

DYNAGARD BLUE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-Jun-2009

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4694-23

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DYNAGARD BLUE

PRODUCT USE

Wire rope and chain lubricant, equipment lubrication.

SUPPLIER

Company: Stott Industrial Supplies

Address:

Unit 1, 19 Balook Drive

Beresfield

NSW 2322

Australia

Telephone: (02) 49 668020

Fax: (02) 49 668302

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S24

Safety Phrases

» Avoid contact with skin.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
mineral oil (solvent refined)	Not avail.	30-60
performance additives nonhazardous		balance

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

» - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

- Observe the patient carefully.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

- » If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- » If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
- If failure/misuse of high pressure/hydraulic equipment results in injection of grease/oil through the skin seek urgent medical attention. Treat as surgical emergency.

INHALED

- » - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- » 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.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- » - 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 course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

» - 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).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulfur oxides (SO_x), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: None

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

General purpose rubber glove.

Respirator:

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

» Slippery when spilt.

Remove all ignition sources.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
- Flush spill area with water.

MAJOR SPILLS

» Slippery when spilt.

Remove all ignition sources.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- » Remove all ignition sources.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- » - Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- » Avoid storage with oxidisers.

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.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- » - Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	mineral oil (Oil mist, refined mineral)	5

MATERIAL DATA

- » Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

MINERAL OIL:

- » Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m³ (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing unknown concentrations and types of additive.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- » - Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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 lens 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. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- » Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER

- » - Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- » General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Blue semi-solid paste with sweet odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): 200
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 0.9
Autoignition Temp (°C): >260
State: Non Slump Paste

Boiling Range (°C): >274
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.0
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible
Evaporation Rate: <0.01 BuAC = 1
Flash Point (°C): >221 (COC)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 7
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not A available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- » - Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

» 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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

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).

SKIN

» 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 .

INHALED

» 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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

» 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. There are few systemic effects, but prolonged exposure may lead to a higher incidence of lung scarring.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

MINERAL OIL:

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

» 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.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

» DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

MINERAL OIL:

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
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Dynagard Blue
mineral oil

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

» - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

Dynagard Blue (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

Regulations for ingredients
mineral oil (CAS:Not avail):
No regulations applicable

No data available for mineral oil as CAS: Not avail.

Section 16 - 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

» The (M)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.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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This is the end of the MSDS.