

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

WHITE LITHIUM GREASE (AEROSOL)

Product name Synonyms

5037 - MANUFACTURER'S CODE • CRC WHITE LITHIUM GREASE • WHITE LITHIUM GREASE

AEROSOL

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses

GREASE • LUBRICANT • LUBRICANT - AEROSOL

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name	CRC INDUSTRIES (AUST) PTY LIMITED
Address	9 Gladstone Road, Castle Hill, NSW, 2154, AUSTRALIA
Telephone	(02) 9849 6700
Fax	(02) 9680 4914
Email	info@crcind.com
Website	www.crcindustries.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency

13 11 26 (PIC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Aerosols - Flammable: Category 1 Aerosols - Pressurised: Category 1

Health Hazards

Not classified as a Health Hazard

Environmental Hazards

Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 2

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word Pictograms DANGER



Hazard statements

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention statements

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

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Response statements

P391

Collect spillage.

Storage statements

P410 + P412

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C.

Disposal statements

None allocated.

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)	64742-49-0	265-151-9	30 to 60%
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), SOLVENT-DEWAXED HEAVY PARAFFINIC (<3% DMSO EXTRACT)	64742-65-0	265-169-7	10 to 30%
PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED (<0.1% 1,3-BUTADIENE)	68476-85-7	270-704-2	10 to 30%
ZINC OXIDE	1314-13-2	215-222-5	<5%
TRIBUTYL BORATE	688-74-4	211-706-5	0.5 to 1.5%
PHOSPHORODITHIOIC ACID, O,O-DI-C1-14-ALKYL ESTERS, ZINC SALTS	68649-42-3	272-028-3	1 to 5%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

EyeIf in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to
stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.InhalationIf inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or
an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.SkinIf skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.
Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.IngestionFor advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If
swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.First aid facilitiesNone allocated.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Highly flammable aerosol. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Aerosol may explode at temperatures exceeding 50°C. Eliminate all ignition sources, including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, pilot lights, mobile phones, etc when handling. Aerosol cans may explode above 50°C.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.



5.4 Hazchem code

- 2Y 2 Fine Water Spray.
- Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool (< 50°C), dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure aerosol containers/ cans are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for damaged/ leaking containers. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection systems.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
			mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Borate compounds	SWA [Proposed]		0.75		
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	SWA [AUS]	1000	1800	1000	1800
Mineral Oil Mist	SWA [AUS]		5		
Zinc oxide (dust)	SWA [AUS]		10		
Zinc oxide (fume)	SWA [AUS]		5		10

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls A

rols Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated or confined areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back.



PPE

Eye / Face	Wear splash-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves.
Body	When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator. Where the boiling point is < 65°C, use an AX filter type.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Annoaranoo	VISCOUS OFF-WHITE LIQUID (AEROSOL DISPENSED)
Appearance	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Odour	SOLVENT ODOUR
Flammability	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE
Flash point	< -5°C
Boiling point	59°C (Initial)
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
рН	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	> 1 (Air = 1)
Specific gravity	0.663
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Lower explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE
9.2 Other information	
% Volatiles	70 %

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), heat and ignition sources.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. This product may have the potential to cause adverse health effects if intentionally misused (e.g. deliberately inhaling contents).

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient		Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)		> 5000 mg/kg (OECD TG 401)	> 2000 mg/kg (OECD TG 402)	> 5610 mg/m3 (OECD TG 403)
DISTILLATES (PETI SOLVENT-DEWAXE DMSO EXTRACT)	ROLEUM), ED HEAVY PARAFFINIC (<3%	> 5000 mg/kg (rat).	> 2000 mg/kg (rabbit)	> 5.0 mg/L (rat)
ZINC OXIDE		7950 mg/kg (mouse)		2500 mg/m ³ (mouse)
TRIBUTYL BORATE		2150 mg/kg (mouse)		
Skin	Not classified as an irritant. Contact may result in mild irritation, drying and defatting of the skin, rash dermatitis.			fatting of the skin, rash and
Eye	Not classified as an eye irrita	Not classified as an eye irritant. Contact may cause discomfort, lacrimation and redness.		
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.			
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen.			
Carcinogenicity	Not classified as a carcinoge	Not classified as a carcinogen.		
Reproductive	Not classified as a reproduct	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.		
STOT - single exposure	Not classified as causing organ damage from single exposure. However, over exposure may result in mild irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing. High level exposure may result in dizziness, nausea and headache.			
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as causing or	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.		
Aspiration	Not classified as causing aspiration.			

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

- Waste disposal
- For small amounts, absorb contents with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Do not puncture or incinerate aerosol cans. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation. Legislation

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE





	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1950	1950	1950
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS
14.3 Transport hazard class	2.1	2.1	2.1
14.4 Packing Group	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine Pollutant

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code	2Y
GTEPG	2D1
EmS	F-D, S-U
Other information	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in packages of less than 5 kg/L (UN Model Regulations: Special Provision 375; IATA: Special Provision A197; IMDG: Special Provision 969) or less than 500 kg/L by Australian Road and Rail.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison schedule	A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).	
Classifications	Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.	
Inventory listings	AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.	

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information AEROSOL CANS may explode at temperatures approaching 50°C.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES: The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

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Abbreviations	ACGIH CAS # CNS EC No. EMS	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds Central Nervous System EC No - European Community Number Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
	GHS GTEPG IARC LC50 LD50 mg/m ³ OEL pH STEL STOT-RE STOT-RE STOT-SE SUSMP	Globally Harmonized System Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide International Agency for Research on Cancer Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose Milligrams per Cubic Metre Occupational Exposure Limit relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline). Parts Per Million Short-Term Exposure Limit Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
	SWA TLV TWA	Safe Work Australia Threshold Limit Value Time Weighted Average
Report status		nt has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').
	It is based manufacturer the current st at the time c	on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the , importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent ate of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained the manufacturer, importer or supplier.
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[End of SDS]

