

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

Revision date / version: 02.03.2017 / 0012

Replacing version dated / version: 21.08.2015 / 0011

Valid from: 02.03.2017 PDF print date: 02.03.2017 Long-Life Grease + MoS2 100 g

Art.: 2003

# Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

#### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1 Product identifier

#### Long-Life Grease + MoS2 100 g

Art.: 2003

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

Sector of use [SU]:

SU 3 - Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites

SU21 - Consumer uses: Private households (=general public = consumers)

SU22 - Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)

Chemical product category [PC]:

PC24 - Lubricants, greases, release products

Process category [PROC]:

PROC 1 - Chemical production or refinery in closed process without likelihood of exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions.

PROC 2 - Chemical production or refinery in closed continuous process with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions

PROC 8a - Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at non-dedicated facilities

PROC 8b - Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities

PROC 9 - Transfer of substance or mixture into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

PROC20 - Use of functional fluids in small devices

Article Categories [AC]:

AC99 - Not required.

Environmental Release Category [ERC]:

ERC 4 - Use of non-reactive processing aid at industrial site (no inclusion into or onto article)

ERC 7 - Use of functional fluid at industrial site

ERC 9a - Widespread use of functional fluid (indoor)

ERC 9b - Widespread use of functional fluid (outdoor)

#### Uses advised against:

No information available at present.

#### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

# 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

The mixture is not classified as dangerous in the terms of the Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP).



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#### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labeling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

Not applicable

#### 2.3 Other hazards

The mixture does not contain any vPvB substance (vPvB = very persistent, very bioaccumulative) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (< 0,1 %).

The mixture does not contain any PBT substance (PBT = persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (< 0,1 %).

#### **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.1 Substance

### n.a. **3.2 Mixture**

Registration number (REACH)	
Index	
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	
CAS	
content %	
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	

#### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

#### Inhalation

Remove person from danger area.

Supply person with fresh air and consult doctor according to symptoms.

Remove polluted, soaked clothing immediately, wash thoroughly with plenty of water and soap, in case of irritation of the skin (flare), consult a doctor.

#### Eve contact

Remove contact lenses.

Wash thoroughly for several minutes using copious water. Seek medical help if necessary.

#### Ingestion

Rinse the mouth thoroughly with water.

Do not induce vomiting. Consult doctor immediately.

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

Drying of the skin.

With long-term contact:

Irritation of the skin.

In certain cases, the symptoms of poisoning may only appear after an extended period / after several hours.

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

n.c.

#### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media

CO<sub>2</sub>

Foam

Dry extinguisher

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media



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## High volume water jet 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In case of fire the following can develop:

Oxides of carbon Oxides of nitrogen Oxides of sulphur Toxic pyrolysis products.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

Protective respirator with independent air supply.

According to size of fire Full protection, if necessary.

Dispose of contaminated extinction water according to official regulations.

#### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

Ensure sufficient supply of air. Avoid contact with eyes or skin. If applicable, caution - risk of slipping.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

If leakage occurs, dam up.

Resolve leaks if this possible without risk.

Prevent from entering drainage system.

Prevent surface and ground-water infiltration, as well as ground penetration.

If accidental entry into drainage system occurs, inform responsible authorities.

#### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with absorbent material (e.g. universal binding agent) and dispose of according to Section 13.

Pick up mechanically and dispose of according to Section 13.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protective equipment see Section 8 and for disposal instructions see Section 13.

#### **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

In addition to information given in this section, relevant information can also be found in section 8 and 6.1.

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

#### 7.1.1 General recommendations

Avoid formation of oil mist.

Avoid contact with eyes.

Avoid long lasting or intensive contact with skin.

Do not carry cleaning cloths soaked in product in trouser pockets.

Eating, drinking, smoking, as well as food-storage, is prohibited in work-room.

Observe directions on label and instructions for use.

#### 7.1.2 Notes on general hygiene measures at the workplace

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.

Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

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

Not to be stored in gangways or stair wells.

Store product closed and only in original packing.

#### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available at present.

#### **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**



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#### 8.1 Control parameters

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure good ventilation. This can be achieved by local suction or general air extraction.

If this is insufficient to maintain the concentration under the WEL or AGW values, suitable breathing protection should be worn. Applies only if maximum permissible exposure values are listed here.

#### 8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.

Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

Eye/face protection:

With danger of contact with eyes.

Tight fitting protective goggles with side protection (EN 166).

Skin protection - Hand protection:

Protective nitrile gloves (EN 374)

Minimum layer thickness in mm:

>= 0.38

Permeation time (penetration time) in minutes:

> 480

Protective hand cream recommended.

The breakthrough times determined in accordance with EN 374 Part 3 were not obtained under practical conditions.

