

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Optimal Paste White T

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Product name Optimal Paste White T  
Product code 453853-DE03  
SDS no. 453853  
Product type Paste

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

Identified uses
General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery-Industrial
General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery-Professional

Use of the substance/  
Mixture Grease for industrial applications  
For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier BP Europa SE  
Geschäftsbereich Industrieschmierstoffe  
Erkelenzer Straße 20  
D-41179 Mönchengladbach  
Germany

Telefon: +49 (0) 2161 909 30  
Telefax: +49 (0) 2161 909 400

E-mail address [MSDSadvice@bp.com](mailto:MSDSadvice@bp.com)

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY Carechem: +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (24 hours)  
TELEPHONE NUMBER

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition Mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]  
Eye Dam. 1, H318  
Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC [DPD]

The product is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

Classification N; R51/53

See Section 16 for the full text of the R phrases or H statements declared above.

See sections 11 and 12 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms and environmental hazards.

#### 2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H318 - Causes serious eye damage.

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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### Precautionary statements

Prevention	P280 - Wear eye or face protection. P273 - Avoid release to the environment. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Response	P305 + P351 + P310 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.
Storage	Not applicable.
Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

### Hazard symbol or symbols

Indication of danger	
Hazardous ingredients	Fatty amide derivative.
Supplemental label	Not applicable.
Elements	

### Special packaging requirements

Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings	Not applicable.
Tactile warning of danger	Not applicable.

### 2.3 Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification  
 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 AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/mixture Mixture  
 Highly refined mineral oil and additives. Thickening agent.

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification		
			67/548/EEC	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Type
Zinc oxide	REACH #: 01-2119463881-32 EC: 215-222-5 CAS: 1314-13-2 Index: 030-013-00-7	>=2.5 - <25	N; R50/53	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	[1] [2]
Fatty amide derivative.	Proprietary	>=2.5 - <5	Xi; R41, R38 R52/53	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	[1]
titanium dioxide	REACH #: 01-2119489379-17 EC: 236-675-5 CAS: 13463-67-7	>=1 - <5	Not classified.	Not classified.	[2]
Alkenyl succinic acid	EC: 248-698-8 CAS: 27859-58-1	>=1 - <5	Xi; R36/38 R53	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413	[1]

See Section 16 for the full text of the R-phrases declared above.  
 See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

- [1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard
- [2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

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[3] Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII  
[4] Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII  
[5] Substance of equivalent concern Type  
Highly refined mineral oil and additives. Thickening agent.  
Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

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### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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#### 4.1 Description of 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Get medical attention immediately.
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 irritation develops.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
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 symptoms occur.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

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

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

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

Notes to physician	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. 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, discoloured 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 minimise tissue loss and prevent or limit permanent damage. Note that high pressure may force the product considerable distances along tissue planes.
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### SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use foam or all-purpose dry chemical to extinguish.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet.

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

Hazards from the substance or mixture	In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Hazardous combustion Products	Combustion products may include the following: carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide) metal oxide/oxides nitrogen oxides (NO, NO <sub>2</sub> etc.) phosphorus oxides

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special precautions for	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. This material is toxic to aquatic organisms. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. fire-fighters
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	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 firefighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

For non-emergency personnel	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Contact emergency personnel.
For emergency responders	Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, 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".

### 6.2 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. Collect spillage.

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

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### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.  
See Section 5 for firefighting measures.  
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.  
See Section 12 for environmental precautions.  
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

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## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

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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).

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. 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. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
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.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store locked up. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Germany - Storage code 11

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Recommendations See section 1.2 and Exposure scenarios in annex, if applicable.

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## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

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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).

### 8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Product/ingredient name

Zinc oxide

Exposure limit values

MAK-Werte Liste (Germany).

TWA: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 7/2013 Form: inhalable fraction

PEAK: 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 7/2012

Form: inhalable fraction

PEAK: 0.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 7/2012

Form: respirable fraction

TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 7/2012 Form: respirable fraction

titanium dioxide

TRGS900 AGW (Germany).

TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 4/2001 Form: alveolar fraction

PEAK: 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 9/2012 Form: alveolate fraction

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/2012 Form: inhalable fraction

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Whilst specific OELs for certain components may be shown in this section, other components may be present in any mist, vapour or dust produced. Therefore, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product as a whole and are provided for guidance only.

**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.

**Derived No Effect Level**  
No DNELs/DMELs available.

**Predicted No Effect Concentration**  
No PNECs available

**8.2 Exposure controls**  
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. 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.

**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.

**Respiratory protection**

Respiratory protective equipment is not normally required where there is adequate natural or local exhaust ventilation to control exposure. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. 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/face protection**  
**Skin protection**  
**Hand protection**

Chemical splash goggles.

**General Information:**

Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. Most gloves provide protection for only a limited time before they must be discarded and replaced (even the



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best chemically resistant gloves will break down after repeated chemical exposures).

Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account of a full assessment of the working conditions.

Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

Breakthrough time:

Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditions and represent how long a glove can be expected to provide effective permeation resistance. It is important when following breakthrough time recommendations that actual workplace conditions are taken into account. Always consult with your glove supplier for up-to-date technical information on breakthrough times for the recommended glove type. Our recommendations on the selection of gloves are as follows:

Continuous contact:

Gloves with a minimum breakthrough time of 240 minutes, or >480 minutes if suitable gloves can be obtained. If suitable gloves are not available to offer that level of protection, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may be acceptable as long as appropriate glove maintenance and replacement regimes are determined and adhered to.

Short-term / splash protection:

Recommended breakthrough times as above.

It is recognised that for short-term, transient exposures, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may commonly be used. Therefore, appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes must be determined and rigorously followed.

Glove Thickness:

For general applications, we recommend gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential.

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Skin and body	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.
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.

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### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Paste
Colour	White.
Odour	Mild
pH	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point	Closed cup: >220°C (>428°F)
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available.
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Density	>1000 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (>1 g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) at 20°C
Solubility(ies)	insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ Water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

#### 9.2 Other information

No additional information.

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### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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10.1 Reactivity	No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.
10.2 Chemical stability	The product is stable.
10.3 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.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	No specific data.



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**10.5 Incompatible materials** Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

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### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Not available.	

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

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation May give off gas, vapor or dust that is very irritating or corrosive to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Ingestion No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.

Eye contact Causes serious eye damage.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation No specific data.

Ingestion Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

Skin contact Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
dryness  
cracking  
blistering may occur

Eye contact Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness

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

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

Ingestion Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.

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

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

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.

Developmental effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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### SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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12.1 Toxicity  
Environmental hazards Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability  
Not expected to be rapidly degradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential  
Not available.

12.4 Mobility in soil  
Soil/water partition coefficient (KOC) Not available.  
Mobility Non-volatile. Paste. insoluble in water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment  
PBT Not applicable.  
vPvB Not applicable.

12.6 Other adverse effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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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

Methods of disposal Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.  
Hazardous waste Yes.

#### European waste catalogue (EWC)

Waste code	Waste designation
12 01 12*	spent waxes and fats

However, deviation from the intended use and/or the presence of any potential contaminants may require an alternative waste disposal code to be assigned by the end user.

#### Packaging









Waste code	European waste catalogue (EWC)
15 01 10*	packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

Special 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. Empty containers represent a **fire** hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour. Never weld, solder or braze empty containers. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

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### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
<b>14.1 UN number</b>	UN3077	UN3077	UN3077	UN3077
<b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Zinc oxide)	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Zinc oxide)	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Zinc oxide). Marine pollutant	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Zinc oxide)
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b>	9  	9  	9  	9  
<b>14.4 Packing group</b>	III	III	III	III
<b>14.5 Environmental hazards</b>	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
<b>Additional information</b>	The environmentally Hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.  Hazard identification number 90  Tunnel code (E)	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.  Emergency schedules (EmS) F-A, S-F	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

**14.6 Special precautions for User** Not available.

ADR/RID Classification code: M7

ADN Classification code: M7

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### 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  
Substances of very high concern  
None of the components are listed.

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

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### Other regulations

REACH Status The company, as identified in Section 1, sells this product in the EU in compliance with the current requirements of REACH.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) At least one component is not listed.

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

Canada inventory At least one component is not listed.

China inventory (IECSC) At least one component is not listed.

Japan inventory (ENCS) At least one component is not listed.

Korea inventory (KECI) At least one component is not listed.

Philippines inventory (PICCS) At least one component is not listed.

### National regulations

Hazardous incident ordinance Applicable. Category: 9b Dangerous for the environment.

Hazard class for water 2 Appendix No. 4 (classified according VwVwS)

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required.

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## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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Abbreviations and acronyms

- ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway
- ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
- CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]
- CSA = Chemical Safety Assessment
- CSR = Chemical Safety Report
- DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
- DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
- DPD = Dangerous Preparations Directive [1999/45/EC]
- DSD = Dangerous Substances Directive [67/548/EEC]
- EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ES = Exposure Scenario
- EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
- EWC = European Waste Catalogue
- 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 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
- PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
- RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- RRN = REACH Registration Number
- SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature
- SVHC = Substances of Very High Concern
- STOT-RE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

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STOT-SE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

TWA = Time weighted average

UN = United Nations

UVCB = Complex hydrocarbon substance

VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Full text of abbreviated H statements

H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H318 Causes serious eye damage.  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]

Aquatic Acute 1, H400 ACUTE AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1  
Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1  
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3  
Aquatic Chronic 4, H413 LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 4  
Eye Dam. 1, H318 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1  
Eye Irrit. 2, H319 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2  
Skin Irrit. 2, H315 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2

Full text of abbreviated R Phrases

R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.  
R38- Irritating to skin.  
R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.  
R50/53- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
R52/53- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
R53- May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Full text of classifications [DSD/DPD]

Xi - Irritant  
N - Dangerous for the environment

### History

Date of issue/ Date of revision 26/06/2014.

Date of previous issue 25/06/2014.

Prepared by Product Stewardship

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The BP Group shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or



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# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Optimal Paste White T

using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken. You can contact the BP Group to ensure that this document is the most current available. Alteration of this document is strictly prohibited.

