

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Section 1. Identification

Product name Brayco 795
SDS # 451190
Historic SDS #: 27184
Code 451190-US03

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

Product use Hydraulic fluid.
For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.

Manufacturer Castrol Industrial North America, Inc.
150 W. Warrenville Road
Naperville, IL 60563

Supplier Castrol Industrial North America, Inc.
150 W. Warrenville Road
Naperville, IL 60563
Product Information: +1-877-641-1600

EMERGENCY SPILL INFORMATION: 1 (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA)

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements

Prevention Not applicable.

Response IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage Store locked up.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

Mixture

Ingredient name	CAS number	%
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated, light naphthenic	64742-53-6	≥50 - <75
Distillates (Petroleum) hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	≥10 - <25
Base oil - highly refined	Varies	≥5 - <10
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated, light naphthenic	64742-53-6	≥1 - <3
Distillates (Petroleum) hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	≥1 - <3
Paraffin oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed light	64742-71-8	≥1 - <3
Ethanol, 2,2'-iminobis-, N-tallow alkyl derivs.	61791-44-4	≥0.1 - <0.3

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

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

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention.

Skin contact

Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

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

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

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.

Note: High Pressure Applications

Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency. Injuries may not appear serious at first but within a few hours tissue becomes swollen, discolored and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

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.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- Hazardous combustion products** In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.
- Combustion products may include the following:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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 spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Contact emergency personnel.

For emergency responders

Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapor, 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".

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled 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).

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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Section 7. Handling and storage

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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated, light naphthenic	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2009 Form: Inhalable fraction</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993</p>
Distillates (Petroleum) hydrotreated light	<p>OSHA PEL (United States). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/2003</p>
Base oil - highly refined	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2009 Form: Inhalable fraction</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993</p>
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated, light naphthenic	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2009 Form: Inhalable fraction TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2009 Form: Mineral oil, mist</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993 Form: Oil mist, mineral TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993</p>
Distillates (Petroleum) hydrotreated light	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed</p>

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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

Appropriate engineering controls

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.

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits.

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.

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.

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.

Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing.

Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection

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

Consult your supervisor or Standard Operating Procedure (S.O.P) for special handling instructions.

Body protection

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. 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.

Other skin protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Clear Red.
Odor	Mild.
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point	Not available.
Boiling point	Not available.
Flash point	Closed cup: 100°C (212°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable. Based on - Physical state
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not available.
Vapor density	Not available.
Density	<1000 kg/m ³ (<1 g/cm ³) at 15.6°C
Solubility	insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Kinematic: 11 mm ² /s (11 cSt) at 40°C

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.
Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Aspiration hazard

