 6 A-2355 Wiener Neudorf Austria
	Telefon: 02236 / 695 - 0 Fax: 02236 / 695 - 48000
<b>E-mail address</b>	MSDSadvice@bp.com

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

<b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	Carechem: +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (24/7)
---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

<b>Product definition</b>	Mixture
---------------------------	---------

#### Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC [DPD]

The product is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

<b>Classification</b>	R10 Xn; R65 R66, R67 N; R51/53
-----------------------	---

<b>Physical/chemical hazards</b>	Flammable.
--------------------------------------	------------

<b>Human health hazards</b>	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
-----------------------------	--

<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
------------------------------	---

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

See sections 11 and 12 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms and environmental hazards.

### 2.2 Label elements

#### Hazard symbol or symbols



Harmful



Dangerous for the environment

#### Indication of danger

**Product name** Rustilo DWX 30

**Version** 4

**Date of issue** 21 March 2014

**Product code** 451261-FR01

**Format** Austria  
(Austria)

**Page:** 1/12

**Language** ENGLISH

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

<b>Risk phrases</b>	R10- Flammable. R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
<b>Safety phrases</b>	S23- Do not breathe vapour or spray. S24/25- Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S43- In case of fire, never use water. S51- Use only in well-ventilated areas. S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet. S62- If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
<b>Supplemental label elements</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Special packaging requirements</b>	
<b>Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Tactile warning of danger</b>	Not applicable.

### 2.3 Other hazards

<b>Other hazards which do not result in classification</b>	Defatting to the skin.
--	------------------------

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** Mixture  
Hydrocarbon solvent, film forming corrosion preventives and additives.

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	67/548/EEC	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Type
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics	REACH #: 01-2119458049-33 EC: - CAS: - Index: 649-330-00-2	>=75 - <90	R10 Xn; R65 R66, R67 N; R51/53	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336 (Narcotic effects) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	[1][2]
Hydrocarbon waxes, petroleum oxidized, methyl esters, barium salts	EC: 271-637-1 CAS: 68603-10-1	<19.2	Xn; R20/22	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 4, H332	[1]
Base oil - unspecified	Varies	>=1 - <5	Not classified.	Not classified.	[2]
2-Butoxyethanol	REACH #: 01-2119475108-36 EC: 203-905-0 CAS: 111-76-2 Index: 603-014-00-0	>=1 - <3	Xn; R20/21/22 Xi; R36/38	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319	[1][2]
Benzenesulfonic acid, di-C10-18-alkyl derivatives, barium salts	EC: 298-635-3 CAS: 93820-55-4	<7	Xn; R20/22 Xi; R38	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 4, H332	[1]

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

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

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye contact</b>	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing. This is necessary to avoid the risk of sparks from static electricity that could ignite contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing is a fire hazard. Contaminated leather, particularly footwear, must be discarded. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention.  If exposure to vapour, mists or fumes causes drowsiness, headache, blurred vision or irritation of the eyes, nose or throat, remove immediately to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. If any symptoms persist obtain medical advice.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention.
<b>Protection of first-aiders</b>	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

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

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

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

<b>Notes to physician</b>	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. Aspiration of this material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this material.
---------------------------	--

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

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

<b>Hazards from the substance or mixture</b>	Flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and can spread along the ground or float on water surfaces to remote ignition sources. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	Combustion products may include the following: carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide) metal oxide/oxides sulphur oxides (SO, SO <sub>2</sub> , etc.)

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

<b>Special precautions for fire-fighters</b>	DO NOT FIGHT FIRE WHEN IT REACHES MATERIAL. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. First move people out of line-of-sight of the scene and away from windows. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. 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. This material is toxic to aquatic organisms. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Withdraw from fire and let it burn.
<b>Special protective equipment for fire-fighters</b>	Fire fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Fire-fighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

#### For non-emergency personnel

Eliminate all ignition sources. 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. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Ensure good 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

Storage tanks must be positioned within a bunded area. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

#### Small spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

#### Large spill

Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

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

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

#### Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not swallow. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Do not reuse container. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Concentrations of mist, fumes and vapours in enclosed spaces may result in the formation of explosive atmospheres. Excessive splashing, agitation or heating must be avoided. During metal working, solid particles from workpieces or tools will contaminate the fluid and may cause abrasions of the skin. Where such abrasions result in a penetration of the skin, first aid treatment should be applied as soon as reasonably possible. The presence of certain metals in the workpiece or tool, such as chromium, cobalt and nickel, can contaminate the metalworking fluid and as a result may induce allergic skin reactions. Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame. - No smoking. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

#### Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Eliminate all ignition sources. 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. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Separate from oxidising materials. Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in a segregated and approved area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

#### Recommendations

See section 1.2 and Exposure scenarios in annex, if applicable.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	<b>ACGIH (United States).</b> TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
Base oil - unspecified	<b>MAK - Liste (Austria).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Oil mist, mineral
2-Butoxyethanol	<b>GKV_MAK (Austria). Absorbed through skin.</b> PEAK: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 4 times per shift, 30 minutes. Issued/Revised: 3/2003 PEAK: 40 ppm, 4 times per shift, 30 minutes. Issued/Revised: 3/2003 TWA: 98 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 4 times per shift, 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 3/2003 TWA: 20 ppm, 4 times per shift, 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 3/2003

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 airborne concentrations of vapours 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

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Use with adequate ventilation.

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Recommended: half-face mask - organic vapor filter (Type A).

The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Safety glasses with side shields.

[Eye/face protection](#)

[Skin protection](#)

[Hand protection](#)

### General Information:

Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. Most gloves provide protection for only a limited time before they must be discarded and replaced (even the best chemically resistant gloves will break down after repeated chemical exposures).

Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account of a full assessment of the working conditions.

Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

### Breakthrough time:

Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditions and represent how long a glove can be expected to provide effective permeation resistance. It is important when following breakthrough time recommendations that actual workplace conditions are taken into account. Always consult with your glove supplier for up-to-date technical information on breakthrough times for the recommended glove type. Our recommendations on the selection of gloves are as follows:

Continuous contact:

Gloves with a minimum breakthrough time of 240 minutes, or >480 minutes if suitable gloves can be obtained.

If suitable gloves are not available to offer that level of protection, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may be acceptable as long as appropriate glove maintenance and replacement regimes are determined and adhered to.

Short-term / splash protection:

Recommended breakthrough times as above.

It is recognised that for short-term, transient exposures, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may commonly be used. Therefore, appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes must be determined and rigorously followed.

### Glove Thickness:

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.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Skin and body

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil. Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.

### Environmental exposure controls

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

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Orange. Brown.
Odour	Solvent-like.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	150°C (302°F)
Flash point	Closed cup: 38°C (100.4°F)
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower: 0.6% Upper: 8%
Vapour pressure	0.399 kPa (3 mm Hg) at 20°C
Vapour density	>1 [Air = 1]
Relative density	Not available.
Density	<1000 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (<1 g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) at 20°C
Solubility(ies)	insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	230°C (446°F)
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Kinematic: <7 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (<7 cSt) at 40°C Kinematic: 1.3 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (1.3 cSt) at 20°C
Explosive properties	Not available.
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 polymerisation will not occur.  
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from sources of ignition.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

**10.5 Incompatible materials** Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

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

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

#### Potential acute health effects

**Inhalation** Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.  
**Ingestion** Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.  
**Skin contact** May cause skin dryness and irritation. Defatting to the skin.  
**Eye contact** May cause eye irritation. Likely to cause transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.

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

**Inhalation** Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and blurred vision. Higher levels may cause unconsciousness.  
May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs.

**Ingestion** Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting

**Skin contact** Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
dryness  
cracking

**Eye contact** No specific data.

#### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

**Inhalation** Overexposure to the inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.

**Ingestion** Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.

**Skin contact** Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.

**Eye contact** Potential risk of transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.

#### Potential chronic health effects

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

**Carcinogenicity** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Mutagenicity** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Developmental effects** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Fertility effects** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

**Environmental hazards** Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not readily biodegradable.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

This product may bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** Not available.

**Product name** Rustilo DWX 30

**Product code** 451261-FR01

**Page:** 8/12

**Version** 4 **Date of issue** 21 March 2014

**Format** Austria  
(Austria)

**Language** ENGLISH



## SECTION 12: Ecological information

**Mobility** Volatile. Liquid. insoluble in water.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**PBT** Not applicable.

**vPvB** Not applicable.

**12.6 Other adverse effects** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

#### Product

**Methods of disposal** The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

**Hazardous waste** Yes.

#### European waste catalogue (EWC)

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

However, deviation from the intended use and/or the presence of any potential contaminants may require an alternative waste disposal code to be assigned by the end user.

