

Section 1. Identification

Product name Aero 35 Yellow
SDS # 459838
Code 459838-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.

Supplier BP Lubricants USA Inc.
1500 Valley Road
Wayne, NJ 07470
Telephone: +1-888-CASTROL

EMERGENCY HEALTH INFORMATION: +1-800-447-8735

EMERGENCY SPILL INFORMATION: +1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC USA)
+1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC outside the US)

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.

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

Hazards not otherwise classified Defatting to the skin.
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.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture Mixture

Highly refined mineral oil and additives

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	≥50 - ≤75	64742-53-6
1-Decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated	≥25 - ≤50	68037-01-4
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	≥10 - ≤25	64742-47-8
Zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate	<3	68457-79-4

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 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. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
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. 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.

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

Hazardous combustion products Combustion products may include the following:
carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

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

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 Contact 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.

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

Protective measures Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. 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. 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.

Sulfur compounds in this material may decompose when heated to release hydrogen sulfide gas which may accumulate to potentially lethal concentrations in enclosed air spaces. Vapor concentrations of hydrogen sulfide above 50 ppm, or prolonged exposure at lower concentrations, may saturate human odor perceptions so that the smell of gas may not be apparent. Exposure to concentrations of hydrogen sulfide vapor above 500 ppm may cause rapid death. Do not rely on the sense of smell to detect hydrogen sulfide.

Not suitable

Prolonged exposure to elevated temperature

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	ACGIH TLV (United States). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2009 Form: Inhalable fraction OSHA PEL (United States). [Oil mist, mineral] TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993
1-Decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated	None.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ACGIH TLV (United States). [Kerosene] Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m ³ , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/2003
Zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate	None.

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.

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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.

Body 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.

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.

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

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state

Liquid.

Color

Yellow. [Light]

Odor

Not available.

Odor threshold

Not available.

pH

Not applicable.

Melting point/freezing point

Not available.

Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range

Not available.

Flash point

Closed cup: 110°C (230°F) [Pensky-Martens ASTM D 93]

Evaporation rate

Not available.

Flammability

Not available.

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit

Not available.

Vapor pressure

<0.01 kPa

Relative vapor density

Not available.

Density

<1000 kg/m³ (<1 g/cm³) at 15.6°C

Solubility(ies)

Product name Aero 35 Yellow

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Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Media	Result
water	Not soluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
Decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated	343 to 369	649.4 to 696.2	ASTM D 2159
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	>220	>428	

Decomposition temperature Not available.

Viscosity

Kinematic: >13.2 mm²/s (>13.2 cSt) at 40°C
Kinematic: 13.2 mm²/s (13.2 cSt) at 37.7°C (ASTM D 445)

VOC

495.3 g/l at 81°C

Particle characteristics

Median particle size Not applicable.

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 Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S)

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
1-Decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation, Eyes.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation Vapor inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapor pressure.

Ingestion Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact No specific data.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking
Inhalation	No specific data.
Ingestion	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

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

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects	Not available.
Potential delayed effects	Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects	Not available.
Potential delayed effects	Not available.

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.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	201844.43 mg/kg

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

No testing has been performed by the manufacturer.

Persistence and degradability

Not expected to be rapidly degradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

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

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc})	Not available.
Mobility	Liquid. insoluble in water.

Other adverse effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
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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. 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 spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
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.
Additional information	-	-	-	-

Special precautions for user

Not available.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

United States inventory (TSCA 8b)

All components are active or exempted.

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 311/312

Classification

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	Concentration
Form R - Reporting requirements	 Inc dialkyl dithiophosphate	68457-79-4	1.326
Supplier notification	 Inc dialkyl dithiophosphate	68457-79-4	1.326

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Section 15. Regulatory information

Massachusetts	The following components are listed: MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC
New Jersey	The following components are listed: ZINC compounds
Pennsylvania	The following components are listed: ZINC COMPOUNDS
California Prop. 65	
 WARNING:	This product can expose you to chemicals including C.I. Solvent Yellow 14, Ethylbenzene and cumene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Toluene, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov .

Other regulations

Australia inventory (AIIIC)	All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory	All components are listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC)	Not determined.
Japan inventory (CSCL)	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 Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)	Not determined.
REACH Status	For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.

Section 16. Other information

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



History

Date of issue/Date of revision	01/15/2025.
Date of previous issue	09/18/2024.
Prepared by	Product Stewardship
Key to abbreviations	ACGIH = American Conference of Industrial Hygienists ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit SDS = Safety Data Sheet STEL = Short term exposure limit TWA = Time weighted average UN = United Nations 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, 64742-53-6, 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

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

[Notice to reader](#)

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				Language ENGLISH

Section 16. Other information

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.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from BP Group.

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