The recommended maximum wearing time is 50% of breakthrough time.

Skin protection - Other:

Protective working garments (e.g. safety shoes EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved protective working garments).

Respiratory protection:

Normally not necessary.

Thermal hazards:

Not applicable

Additional information on hand protection - No tests have been performed.

In the case of mixtures, the selection has been made according to the knowledge available and the information about the contents. Selection of materials derived from glove manufacturer's indications.

Final selection of glove material must be made taking the breakthrough times, permeation rates and degradation into account. Selection of a suitable glove depends not only on the material but also on other quality characteristics and varies from manufacturer to

manufacturer.

In the case of mixtures, the resistance of glove materials cannot be predicted and must therefore be tested before use.

The exact breakthrough time of the glove material can be requested from the protective glove manufacturer and must be observed.

#### 8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

No information available at present.

#### **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

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

Physical state: Paste, solid.

Black Colour: Odour: Characteristic Odour threshold: Not determined

Not determined pH-value:



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Melting point/freezing point: Not determined Initial boiling point and boiling range: Not determined

Flash point: >150 °C Evaporation rate: Not determined Flammability (solid, gas): Not determined Lower explosive limit: Not determined

Upper explosive limit: Not determined Vapour pressure: Not determined Vapour density (air = 1): Not determined Density: <1 g/cm3 (25°C)

Bulk density: n.a.

Solubility(ies): Not determined Water solubility: Insoluble Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): Not determined Auto-ignition temperature: Not determined Decomposition temperature: Not determined >20,5 mm2/s (40°C) Viscosity:

Explosive properties: Product is not explosive. No

Oxidising properties:

9.2 Other information

Miscibility: Not determined Fat solubility / solvent: Not determined Conductivity: Not determined Surface tension: Not determined Solvents content: Not determined

#### **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

The product has not been tested.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable with proper storage and handling.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions are known.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

See also section 7.

Strong heat

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

See also section 7.

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

See also section 5.2

No decomposition when used as directed.

#### **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Possibly more information on health effects, see Section 2.1 (classification)

Long-Life Grease + MoS2 100 g Art.: 2003						
						Toxicity / effect
Acute toxicity, by oral route:						n.d.a.
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:						n.d.a.
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:						n.d.a.
Skin corrosion/irritation:						n.d.a.
Serious eye damage/irritation:						n.d.a.
Respiratory or skin						n.d.a.
sensitisation:						
Germ cell mutagenicity:						n.d.a.



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Carcinogenicity:			n.d.a.
Reproductive toxicity:			n.d.a.
Specific target organ toxicity -			n.d.a.
single exposure (STOT-SE):			
Specific target organ toxicity -			n.d.a.
repeated exposure (STOT-RE):			
Aspiration hazard:			n.d.a.
Symptoms:			n.d.a.

#### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

Possibly more information on environmental effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

Long-Life Grease + MoS2 100 g Art.: 2003							
					Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time
12.1. Toxicity to fish:							n.d.a.
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:							n.d.a.
12.1. Toxicity to algae:							n.d.a.
12.2. Persistence and							n.d.a.
degradability:							
12.3. Bioaccumulative							n.d.a.
potential:							
12.4. Mobility in soil:							n.d.a.
12.5. Results of PBT							n.d.a.
and vPvB assessment							
12.6. Other adverse							n.d.a.
effects:							

#### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

#### For the substance / mixture / residual amounts

Soaked polluted cloths, paper or other organic materials represent a fire hazard and should be controlled, collected and disposed of. EC disposal code no.:

The waste codes are recommendations based on the scheduled use of this product.

Owing to the user's specific conditions for use and disposal, other waste codes may be

allocated under certain circumstances. (2014/955/EU)

07 06 99 wastes not otherwise specified

13 02 05 mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils

20 01 26 oil and fat other than those mentioned in 20 01 25

Recommendation:

Sewage disposal shall be discouraged.

Pay attention to local and national official regulations.

E.g. dispose at suitable refuse site.

E.g. suitable incineration plant.

#### For contaminated packing material

Pay attention to local and national official regulations.

Empty container completely.

Uncontaminated packaging can be recycled.

Dispose of packaging that cannot be cleaned in the same manner as the substance.

#### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### **General statements**

14.1. UN number:

n.a.

#### Transport by road/by rail (ADR/RID)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:

14.3. Transport hazard class(es):

n.a.



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14.4. Packing group:n.a.Classification code:n.a.LQ:n.a.

