



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name **WHITE LITHIUM GREASE**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name CRC INDUSTRIES (AUST) PTY LIMITED
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Web Site http://www.crcind.com.au/
Synonym(s) 5037 - MANUFACTURER'S CODE • CRC WHITE LITHIUM GREASE • WHITE LITHIUM GREASE AEROSOL
Use(s) GREASE • LUBRICANT • LUBRICANT - AEROSOL
SDS Date 01 Apr 2010

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO ASCC CRITERIA

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

UN No.	1950	DG Class	2.1	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated	Hazchem Code	2Y	EPG	2D1

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
2-METHYLPENTANE	C6-H14	107-83-5	30-60%
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), ACID-TREATED HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	Not Available	64742-18-3	10-30%
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)	C3H8/C3H6/C4H10	68476-85-7	10-30%
ZINC OXIDE	Zn-O	1314-13-2	<10%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Skin If 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 on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Highly flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights etc. when handling. Aerosol cans may explode when heated above 50°C.
Fire and Explosion	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.
Extinguishing	Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.
Hazchem Code	2Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage	If cans/containers are punctured (bulk), use personal protective equipment. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Collect and allow to discharge outdoors. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbant material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.
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7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage	Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, 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 and ventilation systems.
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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Stds	Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
			ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
	Oil mists	ASCC (AUS)	--	5	--	--
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)	ASCC (AUS)	1000	1800	1000	1800
	Zinc oxide (dust)	ASCC (AUS)	--	10	--	--

Biological Limits No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear: nitrile or viton (R) gloves and coveralls. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear: a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance	VISCOUS OFF-WHITE LIQUID (AEROSOL DISPENSED)	Solubility (Water)	INSOLUBLE
Odour	SOLVENT ODOUR	Specific Gravity	0.663
pH	NOT AVAILABLE	% Volatiles	70 %
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE

Product Name **WHITE LITHIUM GREASE**

Vapour Density	> 1 (Air = 1)	Flash Point	< -5°C
Boiling Point	59°C (Initial)	Upper Explosion Limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Lower Explosion Limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation Rate	NOT AVAILABLE		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Material to Avoid	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), alkalis (eg. hydroxides), heat and ignition sources.
Decomposition	May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	Low to moderate toxicity. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. The mineral oil contained within this product is highly refined and therefore is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity in humans (IARC Group 3). Do not deliberately inhale contents or misuse aerosols as they can be fatal.
Eye	Low to moderate irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.
Inhalation	Low irritant. Over exposure to vapours may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea and headache. High level exposure may result in drowsiness and breathing difficulties.
Skin	Low irritant. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in mild irritation, rash and dermatitis.
Ingestion	Low to moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and drowsiness with large quantities. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.
Toxicity Data	ZINC OXIDE (1314-13-2) LC50 (Inhalation): 2500 mg/m3 (mouse) LD50 (Ingestion): 7950 mg/kg (mouse) LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 240 mg/kg (rat) LDLo (Ingestion): 500 mg/kg (human) TCLo (Inhalation): 600 mg/m3 (human)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment	Mineral oils biodegrade slowly and should not be released to waterways or soil. They can float on water, restricting oxygen exchange with possible asphyxiation of aquatic life.
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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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 for additional information.
Legislation	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION



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

Shipping Name	AEROSOLS				
UN No.	1950	DG Class	2.1	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated	Hazchem Code	2Y	EPG	2D1

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information MINERAL OILS - SOLVENT REFINED: Animal experiments and human experience have not shown cancer risks when handling solvent refined mineral oils, unlike non refined mineral oils. CLEANING MINERAL OIL CONTAMINATED CLOTHING: Cleaners are advised that when cleaning oil contaminated clothing it is essential that freshly distilled solvent is used for each batch, including final rinse, as even filtered solvent will leave oil residues.

MINERAL OILS - INJECTION: Where high pressure applications are used the risk of accidental injection under the skin exists and may result in an extremely painful and serious injury requiring immediate medical attention. Depending on the pressure used, mineral oils may be injected a considerable distance below the skin and may cause permanent tissue damage. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. EXERCISE EXTREME CARE WHEN USING HIGH PRESSURE EQUIPMENT.

AEROSOL CANS may explode at temperatures approaching 50°C.

ABBREVIATIONS:

ADB - Air-Dry Basis.

BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

CNS - Central Nervous System.

EINECS - European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.

mg/m3 - Milligrams per cubic metre.

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.

NTP - National Toxicology Program.

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

ppm - Parts Per Million.

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TWAE/S - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: 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 Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as 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.

Report Status This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer of the product and serves as the manufacturer's Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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SDS Date: 01 Apr 2010

End of Report