

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Magna SW 32

(In accordance with Article 41, Paragraph 1, of Industrial Safety and Health Act)

Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

Product name Magna SW 32
Code 468967-KR01
SDS no. 468967
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Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Use of the substance/
mixture** Slideway oil.
For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.

Section 2. Hazards identification

GHS Classification LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Signal word No signal word.

Hazard statements H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

Response Not applicable.

Storage Not applicable.

Disposal P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Other hazards which do not
result in classification** Defatting to the skin.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture Mixture

Highly refined base oil (IP 346 DMSO extract < 3%). Proprietary performance additives.

Hazardous ingredients

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	Synonym	CAS number	%
Base oil - unspecified 2,6-ditert-butyl-p-cresol	- Phenol, 2,6-bis(1, 1-dimethylethyl)-4-methyl-; 2,6-Bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) -4-methylphenol; 2,6-Di-tert- butyl-4-methylphenol; Butylated hydroxytoluene; p-Cresol, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-; 4-Methyl-2,6-di-tert-butyl phenol; Dibutylated hydroxytoluene; BHT; BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE (BHT); 2,6-Di-t-butyl- 4-methylphenol	- 128-37-0	96.45 0.5

Non-hazardous ingredients

Ingredient name	Synonym	CAS number	%
Trade secret.	Trade secret.	Trade secret.	3

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

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 recognised 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 unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe.

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

Specific treatments	No specific treatment.
Notes to physician	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.
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.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable	Use foam or all-purpose dry chemical to extinguish.
Not suitable	Do not use water jet.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Combustion products may include the following:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

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

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.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

Environmental precautions

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.

Methods and material 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 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. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Do not reuse container.

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

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 unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Base oil - unspecified	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2009 Form: Inhalable fraction
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated, heavy paraffinic	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2009 Form: Inhalable fraction
2,6-ditert-butyl-p-cresol	Ministry of Labor (Republic of Korea). TWA: 2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/2008

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 appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

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.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. 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.

Eye protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal 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.

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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state

Liquid.

Colour

Yellow. [Light]

Odour

Not available.

Odour threshold

Not available.

pH

Not available.

Melting/freezing point

Not available.

Boiling point/boiling range

Not available.

Flash point

Closed cup: 204°C (399.2°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
Open cup: 216°C (420.8°F) [Cleveland.]

Evaporation rate

Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas)

Not available.

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits

Not available.

Solubility

insoluble in water.

Vapour density

Not available.

Relative density

Not available.

Density

<1000 kg/m³ (<1 g/cm³) at 20°C

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature

Not available.

Decomposition temperature

Not available.

Viscosity

Kinematic: 32 mm²/s (32 cSt) at 40°C

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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 polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Vapour inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapour pressure.
Ingestion	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
Eye contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation	May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs.
Ingestion	No specific data.
Skin	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking
Eyes	No specific data.

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

Potential chronic health effects

General	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
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, cracking and/or dermatitis.
Eye contact	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.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Other information	Not available.
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Section 12. Ecological information

Environmental effects	This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Persistence/degradability	Expected to be biodegradable.
Mobility in soil	Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.
Bioaccumulative potential	This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.
Other adverse effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Other ecological information	Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. 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. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.
Disposal 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. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	IMDG	IATA
A. UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
B. UN proper shipping name	-	-
C. Transport hazard class(es)	-	-
D. Packing group	-	-
E. Environmental hazards	No.	No.
F. Additional information	-	-

Special precautions for user Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Regulation according to ISHA

ISHA Article 37 None of the components are listed.

ISHA Article 38 None of the components are listed.

Exposure Limits of Chemical Substances and Physical Factors

The following components have an OEL:

Base oil - unspecified

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated, heavy paraffinic

2,6-ditert-butyl-p-cresol

Exposure Standards established for Harmful Factors None of the components are listed.

Harmful Factors Subject to Work Environment Measurement None of the components are listed.

Harmful Factors Subject to Special Health Check-up The following components are listed: Oil mist, mineral

Hazardous Substances Subject to Control None of the components are listed.

Regulation according to TCCA

TCCA Toxic chemicals Not applicable

TCCA Observational chemicals None of the components are listed.

TCCA Article 32 (Banned) None of the components are listed.

TCCA Article 32 (Restricted) None of the components are listed.

TCCA Article 17 (TRI) None of the components are listed.

Dangerous Materials Safety Management Act Class: Class 4 - Flammable Liquid
Item: 6. Class 4 petroleums
Threshold: 6000 L
Danger category: III
Signal word: Contact with sources of ignition prohibited

Wastes regulation Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Regulation according to other foreign laws

Japan inventory (ENCS) All components are listed or exempted.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) Not determined.

REACH Status For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.

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.

Korea inventory (KECI) All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS) All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan inventory (CSNN) Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision	27/08/2015.
Date of previous issue	No previous validation.
Prepared by	Product Stewardship
Key to abbreviations	AMP = Acceptable Maximum Peak ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, an agency that promulgates exposure standards. ADG = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail ADG Code = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number HAZCHEM Code = Emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. Its use is required by the ADG Code for Dangerous Goods in bulk. ICAO = International Civil Aviation Organization. IATA = International Air Transport Association, the organization promulgating rules governing shipment of goods by air. IMDG = International Maritime Organization Rules, rules governing shipment of goods by water. IP 346 = A chemical screening assay for dermal toxicity. The European Commission has recommended that Method IP 346 be used as the basis for labelling certain lubricant oil base stocks for carcinogenicity. The EU Commission has stipulated that 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. (See Note L, European Commission Directive 67/548/EEC as amended and adapted.) DMSO is a solvent. NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia TWA = Time weighted average STEL = Short term exposure limit UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. TCCA = Toxic Chemical Control Act GHS = Global Harmonized System ISHA = Industrial Safety and Health Act

📌 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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