1 – Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product Identifier
Product name: Transformer oil POWEROIL® TO 1020 60 HX
Product description: Insulating oil
Product type: Oils
MARPOL Annex I

1.2 Identified uses
Distribution of substance: Industrial
Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures: Industrial
Manufacture of substance: Industrial
Functional Fluids: Industrial

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Supplier/Manufacturer: Apar Industries Limited
18 T.T.C., M.I.D.C. Industrial Area, Thane Belapur Road, Rabale, Navi Mumbai – 400701. INDIA.
+91 22 61110444 (Office hours 9.30am to 17.00pm)
www.apar.com
hse@apar.com
+91 9833811132

1.4 Emergency telephone number

2 – Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
Product definition: Mixture
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]
Asp. Tox. 1, H304
The product is classified as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 as amended.
See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

2.2 Label elements
Hazard pictograms

Signal word: Danger
Hazard statements:
H 304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements
Prevention
Response
Storage
Disposal

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

2.3 Other hazards
Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII
Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII
Not applicable
Not applicable
3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

### 3.2 Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/Ingredient name</th>
<th>Identifiers</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Classification Regulation [EC] No. 1272/2008 [CLP]</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillate (petroleum), severely hydrotreated light Paraffinic Oil. 2,6-Di-tert-Butyl-P-Cresol</td>
<td>EC: 265-158-7</td>
<td>&gt;99</td>
<td>Asp. Tox. 1, H304</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAS: 64742-55-8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1, H400</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAS: 128-37-0</td>
<td>≤ 0.38</td>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 1, H410</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC: 204-881-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annex I Nota L applies to the base oil(s) in this product. Nota L - The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3 % DMSO extract as measured by IP 346.

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, are PB Ts or vPvBs or have been assigned a workplace exposure limit and hence require reporting in this section.

**Type**

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard
[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit
[5] Substance of equivalent concern

### 4 - First Aid Measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**Eye contact**

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist.

**Inhalation**

If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If casualty is unconscious and: If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Maintain an open airway.

**Skin contact**

Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Handle with care and dispose of in a safe manner. Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness develops and persists.

Accidental high pressure injection through the skin requires immediate medical attention. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.

**Ingestion**

Always assume that aspiration has occurred. Do not induce vomiting. Can enter lungs and cause damage. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Seek professional medical attention or send the casualty to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in the recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

**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.

Before attempting to rescue casualties, isolate area from all potential sources of ignition including disconnecting electrical supply. Ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry into confined spaces.

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

**Potential acute health effects**

- **Eye contact**: Eye contact may cause redness and transient pain.
- **Inhalation**: Inhalation of oil mist or vapours at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation.
- **Skin contact**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- **Ingestion**: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

**Notes to physician**

Due to low viscosity there is a risk of aspiration if the product enters the lungs. Treat symptomatically.

**Specific treatments**

Always assume that aspiration has occurred.

**5 - Fire Fighting Measures**

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media**  
Dry chemicals. Foam. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Water spray or foam.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media**  
Do not use direct water jets on the burning product; they could cause splattering and spread the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

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

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

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products**  
Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H₂S, SOx (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

**Special precautions for firefighters**  
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 firefighters**  
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.

**6 - Accidental release Measures**

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

**For non-emergency personnel**  
Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel. Except in case of small spillages, the feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency. Stop leak if safe to do so. Avoid direct contact with the product. Stay upwind/keep distance from source. In case of large spillages, alert occupants in downwind areas. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Spillages of limited amounts of product, especially in the open air when vapours will be usually quickly dispersed, are dynamic situations, which will presumably limit the exposure to dangerous concentrations. Note: recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) may significantly influence the choice of appropriate actions. For this reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken.

**For emergency responders**  
Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate. Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and thermal resistant material should be used. Work gloves providing adequate chemical resistance, specifically to aromatic hydrocarbons. Note: gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use. Safety helmet, antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots. Goggles and/or face shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated. Respiratory protection: A half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours (and when applicable for H₂S) a Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure. If the situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA’s should be used.

**6.2 Environmental precautions**  
Prevent product from entering sewers, rivers or other bodies of water. If necessary dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials. In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil and treat in accordance with local regulations. In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports), contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents. If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means. If this is not possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities.
6 - Accidental release Measures

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill
Stop leak if without risk. Absorb spilled product with suitable non-combustible materials.
Large spill
Large spillages may be cautiously covered with foam, if available, to limit vapour cloud formation. Do not use water jet. When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation. Transfer collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for recovery or safe disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections
See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

7 - Handling and Storage

7.1 Advice on general occupational hygiene Storage
Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place. Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant regional, national or local legislation. Storage installations should be designed with adequate bunds in case of leaks or spills. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of internal structure of storage tanks must be done only by properly equipped and qualified personnel as defined by national, local or company regulations.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store separately from oxidising agents.
Recommended materials for containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Not suitable: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.
Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Empty containers may contain harmful, flammable/combustible or explosive residue or vapours. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, reuse or dispose of containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards. Store locked up. Protect from sunlight.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Recommendations
Not available
Industrial sector specific solutions
Not available

8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oil mist</td>
<td>[Air contaminant]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AFS 2015:7 (Sweden, 12/2015).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 1 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: mist and fume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 3 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: mist and fume</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

8.2 Exposure Controls

Appropriate engineering controls
Mechanical ventilation and local exhaust will reduce exposure via the air. Use oil resistant material.
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. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye/face protection
Recommended: Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection
4 - 8 hours (breakthrough time): nitrile rubber

Body protection
Wear protective clothing if there is a risk of skin contact. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift.