14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable

Tunnel restriction code:

Transport by sea (IMDG-code)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:

14.3. Transport hazard class(es):n.a.14.4. Packing group:n.a.Marine Pollutant:n.a

14.5. Environmental hazards:

Not applicable

Transport by air (IATA)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:

14.3. Transport hazard class(es):
14.4. Packing group:
n.a.

14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for user

Unless specified otherwise, general measures for safe transport must be followed.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Non-dangerous material according to Transport Regulations.

#### **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

#### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Observe restrictions:

No

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.

Directive 2010/75/EU (VOC): < 3 %

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not provided for mixtures.

#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

Revised sections: 1 - 16

# Classification and processes used to derive the classification of the mixture in accordance with the ordinance (EG) 1272/2008 (CLP):

Not applicable

The following phrases represent the posted Hazard Class and Risk Category Code (GHS/CLP) of the product and the constituents (specified in Section 2 and 3).

#### Any abbreviations and acronyms used in this document:

AC Article Categories

acc., acc. to according, according to

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route (= European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

AOEL Acceptable Operator Exposure Level

AOX Adsorbable organic halogen compounds

approx. approximately

Art., Art. no. Article number

ATE Acute Toxicity Estimate according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing, Germany)



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BAuA Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (= Federal Institute for Occupational Health and Safety, Germany)

BCF Bioconcentration factor

BGV Berufsgenossenschaftliche Vorschrift (= Accident Prevention Regulation)

BHT Butylhydroxytoluol (= 2,6-Di-t-butyl-4-methyl-phenol) BMGV Biological monitoring guidance value (EH40, UK)

BOD Biochemical oxygen demand

BSEF Bromine Science and Environmental Forum

bw body weight

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service

CEC Coordinating European Council for the Development of Performance Tests for Fuels, Lubricants and Other Fluids

CESIO Comité Européen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermédiaires Organiques

CIPAC Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council

CLP Classification, Labelling and Packaging (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances

and mixtures)

CMR carcinogenic, mutagenic, reproductive toxic

COD Chemical oxygen demand

CTFA Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association

DMEL Derived Minimum Effect Level
DNEL Derived No Effect Level
DOC Dissolved organic carbon

DT50 Dwell Time - 50% reduction of start concentration

DVS Deutscher Verband für Schweißen und verwandte Verfahren e.V. (= German Association for Welding and Allied Processes)

dw dry weight

e.g. for example (abbreviation of Latin 'exempli gratia'), for instance

EC European Community
ECHA European Chemicals Agency
EEA European Economic Area
EEC European Economic Community

EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances

EN European Norms

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency (United States of America)

ERC Environmental Release Categories

ES Exposure scenario

etc. et cetera EU European Union

EWC European Waste Catalogue

Fax. Fax number gen. general

GHS Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

GWP Global warming potential

HET-CAM Hen's Egg Test - Chorionallantoic Membrane

HGWP Halocarbon Global Warming Potential IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer IATA International Air Transport Association

IBC Intermediate Bulk Container

IBC (Code) International Bulk Chemical (Code)

IC Inhibitory concentration

IMDG-code International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

incl. including, inclusive

**IUCLID International Uniform Chemical Information Database** 

LC lethal concentration

LC50 lethal concentration 50 percent kill LCLo lowest published lethal concentration

LD Lethal Dose of a chemical LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% kill LDLo Lethal Dose Low

LOAEL Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level LOEC Lowest Observed Effect Concentration

LOEL Lowest Observed Effect Level

LQ Limited Quantities

MARPOL International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships

n.a. not applicable



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not available n.av. n.c. not checked n.d.a. no data available

NIOSH National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (United States of America)

NOAECNo Observed Adverse Effective Concentration

NOAEL No Observed Adverse Effect Level NOEC No Observed Effect Concentration

NOEL No Observed Effect Level ODP Ozone Depletion Potential

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

org. organic

polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon PAH PBT persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic

PC Chemical product category

PΕ Polyethylene

PNEC Predicted No Effect Concentration POCP Photochemical ozone creation potential

ppm parts per million PROC Process category PTFE Polytetrafluorethylene

REACHRegistration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)

REACH-IT List-No. 9xx-xxx-x No. is automatically assigned, e.g. to pre-registrations without a CAS No. or other numerical identifier. List Numbers do not have any legal significance, rather they are purely technical identifiers for processing a submission via REACH-IT.

Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire de marchandises Dangereuses (= Regulation concerning the International RID Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail)

SADT Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature

Structure Activity Relationship SAR

SU Sector of use

SVHC Substances of Very High Concern

Telephone

ThOD Theoretical oxygen demand TOC Total organic carbon

TRGS Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (=Technical Regulations for Hazardous Substances) **UN RTDG** United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

VbF Verordnung über brennbare Flüssigkeiten (= Regulation for flammable liquids (Austria))

Volatile organic compounds VOC

vPvB very persistent and very bioaccumulative

WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) WEL-TWA, WEL-STEL reference period), WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) (EH40, UK).