Identification of the substance or mixture  
Product definition      Mixture  
Code                      453853-DE03  
Product name            Optimol Paste White T





# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Optimal Paste White T

### Section 1: Title

Short title of the exposure scenario      General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery - Industrial – NH-Bnd (i)

List of use descriptors      Identified use name: General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery-Industrial  
 Process Category: PROC01, PROC08b, PROC09, PROC02  
 Sector of end use: SU03  
 Subsequent service life relevant for that use: No.  
 Environmental Release Category: ERC04, ERC07  
 Specific Environmental Release Category: ATIEL-ATC SPERC 4.Biv1

Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario	Covers general use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery in closed systems. Includes filling and draining of containers and operation of enclosed machinery (including engines) and associated maintenance and storage activities.
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### Section 2: Operational conditions and risk management measures

#### Section 2.1: Control of worker exposure

No exposure scenario is presented because the product is not classified for Human Health  
 Contributing scenarios: Operational conditions and risk management measures

#### Section 2.2: Control of environmental exposure

Amounts used:

EU tonnage of risk determining substance per year:	2.63E+3 Tonnes/year
Frequency and duration of use:	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environment factors not influenced by risk management:	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure:	Negligible wastewater emissions as process operates without water contact.
Release fraction to air (after typical onsite RMMs)	5.00E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (after typical onsite RMMs)	0
Release fraction to wastewater from process (after typical onsite RMMs and before sewage treatment plan)	No data available yet
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release:	Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.
Technical on-site conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil:	Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. User sites are assumed to be provided with oil/water separators and waste water to be discharged via a sewage treatment plant
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site:	Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant:	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via on-site sewage treatment (%):	No data available yet
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow rate (m3/d)	2.00E+3

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Optimal Paste White T

Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d): as product:  
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal:

No data available yet

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste:

External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

### Section 3: Exposure estimation

Exposure estimation and reference to its source – Environment Exposure assessment (environment): Used ECETOC TRA model (May 2010 release).
Exposure estimation and reference to its source – Workers Exposure assessment (human): No exposure scenario is presented because the product is not classified for Human Health

### Section 4: Guidance to check compliance with the exposure scenario

Environment	Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet. If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a site-specific chemical safety assessment is required. For further information see <a href="http://www.ATIEL.org/REACH_GES">www.ATIEL.org/REACH_GES</a>
Health	No exposure scenario is presented because the product is not classified for Human Health



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Optimal Paste White T

Identification of the substance or mixture  
 Product definition Mixture  
 Code 453853-DE03  
 Product name Optimol Paste White T

### Section 1: Title

Short title of the exposure scenario General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery - Professional – NHBnd (p)  
 List of use descriptors Identified use name: General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery-Professional  
 Process Category: PROC01, PROC02, PROC08a, PROC08b, PROC20  
 Sector of end use: SU22  
 Subsequent service life relevant for that use: No.  
 Environmental Release Category: ERC09a, ERC09b  
 Specific Environmental Release Category: ATIEL-ATC SPERC 9.Bp.v1

Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario	Covers general use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery in closed systems. Includes filling and draining of containers and operation of enclosed machinery (including engines) and associated maintenance and storage activities.
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### Section 2: Operational conditions and risk management measures

Section 2.1: Control of worker exposure  
 No exposure scenario is presented because the product is not classified for Human Health  
 Contributing scenarios: Operational conditions and risk management measures

#### Section 2.2: Control of environmental exposure

Amounts used:  
 EU tonnage of risk determining substance per year: 5.39 Tonnes/year  
 Frequency and duration of use:  
 Emission Days (days/year): 365  
 Environment factors not influenced by risk management:  
 Local freshwater dilution factor: 10  
 Local marine water dilution factor: 100  
 Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure: Negligible wastewater emissions as process operates without water contact.  
 Release fraction to air (after typical onsite RMMs) 1.00E-04  
 Release fraction to soil from process (after typical onsite RMMs) 1E-03  
 Release fraction to wastewater from process (after typical onsite RMMs and before sewage treatment plan) No data available yet  
 Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  
 Technical on-site conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil: Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. User sites are assumed to be provided with oil/water separators and waste water to be discharged via a sewage treatment plant  
 Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site: Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Optimal Paste White T

Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant:

Estimated substance removal from

wastewater via on-site sewage treatment (%):

No data available yet

Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow rate (m<sup>3</sup>/d)

2.00E+3

Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d): as product:

No data available yet

Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal:

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste:

External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

### Section 3: Exposure estimation

Exposure estimation and reference to its source – Environment
Exposure assessment (environment): Used ECETOC TRA model (May 2010 release).
Exposure estimation and reference to its source – Workers
Exposure assessment (human): No exposure scenario is presented because the product is not classified for Human Health

### Section 4: Guidance to check compliance with the exposure scenario

Environment	Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet. If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a site-specific chemical safety assessment is required. For further information see <a href="http://www.ATIEL.org/REACH_GES">www.ATIEL.org/REACH_GES</a>
Health	No exposure scenario is presented because the product is not classified for Human Health