

# WHEELPAINTS

Specialist Paints for the Alloy Wheel Industry

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

<b>1. Identification of the substance</b>
<b>Product Details:</b>  Product Name: Tema Slideway Oil Application of the substance/ the preparation: Oil Supplier: WHEELPAINTS NN5 5JF UNITED KINGDOM Tel: 01604 600582 E-mail: <a href="mailto:esales@wheelpaints.co.uk">esales@wheelpaints.co.uk</a> <a href="http://www.wheelpaints.co.uk">www.wheelpaints.co.uk</a>
<b>2. Identified Uses</b>
Use of lubricants and greases in open systems- Industrial Use of lubricants and greases in open systems- Professional
<b>3. Hazards Identification</b>
<b><u>Classification of the substance or mixture</u></b>  <b>Product Definition</b> – Mixture <b>Classification according to Regulation (EC) No.1272/2008 (CLP/GHS)</b> – Aquatic Chronic 3, H412.
<b><u>Label Elements</u></b>  <b>Signal Word</b> – No signal word. <b>Hazard Statements</b> – H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. <b>Precautionary Statements</b> <b>Prevention</b> – P273 Avoid release to the environment <b>Response</b> – Not applicable <b>Storage</b> – Not applicable <b>Disposal</b> – P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. <b>Supplemental Label Elements</b> – Not applicable.
<b>EU Regulation (EU) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)</b>  <b>Annex XVII – Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles</b> – Not applicable.
<b><u>Special packaging requirements</u></b>  <b>Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings</b> – Not applicable

**Tactile warning of danger** – Not applicable

**Other Hazards**

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** – Product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No.1907/2006, Annex XIII

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

**4. Composition/Information on ingredients**

**Mixtures**

**Product definition** – Mixture

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

Product/ingredient Name – (Z) – octadic-9-enylamine, C16-18- (even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines.

Identifiers – REACH #: 01-2119473797-19

EC: -

CAS: -

% - <0.25

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) – Acute Tox.4, H302

Skin Corr. 1B, H314

Eye Dam. 1, H318

STOT SE 3, H335

STOT RE 2, H373

Asp. Tox. 1, H304

Aquatic Acute 1, H400

(M=10)

Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

(M=10)

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

[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

[6] Additional disclosure due to company policy

**5. First Aid Measures**

**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.

**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 use. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

**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 symptoms occur.

**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.

#### **Potential acute health effects**

**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.

#### **Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**

**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 and/ or dermatitis.

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

#### **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.

### **6. Firefighting measures**

#### **Extinguishing media**

**Suitable extinguishing media** – Use foam or all – purpose dry chemical to extinguish.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** – Do not use water jet. The use of water jet may cause the fire to spread by splashing the burning product.

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

**Hazards from the substance or mixture** – Swarf fires – Neat metal working oils may fume, thermally decompose or ignite if they meet with red hot swarf. To minimise the generation of red hot swarf ensure that a sufficient flow of oil is correctly directed to the cutting edge of the tool to flood it throughout cutting operations. As an additional precaution swarf should be regularly cleared from the immediate area to prevent the risk of fire. 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, CO<sup>2</sup>) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

**Advice for firefighters' special precautions 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. This material is harmful to aquatic organisms. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**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 fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

#### **7. 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 spilt material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personnel protective equipment.

**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.

**Environmental precautions** – Avoid dispersal of spilt material and run off and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil and 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.

## 8. Handling and Storage

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)

### Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures** – Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. 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. Concentrations of mist, fumes and vapours in enclosed spaces may result in the formation of explosive atmospheres. Excessive splashing, agitation or heating must be avoided. During metal working, solid particles from workpieces or tools will contaminate the fluid and may cause abrasions of the skin. Where such abrasions result in a penetration of the skin, first aid treatment should be applied as soon as reasonably possible. The presence of certain metals in the workpiece or tool, such as chromium, cobalt and nickel, can contaminate the metalworking fluid, as can bacteria, and as a result may induce allergic and other skin reactions, especially if personal hygiene is inadequate.

**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.

**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. 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.

**Not suitable** – Prolonged exposure to elevated temperature.

## 9. Exposure controls/personal protection

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance.

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

No exposure limit value known.

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

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

For protection against metal working fluids, respiratory protection that is classified as “resistant to oil” (class R) or oil proof (class P) should be selected where appropriate. Depending on the level of airborne contaminants, an air-purifying, half mask respirator (with HEPA filter) including disposable (P-or R-series) (for oil mists less than 50mg/m<sup>3</sup>), or any powered, air-purifying respirator equipped with hood or helmet and HEPA filter (for oil mists less than 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup>). Where organic vapours are a potential hazard during metalworking operations, a combination and organic vapour filter may be necessary. 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** – Safety Glasses with side shields.

### **Skin Protection**

#### **Hand Protection – 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 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 if 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 0.35mm.

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 manufacture, 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. E.g.

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1mm 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 3mm 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.

#### **Skin and body**

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practise.

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.

