



Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: Tru-Blu Lith EP2 Brown Grease

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name TRU-BLU OIL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Address 6 Dunlop Court, Bayswater, Victoria, AUSTRALIA, 3153
Telephone (03) 9720 4400
Fax (03) 9720 5821
Emergency 0412 609 722
Email technical@trubluoil.com.au
Web Site <http://www.trubluoil.com.au/>

Synonym(s) None listed.

Use(s) Multipurpose lithium hydroxystreate soap based grease for high temperature applications.
SDS Date 31st August 2015

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NOHSC Classification: Not classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC.

ADG Classification: Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
Note: Combustible materials may be classified as Class 9: miscellaneous dangerous goods if transported with flammable materials. See ADG code for further information.

SUSDP Classification: Not Scheduled
Risk Phrases: None
Safety Phrases: None

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS	Proportion	Risk Phrases
Zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate	68649-42-3	<1%	Xi; R41, R38 N; R51/53
All ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not required	>60%	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately wash out mouth with water, and then give plenty of water to drink. Seek medical attention.

Eye Rinse eyes immediately with water for at least 15 minutes. In case of irritation, seek medical advice.

Skin Remove all contaminated clothing. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use or discard. If irritation develops and persists, seek medical attention. Should grease be accidentally injected under the skin no matter how minor, seek IMMEDIATE medical attention.

Inhaled Remove the patient to fresh air. Ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a facemask if breathing is difficult. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

- First Aid Facilities** No special facilities required.
- Advice to Doctor** Treat symptomatically.
NOTE: High Pressure Applications: Injections under the skin resulting from contact with high pressure, constitutes 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 the high pressure may force the product considerable distance along tissue.\

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Fire/Explosion Hazard** Classified as C2 (Combustible liquid).
- Extinguishing Media** Use water as fog or spray to cool fire exposed containers.
Do not use direct stream of water; product will float, possibly re-igniting.
- Fire Fighting Precautions** Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing should be worn.
- Flash Point** > 240°C (COC)
- Hazchem Code** None allocated
- Hazards from Combustion Products** Oxides of carbon.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Spillage:** SMALL - 20 LITRES OR LESS
Soak up with inert oil absorbent. Arrange for disposal through an approved facility.
- LARGE - GREATER THAN 20 LITRES
Remove all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Wear full protective equipment and clothing to minimise exposure. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent material such as vermiculite, sand or dirt onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container. If large quantities of this material enter the waterways contact the Environmental Protection Authority, or your local Waste Management Authority.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

- Storage** Classified as a combustible substance for storage and handling purposes. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Avoid sparks, flames, and other ignition sources. Store away from incompatible materials such as materials that support combustion (oxidising materials). Reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940- The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.
- Handling** Repeated or prolonged contact with this material should be avoided in order to lessen the possibility of skin disorders. It is essential that all who come into contact, maintain high standards of personal hygiene ie. washing hands prior to eating, drinking or going to the toilet. Build-up of mists in the working atmosphere must be prevented.
Misuse of empty containers can be hazardous. Do not cut, weld, heat or drill containers. Residue may ignite with explosive violence if heated sufficiently. Do not pressurise or expose to open flame or heat. Keep container closed and bung in place.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits: No value assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC). However, Exposure Standards for constituents are listed below.

SUBSTANCE	TWA		STEL	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Oil Mist, mineral	-	5	-	10

Exposure Standard means the average concentration of a particular substance in the worker's breathing zone, exposure to which, according to current knowledge, should not cause adverse health effects nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. It can be of three forms; time-weighted average (TWA), peak limitation, or short-term exposure limit (STEL).

Biological Limit Values: No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Control: The use of mechanical dilution ventilation is recommended whenever this product is used in a confined space, is heated above ambient temperatures or otherwise to maintain ambient concentration below the recommended threshold exposure limits.\

Respirator Type: Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. When vapours are generated, the used of the following is recommended: Half face piece respirator with dust/mist filters. The appropriate filter capacity and respirator type will depend on exposure levels encountered.

Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles are recommended. If handled hot, a full face shield should be worn.

Clothing: Clothing should be suitable to avoid product contacting the skin on a prolonged or repeated basis.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Smooth tacky brown grease	Flashpoint	> 240°C (COC)
Odour	Negligible	Flamm. Limit LEL	Not Applicable
Melting Point	> 250°C	Flamm. Limit UEL	Not Applicable
Boiling Point	Not Available	Solubility in Water	< 0.1 g/l
Vapour Pressure	Not Available	<i>Other Properties</i>	
Vapour Density	Not Available	Worked Penetration	
pH	Not Applicable	(x60) @ 25°C	270 - 290
Specific Gravity	Approx. 0.9 g/cm ³		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Conditions to Avoid: None allocated.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxides of carbon.

Hazardous Reactions: No hazardous polymerisation will occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply in this case as the main constituents in this product are in accordance with Note L of the NOHSC Designated List of Hazardous Substances (containing less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346).

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- Acute – Swallowed:** May cause irritation to the mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.
- Acute – Eye:** May cause slight to moderate eye irritation, resulting in redness and stinging.
- Acute – Skin:** May dry and defat the skin, resulting in skin irritation and possible dermatitis. Grease accidentally injected under the skin can result in local necrosis and tissue damage.
- Acute – Inhaled:** May cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially if the material is heated or mists are generated and/or is used in poorly ventilated areas. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and nausea.
- Chronic:** Prolonged or repeated contact with this material may result in skin irritation leading to dermatitis.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Ecotoxicity:** No ecotoxicological classifications.
- Persistence and Degradability:** This product is inherently biodegradable.
- Mobility:** Spillages are unlikely to penetrate the soil.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Disposal Method:** Dispose of waste according to federal, EPA, state and local regulations. Assure conformity with all applicable regulations.
- Special Disposal Precautions:** None allocated.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

- UN Number:** None allocated
- UN Proper Shipping Name:** None allocated
- DG Class:** Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
Note: Combustible materials may be classified as Class 9: miscellaneous dangerous goods if transported with flammable materials. See ADG code for further information.
- Packaging Group:** None allocated
- Hazchem Code:** None allocated
- Special Transport Precautions:** None allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information

- Acronyms:** ADB - Air-Dry Basis.
BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.
CNS - Central Nervous System.

EC No - European Community Number.
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.
TWA/ES - 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 MSDS which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that the end user will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this MSDS 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 by the end user before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

REPORT STATUS:

This MSDS has been prepared by Tru-Blu Oil using the most current information available at the time of issuing. Tru-Blu Oil accepts no liability (as lawfully allowed) for any loss, injury or damage which may have been suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on information that is contained in this MSDS.

MSDS Date: 31st August 2015

End of MSDS