

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Braycote 610

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier Braycote 610
Product type Liquid.
Product code 451198-US17
SDS # 451198
Historic SDS #: 25026-CP

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

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

Manufacturer

Supplier BP Singapore Pte Ltd
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EMERGENCY HEALTH INFORMATION:

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER Carechem: +65 3158 1074 (24/7)

OTHER PRODUCT INFORMATION +656 371-8259

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture Not classified.

GHS 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.

Other hazards which do not result in classification Note: High Pressure Applications
Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency.
See 'Notes to physician' under First-Aid Measures, Section 4 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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Version 1 **Date of issue** 03/29/2011.

Format Singapore

Language ENGLISH

(Singapore)

(ENGLISH)

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

Mixture

Synthetic base stock. Proprietary performance additives.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Alkaryl amine	1 - 5	68411-46-1

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 if symptoms occur.
Inhalation	In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
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.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

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	In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. 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. Surgical exploration should be undertaken without delay. Thorough and extensive debridement of the wound and underlying tissue is necessary to minimize tissue loss and prevent or limit permanent damage. Note that high pressure may force the product considerable distances along tissue planes.
Specific treatments	No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	In case of fire, use water fog, alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

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Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Combustion products may include the following:
metal oxide/oxides
carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)
nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂ etc.)

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. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling.

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".

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. 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. If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilled material. Suction or scoop the spill into appropriate disposal or recycling vessels, then cover spill area with oil absorbent. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

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. 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

This product does not have any assigned OELs.

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.

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.

Skin 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.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protective equipment is not normally required where there is adequate natural or local exhaust ventilation to control exposure.

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Respiratory protective equipment must be checked to ensure it fits correctly each time it is worn.

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. Provided an air-filtering/air-purifying respirator is suitable, a filter for particulates can

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

be used. Use filter type P or comparable standard.

A combination filter for particles, organic gases and vapors (boiling point >65°C) may be required if mist or fume is present as well as vapor. Use filter type AP or comparable standard.

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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Grease
Color	Yellow.
Odor	Mild.
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point	Not available.
Boiling point	Not available.
Flash point	Open cup: 230°C (446°F)
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not available.
Vapor density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Density	930 kg/m ³ (0.93 g/cm ³) at 16°C
Solubility	insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.

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

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation

Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Skin contact

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact

No specific data.

Inhalation

No specific data.

Skin contact

No specific data.

Ingestion

No specific data.

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

Eye contact

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

Skin contact

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

Potential chronic health effects

General

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity

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

Toxicity

Environmental effects

Not classified as dangerous

Persistence/degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc})

Not available.

Mobility

Non-volatile. Grease

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized 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. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. 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 spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-
Packing group	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.
Special precautions for user	Not available.	Not available.
Additional information	-	-

Section 15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product

No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

Regulation according to other foreign laws

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.

Section 16. Other information

History

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Date of previous issue No previous validation

Version 1

Key to abbreviations

ACGIH = American Conference of Industrial Hygienists

CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

GHS = Global Harmonized System

IATA = International Air Transport Association, the organization

IMDG = International Maritime Organization Rules, rules governing shipment of goods by water.

OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit

SDS = Safety Data Sheet

STEL = Short term exposure limit

TWA = Time weighted average

UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

▣ 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.

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