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
Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Use a properly fitted, particulate filter respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

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.

9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance
Physical state: Liquid
Color: Colorless to Light yellow
Odor: Odorless
Odour threshold: Not available
pH: Not applicable
Melting point/Pour point: < -40°C (ASTM D-97)
Flash point: > 140°C Pensky-Mertens (ASTM D 93)
Evaporation rate: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas): Not available
Flammability limits in air, lower, % by volume: Not available
Flammability limits in air, upper, % by volume: Not available
Vapour pressure: Not available
Density: 0.910 max at 15°C
Solubility(ies)
Solubility (water): Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): Not available
Decomposition temperature: No Data
Auto-ignition temperature: > 250°C
Viscosity, Kinematic at 40°C (104°F): 0.08 cm²/s to 0.11 cm²/s (8.00 to 11.00 cSt)
Explosive properties: No Data
Oxidising properties: No Data
DMSO extractable compounds for base oil substance(s) according to IP346: < 3%

10 - Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions

10.3 Possibility of hazardous Reactions
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Oxidising agent.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Keep away from extreme heat and oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H2S, SOx (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid and
11 - Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillate (petroleum), hydrotreated Light paraffinic</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;2.18 mg/l</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;15000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irritation/Corrosion

Skin
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Eye
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Respiratory
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Sensitisation

Skin
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Respiratory
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity
No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

11 - Toxicological Information

Carcinogenicity
The base oil(s) in this product is based on a severely hydrotreated distillate. The product should not be regarded as a carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity
Contains no ingredient listed as toxic to reproduction.

Specific target organ toxicity
Not classified

- single exposure

Specific target organ toxicity
Not classified

- repeated exposure

Aspiration hazard
Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Information on likely routes of exposure
Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact
Eye contact may cause redness and transient pain.

Inhalation
Inhalation of oil mist or vapours at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Potential chronic health effects

General
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity
The base oil(s) in this product is based on a severely hydrotreated distillate. The product should not be regarded as a carcinogen.

Mutagenicity
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Product/ingredient name
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Other information
Not available.
12 - Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

12.2 Persistence and degradability Not inherently biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water solubility of this product.

12.4 Mobility in soil Not considered mobile.

12.5 Results of PBT & vPvB Assessment Not applicable.

12.6 Other adverse effects Insoluble in water. Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

13 - Disposal Considerations

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

13.1 Waste treatment methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Methods of disposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous waste</td>
<td>Where possible (e.g. in the absence of relevant contamination), recycling of used substance is feasible and recommended. This substance can be burned or incinerated, subject to national/local authorizations, relevant contamination limits, safety regulations and air quality legislation. Contaminated or waste substance (not directly recyclable): Disposal can be carried out directly, or by delivery to qualified waste handlers. National legislation may identify a specific organization, and/or prescribe composition limits and methods for recovery or disposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13 - Disposal Considerations

European waste catalogue (EWC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste code</th>
<th>Waste designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 03 07*</td>
<td>mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Packaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods of disposal</th>
<th>The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 - Transport Information

International transport regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADR/ RID</th>
<th>ADN</th>
<th>IMO/IMDG Classification</th>
<th>ICAO/IATA Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.2 UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.4 Packing group</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.5 Environmental hazards</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional information</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.6 Special precautions for User

Transport within user’s premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex I of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Oils
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 authorization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annex</th>
<th>Substances of very high concern</th>
<th>None of the components are listed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

Other EU regulations

Seveso Directive

This product is not controlled under the Seveso Directive.

International Lists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Inventory name</th>
<th>On inventory (yes/no)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Domestic Substances List (DSL)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Existing Chemicals List (ECL)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>New Zealand Inventory</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States &amp; Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*”A Yes” indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

“A No” indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

16 - Other Information

Revision comments
Not available.

Legend to abbreviations

ADR European agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous good by road.
RID Regulations agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous good by rail.
IMDG – CODE International maritime dangerous goods code.
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization.
IATA International air transport association.
GHS Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.
CLP Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No.1272/2008].
SCBA Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.
LC 50 Median lethal concentration.
LD 50 Median lethal dose.
PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic.

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asp. Tox. 1, H304</td>
<td>H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full text of abbreviated H statements</td>
<td>Asp. Tox. 1, H304 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]</td>
<td>Date of issue/Date of revision January 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of issue/Date of revision</td>
<td>Date of previous issue December 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disclaimer
The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.