



SAFETY DATA SHEET

LUBENZ FLUX BRAKE FLUID 3 DOT 3

Section 1. Identification			
GHS product identifier Product type		LUBENZ FLUX BRAKE FLUID 3 DOT 3	
Product code	467148-TH06		
SDS no.	467148		
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Product use Brake fluids. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.			
Supplier	JLT 20th Floor Fortune Executive Tower Cluster T Dubai, UAE www.lubenzlubricants.com		

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified.

No signal word.
No known significant effects or critical hazards.
P103 - Read label before use. P102 - Keep out of reach of children. P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Not applicable.
Not applicable.
Not applicable.
Not applicable.





Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

Glycol ethers. Proprietary performance

additives.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture

-	T	
Ingredient name	%	CAS number
2-(2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol	≥10 - ≤25	143-22-6
2,2' -oxybisethanol	<10	111-46-6
2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol	≤3	112-34-5
2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol	<3	111-77-3

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

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact

Inhalation Skin contact

Ingestion

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.

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

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 si	pecial treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.
Specific treatments	No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.





Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing media

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

Do not use water jet.

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

Combustion products may include the following: carbon oxides (CO, CO_2) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

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.

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 For non-emergency personnel

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

For emergency responders

Environmental precautions

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". 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).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up Small spill

Large 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.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 noncombustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 7. Handling and storage

<u>Precautions for safe handling</u> Protective measures Advice on general occupational hygiene Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

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

Not suitable

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.

Prolonged exposure to elevated temperature

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name

2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol

Exposure limits

ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 3/2012 Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor





Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

rocentres ROTMOIL	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	Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations 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.
Environmental exposure controls	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.
	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
Eye/face protection Skin protection	clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Hand protection	Safety glasses with side shields. Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely. Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended:





Butyl gloves. Neoprene 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.

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.

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.

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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance Physical state Colour		Liquid.		
Odour Odour threshold pH Melting point		Yellow.		
		Not available. Not available. Not available.		
		Not available.		
Boiling point	Not available.			
Flash pointOpen cup: 144°C (291.2°F) [Cleveland.]Evaporation rateNot available.		91.2°F) [Cleveland.]		
Flammability (solid, gas)		Not		
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits		applicable.		
Vapour pressure Vapour density Relative density		Based on -		
		Physical		
		state Not		
		available		





Density	Not available. Not available. Not available. Not available. >1000 kg/m³ (>1 g/cm³) at 30°C
Solubility Partition coefficient: n- octano	/water Soluble in water. Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.

Decomposition temperatureNot available.ViscosityKinematic: 7.143 mm²/s (7.143 cSt) at 40°C
Kinematic: 1.986 mm²/s (1.986 cSt) at 100°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 polymerisation will not occur.	
Conditions to avoid Inco	mpatible materials	Avoid excessive heat.	
		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 toxicological effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
2,2' -oxybisethanol	Category 2	Oral	Not determined

Information on likely routes of exposure <u>Potential acute health effects</u> Eye contact Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	Vapour inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to
	low vapour pressure.
Skin contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.





Diethylene glycol: Ingestion of diethylene glycol can cause metabolic acidosis, kidney damage, central nervous system depression, and convulsions. The estimated human lethal dose is approximately 100 ml (3.4 ounces for an adult).

Symptoms related to the physi	al, chemical and toxicological	
characteristics Eye contact	No specific data.	
Inhalation	May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs.	
Skin contact Ingestion	No specific data. No specific data.	
Delayed and immediate effects	as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure	
Eye contact Inhalation	Potential risk of transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.	
Skin contact	Overexposure to the inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.	
Ingestion	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/ or dermatitis.	
	Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea	

Potential chronic health effects General Carcinogenicity Mutagenicity Teratogenicity

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (kidney) No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

Developmental effects

Fertility effects

Birth defects and decreased fetal weight have been observed in laboratory animals fed diethylene glycol in large amounts repeatedly during pregnancy. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

and diarrhoea.





Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Environmental effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Persistence/degradability

Expected to be biodegradable.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
2-(2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy) ethanol	-	-	Inherent
2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

Mobility in soil Not available. Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc) Not available. Mobility Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination. Other ecological information Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to compare the soil causing physicausing physical damage to compare the soil causing physical damag

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. 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 spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.





Section 14. Transport information

		ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA/ICAO
	UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
	UN proper shipping name	-	-	-	-
	Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-	-
	Packing group	-	-	-	-
	Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ρ	r <mark>oduct name</mark> Castr	ol Brake Fluid DOT 3		Product code 46714	8-TH06 Page: 7/9
Version 2.01 Date of issue 05/12/2021.			Format	Singapore	Language ENGLISH
				(Singapore)	(ENGLISH)

Additional information Additional informatio n

Special precautions for user Not available.

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

 United States inventory (TSCA 8b)
 All components are listed or exempted.

 Australia inventory (AICS)
 At least one component is not listed.

 Canada inventory
 At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed

in NDSL.

China inventory (IECSC) All components are listed or exempted.





All components are listed or exempted. All component is not listed.

hilippines inventory (PICCS)

aiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)

All components are listed or exempted. All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History	2021 May 12
Date of issue/Date of revisio	n
Date of previous issue Versi	on 2018 January 02
Prepared by	2.01
	Product Stewardship
Key to abbreviations	ACGIH = American Conference of Industrial Hygienists CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number GHS = Global Harmonised System IATA = International Air Transport Association, the organisation IMDG = International Maritime Organization Rules, rules governing shipment of goods by water. OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006] 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. Varies = may contain one or more of the following 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 64742-01-4, 64742-44-5, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5, 64742-52-5, 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-57-0, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7, 64742-63-8, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1

Section 16. Other information

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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