

## 1. Identification of the substance/preparation and company/undertaking

<b>Product name</b>	<b>Olista Longtime 2</b>
<b>SDS no.</b>	451143
<b>Historic SDS no.</b>	63002-AG
<b>Use of the substance/mixture</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grease for industrial applications. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
<b>Supplier</b>	BP Southern Africa(Pty) Ltd 10 Junction Avenue Parktown Johannesburg South Africa 2193
<b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	Product Technical Helpdesk: 0800 111 551 +27 (0)860 222166 Tygerberg Poison Centre: +27 (0)21 931 6129
<b>E-mail address</b>	MSDSadvice@bp.com

## 2. Hazards identification

This preparation is not classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC as amended and adapted.

<b>Additional hazards</b>	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.
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See sections 11 and 12 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms and environmental hazards.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Highly refined mineral oil and additives. Thickening agent.

**South Africa**

<b>Chemical name</b>	<b>CAS no.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>EINECS / ELINCS.</b>	<b>Classification</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Base oil - unspecified	-	50 - 100		Not classified.

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

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## 4. First aid measures

<b>Eye contact</b>	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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
<b>Notes to physician</b>	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. 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.

## 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

#### Suitable

In case of fire, use water fog, alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

#### Not suitable

Do not use water jet.

### Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion products may include the following:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
metal oxide/oxides

### Unusual fire/explosion hazards

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

### Special fire-fighting procedures

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.

### Protection of 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.

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions - 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 spilled material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

### Personal precautions - For emergency responders

If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

### 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).

### Large spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilled 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.

### 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.

### 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.

## 7. Handling and storage

### Handling - Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

### Handling - 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.

### Storage

Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. 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. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10).

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational exposure limits

This product does not have any assigned OELs.

### Ingredient name

### Occupational exposure limits

#### South Africa

Base oil - unspecified

#### ACGIH TLV (United States).

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2009 Form: Inhalable fraction

No exposure limit value known.

### Exposure controls

#### Occupational exposure controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours 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.

## 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.

## Personal protective equipment

### 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.

### 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 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.

### Eye protection

### Skin and body

Safety glasses with side shields.

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.

## 9 . Physical and chemical properties

### General information

#### Appearance

Physical state Grease  
Colour Brown.

### Important health, safety and environmental information

Flash point Closed cup: >150°C (>302°F)  
Drop Point 180 °C  
Density <1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (<1 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) at 20°C  
Solubility insoluble in water.

## 10 . Stability and reactivity

**Stability** The product is stable.  
**Possibility of hazardous reactions** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.  
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.  
**Conditions to avoid** Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).  
**Materials to avoid** 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.

## 11 . Toxicological information

### Effects and symptoms

**Eyes** Potential risk of transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.  
**Skin** May cause skin dryness and irritation.  
**Inhalation** Inhalation of oil mist or vapours at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation.  
**Ingestion** Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.  
**Chronic effects** Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

## 12 . Ecological information

**Persistence/degradability** Not expected to be rapidly degradable.  
**Mobility** Non-volatile. Grease. insoluble in water.  
**Environmental hazards** Not classified as dangerous.

## 13 . Disposal considerations

**Disposal considerations / Waste information** The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

### Unused product

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 hazardous substances

## 14 . Transport information

Not classified as hazardous for transport (ADR/RID, ADN, IMDG, ICAO/IATA)

## 15 . Regulatory information

Classification and labelling have been performed according to EU directives 1999/45/EC and 67/548/EEC as amended and adapted.

### Label requirements

<b>Risk phrases</b>	This product is not classified according to EU legislation.
<b>Additional warning phrases</b>	Contains Reaction product of ammonium molybdate and C12-C24-diethoxylated alkylamine (1:5-1:3) and Isodecyl diphenyl phosphite. May produce an allergic reaction. Safety data sheet available on request.
<b>Other regulations</b>	
<b>REACH Status</b>	The company, as identified in Section 1, sells this product in the EU in compliance with the current requirements of REACH.
<b>United States inventory (TSCA 8b)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Australia inventory (AICS)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Canada inventory</b>	At least one component is not listed.
<b>China inventory (IECSC)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan inventory (ENCS)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At least one component is not listed.
<b>Korea inventory (KECI)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines inventory (PICCS)</b>	At least one component is not listed.
<b>Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>National regulations</b>	National legislation: Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993).

## 16 . Other information

### History

<b>Date of issue/ Date of revision</b>	07/11/2016.
<b>Date of previous issue</b>	26/01/2015.
<b>Prepared by</b>	Product Stewardship
<b>Key to abbreviations</b>	Varies = may contain one or more of the following 101316-69-2, 101316-70-5, 101316-71-6, 101316-72-7, 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 64741-97-5, 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, 64742-64-9, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 74869-22-0, 90669-74-2

### Notice to reader

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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