WHO World Health Organization

wet weight wwt



#### Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch: **48-0000** Version No: **3.1.1.1** 

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

#### Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: **09/10/2015** Print Date: **09/03/2017** S.GHS.USA.EN

#### **SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION**

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	2003 LONG-LIFE GREASE+MOS2 100g
Synonyms	Item No. 2003
Other means of identification	Not Available

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses

Use according to manufacturer's directions. Lubricant, grease.

#### **SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION**

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	0	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

um

0 = Minimum 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Not Applicable
Label elements	
GHS label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

#### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

#### **SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#### **Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not avail.	NotSpec	mineral oil
Not Available	>60	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

#### **SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**

#### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes:  • Wash out immediately with water.  • If irritation continues, seek medical attention.  • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs:  ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

- ► Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
- ▶ In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases
- ▶ High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

#### **SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

#### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

#### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Fire Fighting ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) Fire/Explosion Hazard nitrogen oxides (NOx) sulfur oxides (SOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes

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CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

#### SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

See section 8

#### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Slippery when spilt.  In Remove all ignition sources.  In Clean up all spills immediately.  In Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.  In Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt.  Moderate hazard.  Clear area of personnel and move upwind.  Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.  Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

#### **SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

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

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Metal can or drum</li> <li>Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material.  Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.  Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

#### **SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### **Control parameters**

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
2003 LONG-LIFE GREASE+MOS2 100g	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
mineral oil	Not Available		Not Available	
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available		Not Available	

#### **Exposure controls**

<b>A</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Appropriate engineering	The basic types of engineering controls are:
controls	Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
	Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

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Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.  The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.  Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.  Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.  Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
Thermal hazards	Not Available

#### Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

#### ^ - Full-face

 $A(All\ classes) = Organic\ vapours,\ B\ AUS\ or\ B1 = Acid\ gasses,\ B2 = Acid\ gas\ or\ hydrogen\ cyanide(HCN),\ B3 = Acid\ gas\ or\ hydrogen\ cyanide(HCN),\ E = Sulfur\ dioxide(SO2),\ G = Agricultural\ chemicals,\ K = Ammonia(NH3),\ Hg = Mercury,\ NO = Oxides\ of\ nitrogen,\ MB = Methyl\ bromide,\ AX = Low\ boiling\ point\ organic\ compounds(below\ 65\ degC)$ 

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

#### **SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black paste like liquid with characteristic odour; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.9
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	190	Viscosity (cSt)	>20.5
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>100	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

#### **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

#### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EGIIGN II TOXIGGEGE	ICAL INFORMATION			
formation on toxicologic	al effects			
Inhaled	Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.  Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.			
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or of animal or human evidence.	ther classification syste	ems as "harmfi	ul by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating
Skin Contact	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.  Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material  The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition  Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.			
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).	ed by EC Directives), d	lirect contact w	ith the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.  Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet.			
2003 LONG-LIFE	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
GREASE+MOS2 100g	Not Available		Not Available	
	тохісіту		RRITATION	
mineral oil	Not Available	Not Available		
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substance extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical		alue obtained fi	rom manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data
MINERAL OIL	Toxicity and Irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils ar crude.  A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydro Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely	workers exposed to pe ocarbons (PAH) (typifie	ersistent skin co ed by benz[a]py	ontamination by oils over a period of years. This risk has been rene).
Acute Toxicity	0	Carc	inogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Rep	roductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	$\circ$	STOT - Single	e Exposure	$\circ$
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated	d Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspirat	ion Hazard	0

Legend:

X − Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ − Data available to make classification

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### Toxicity

TOXICITY					
Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Legend:	(QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Da	cicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registere ata (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox da ata 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentratio	ntabase - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5	, ,	

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients	

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

#### **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### Waste treatment methods

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- ▶ Reuse
- ▶ Recycling
- ► Disposal (if all else fails)

### Product / Packaging disposal

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

- ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ► Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

#### **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

#### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant NO

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

#### **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

MINERAL OIL(NOT AVAIL.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

#### **Federal Regulations**

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

#### SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Immediate (acute) health hazard	No
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

#### US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

#### State Regulations

#### US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

National Inventory	Status
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Australia - AICS	N (mineral oil)
Canada - DSL	N (mineral oil)
Canada - NDSL	N (mineral oil)
China - IECSC	N (mineral oil)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (mineral oil)
Japan - ENCS	N (mineral oil)
Korea - KECI	N (mineral oil)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (mineral oil)
Philippines - PICCS	N (mineral oil)
USA - TSCA	N (mineral oil)
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

#### **SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

#### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

#### Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index