

SAFETY DATA SHEET

MOLYBOND TSG HEAVY

Infosafe No.: MTPOH
ISSUED Date : 26/02/2018
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

MOLYBOND TSG HEAVY

Product Type

Grease

Company Name

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 1800 063 511; +61 2 9757 8800

Fax: 1800 803 596; +61 2 9757 3855

Emergency phone number

1800 385 556 / 0438 465 960

Emergency Contact Name

ITW Polymers and Fluids Pty Ltd

Emergency Contact Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia

(24 hour a day available)

Australia: 1800 385 556 (landline for Air and Sea Transport: +61 438 465960)

New Zealand: 0800 154666 (landline for Air and Sea Transport: +64 962390085)

E-mail Address

info@itwpf.com.au

Other Names

Name	Product Code
GREASE	

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Precautionary Statement (s)

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition, information on ingredients

Name of ingredient -----% by weight

Mineral oil (as lithium soap)----- >60%

Polymer ----- 10-30%

Molybdenum disulfide ----- <10%

Graphite ----- <10%

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion

Immediately give a glass of water.

First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Skin

If skin or hair contact occurs:

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Fighting Measures

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon Dioxide

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents as ignition may result.

Other Information

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)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills & Disposal

Minor Spill

Slippery when spilt.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
Trowel up/scrape up.

Major Spill

Slippery when spilt.
Minor hazard.
Clear area of personnel.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other Information

Store in original containers.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Suitable Container

Metal can or drum
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Ingredient : Graphite

TWA : 3mg/m³
STEL : Not Available
Peak : Not Available

Other Exposure Information

Emergency Limits

Ingredient : Graphite
TEEL 1 : 6mg/m³
TEEL 2 : 16mg/m³
TEEL 3 : 95 mg/m³
Revised IDLH : 1,250mg/m³

Exposure limit data not available for other ingredients.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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.

Respiratory Protection

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

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields

Chemical goggles.

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.

Hand Protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Footwear

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Body Protection

Overalls.

P.V.C. apron.

Barrier cream.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Grease

Appearance

Black Grease, does not mix with water

Physical and chemical properties

Flash Point : > 200°C

Volatile Components : Negligible

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

Inhalation

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

Skin

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

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 material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Subchronic/Chronic Toxicity

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.

High levels of molybdenum can cause joint problems in the hands and feet with pain and lameness. Molybdenum compounds can also cause liver changes with elevated levels of enzymes and cause over-activity of the thyroid gland.

Other Information

Mineral Oil Toxicity

Toxicity and Irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils are related to chemical components and vary as does the composition and source of the original crude.

A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a period of years. This risk has been attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (typified by benz[a]pyrene). Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.

Graphite Toxicity

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Ecological Information not available for this substance.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal considerations

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Land transport (ADG): 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 a Marine Pollutant

U.N. Number

None Allocated

UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

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

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

GRAPHITE(7782-42-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Poisons Schedule

N/A

16. OTHER INFORMATION

END OF SDS

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