#### **Refer to standards:**

Respiratory protection: EN 529

Gloves: EN 420, EN 374

Eye protection: EN 166

Filtering half-mask: EN 149

Filtering half-mask with valve: EN 405

Half-mask: EN 140 plus filter

Full-face mask: EN 136 plus filter

Particulate filters: EN 143

Gas/combined filters: EN 14387

#### **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.

### **10. Physical and chemical properties**



### Appearance

**Physical state** – Liquid

**Colour** – Amber (Light)

**Odour** – Not available

**pH** – Not available

**Melting point/freezing point** – Not available

**Initial boiling point and boiling range** – Not available

**Pour point** - -9°C

**Flash point** – Closed cup: 160 °C (320°F) [Pensky-Martens]

**Flammability (solid, gas)** – Not available

**Vapour pressure** – Not available

**Density** - <1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (,1 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) at 15°C

**Solubility (ies)** – insoluble in water

**Viscosity** – Kinematic: 68mm<sup>2</sup>/s (68 cSt) at 40°C

### **11. 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** – 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.

### **12. Toxicological information**

#### Acute toxicity estimates

**Route** – Not available

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

#### Potential acute health effects

**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** – No specific data

**Ingestion** – No specific data

**Skin contact** – Adverse symptoms may include the following:

- Irritation
- Dryness
- Cracking

**Eye Contact** – No specific data

**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**

**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 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.

**Toxicity**

**Environmental hazards** – Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Persistence and degradability**

Expected to be biodegradable.

**Bio accumulative potential**

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

**Mobility in soil**

**Soil/Water partition** – Not available

**Coefficient (Koc)**

**Mobility** – Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

Product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII.

**Other adverse effects**

**Other ecological information** – Spill may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

**13. Disposal considerations**

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance.

Commented [I1]:

**Waste treatment methods**

**Product**

**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** – 13 02 05\*

**Waste Designation** – Mineral based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils.

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**

**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.

**Waste code** – 15 01 10\*

**European waste catalogue (EWC)** – Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous 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 run off and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

**References** – Commission 2014/955/EU  
- Directive 2008/98/EC

**14. Transport Information**

**UN Number**

**ADR/RID** – Not regulated

**ADN** – Not regulated

**IMDG** – Not regulated

**IATA** – Not regulated

**Environmental Hazards**

**ADR/RID** – No

**ADN** – No

**IMDG** - No

**IATA** – No

**Special precautions for user** – Not available

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code** – Not available

### 15. Regulatory Information

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 authorisation

##### Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.

##### **Substances of very high concern**

None of the components are listed.

##### 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)** – All components are listed or exempted.

**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.

**Japan Inventory (ENCS)** – At least one component is not listed.

**Korea Inventory (KECI)** - All components are listed or exempted.

**Philippines Inventory (PICCS)** - All components are listed or exempted.

**Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)** - All components are listed or exempted.

##### Ozone depleting substances (1005/2009/EU)

Not listed.

##### Prior Informed Consent (PIC) (649/2012/EU)

Not listed.

##### Seveso Directive

This product is not controlled under the Seveso Directive.

**Chemical safety assessment** – a Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for one or more of substances within this mixture. A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for the mixture itself.

### 16. Other Information

#### **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  
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 – 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, Bio accumulative and Toxic  
PNEC – Predicted No Effect Concentration  
REACH – Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006]  
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  
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 bio accumulative

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

**Classification** – Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

**Justification** – Calculation method.

**Full text of abbreviated H Statements**

**H302** – Harmful if swallowed

**H304** – May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

**H314** – Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

**H318** – Causes Serious eye damage

**H335** – May cause respiratory irritation

**H373** – May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**H400** – Very toxic to aquatic life

**H410** – Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]**

**Acute Tox.4 H302** – ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) – Category 4

**Aquatic Acute 1, H400** – SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD – Category 1  
**Aquatic Chronic 1, H410** – LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD – Category 1  
**Asp.Tox. 1, H304** – ASPIRATION HAZARD- Category 1  
**Eye Dam. 1, H318** – SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION – Category 1  
**Skin Corr. 1B, H314** – SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION – Category 1B  
**STOT RE 2, H373** – SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY- REPEATED EXPOSURE – Category 2  
**STOT SE 3, H335** – SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY – SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) – Category 3

#### **History**

**Date of issue** – 28/01/2019

#### **Notice to reader**

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 data and information in this data sheet.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. Wheelpaints 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 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.

**Short title of the exposure scenario** – Use of lubricants and greases in open systems – Industrial

**Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario**- Covers use of lubricants and greases in open systems, including application of lubricant to work pieces or equipment by dipping, brushing or spraying (without exposure to heat), e.g. mould releases, corrosion protection, slideways. Includes associated product storage, material transfers, sampling and maintenance activities.

#### **Operational conditions and risk management measures**

##### **Control of worker exposure**

No exposure scenario is presented because the product is not classified for Human Health.

##### **Control of environmental exposure**

**Product Characteristics** – Applicability domain: product in which the risk determining substance has the following hazard profile:

LogKow:

Vapour pressure;

PNEC Freshwater aquatic range (mg/L):

##### **Amounts used:**

**EU tonnage of risk determining substance per year:** 3.81+01 Tonnes/year

**Frequency and duration of use:**

Emission days – 300

**Environment factors not influenced by risk management:**

Local freshwater dilution factor – 10

Local marine water dilution factor – 100

**Other 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 available data 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. Sewage sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

**Conditions and measures related to 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 (M<sub>safe</sub>) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal 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.