#### Packaging

**Methods of disposal** Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations. Recycle, if possible.

Waste code	European waste catalogue (EWC)
15 01 10*	packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

**Special precautions** This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour. Never weld, solder or braze empty containers. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
<b>14.1 UN number</b>	UN1300	UN1300	UN1300	UN1300
<b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>	Turpentine substitute	Turpentine substitute	Turpentine substitute. Marine pollutant (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy)	Turpentine substitute
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3 	3 	3 	3 
<b>14.4 Packing group</b>	III	III	III	III
<b>14.5 Environmental hazards</b>	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.

**Product name** Rustilo DWX 30

**Product code** 451261-FR01

**Page:** 9/12

**Version** 4

**Date of issue** 21 March 2014

**Format** Austria  
(Austria)

**Language** ENGLISH

## SECTION 14: Transport information

<b>Additional information</b>	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.  <u>Hazard identification number</u> 30  <u>Tunnel code</u> D/E	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.  <u>Emergency schedules (EmS)</u> F-E, S-E	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
-------------------------------	--	--	---	--

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

**ADR/RID Classification code:** F1

**ADN Classification code:** F1

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

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

##### Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

##### Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

**Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles** Not applicable.

#### Other regulations

##### **REACH Status**

The company, as identified in Section 1, sells this product in the EU in compliance with the current requirements of REACH.

##### **United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**

All components are listed or exempted.

##### **Australia inventory (AICS)**

All components are listed or exempted.

##### **Canada inventory**

All components are listed or exempted.

##### **China inventory (IECSC)**

All components are listed or exempted.

##### **Japan inventory (ENCS)**

All components are listed or exempted.

##### **Korea inventory (KECI)**

All components are listed or exempted.

##### **Philippines inventory (PICCS)**

All components are listed or exempted.

#### National regulations

##### **VbF class**

A II  
Very dangerous flammable liquid.

##### **Limitation of the use of organic solvents**

Permitted.

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

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

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Abbreviations and acronyms

ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway  
 ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
 ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
 CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service  
 CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]

**Product name** Rustilo DWX 30

**Product code** 451261-FR01

**Page:** 10/12

**Version** 4

**Date of issue** 21 March 2014

**Format** Austria  
(Austria)

**Language** ENGLISH

**SECTION 16: Other information**

CSA = Chemical Safety Assessment  
 CSR = Chemical Safety Report  
 DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level  
 DNEL = Derived No Effect Level  
 DPD = Dangerous Preparations Directive [1999/45/EC]  
 DSD = Dangerous Substances Directive [67/548/EEC]  
 EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
 ES = Exposure Scenario  
 EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement  
 EWC = European Waste Catalogue  
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 IATA = International Air Transport Association  
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
 MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
 OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
 PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic  
 PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration  
 RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
 RRN = REACH Registration Number  
 SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature  
 SVHC = Substances of Very High Concern  
 STOT-RE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure  
 STOT-SE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure  
 TWA = Time weighted average  
 UN = United Nations  
 UVCB = Complex hydrocarbon substance  
 VOC = Volatile Organic Compound  
 vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

**Full text of abbreviated H statements**

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.  
 H302 Harmful if swallowed.  
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 H312 Harmful in contact with skin.  
 H315 Causes skin irritation.  
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.  
 H336 (Narcotic effects) May cause drowsiness or dizziness. (Narcotic effects)  
 H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]**

Acute Tox. 4, H302 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4  
 Acute Tox. 4, H312 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4  
 Acute Tox. 4, H332 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4  
 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2  
 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1  
 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2  
 Flam. Liq. 3, H226 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2  
 STOT SE 3, H336 (Narcotic effects) SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

**Full text of abbreviated R phrases**


R10- Flammable.  
 R20/22- Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.  
 R20/21/22- Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.  
 R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.  
 R38- Irritating to skin.  
 R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.  
 R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.  
 R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.  
 R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Full text of classifications [DSD/DPD]**

Xn - Harmful  
 Xi - Irritant  
 N - Dangerous for the environment

**History**

**Date of issue/ Date of revision** 21/03/2014.  
**Date of previous issue** 15/11/2013.  
**Prepared by** Product Stewardship

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

<b>Product name</b> Rustilo DWX 30	<b>Product code</b> 451261-FR01	<b>Page:</b> 11/12
<b>Version</b> 4	<b>Date of issue</b> 21 March 2014	<b>Format</b> Austria (Austria)
		<b>Language</b> ENGLISH

## SECTION 16: Other information

### 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.