

Material Safety Data Sheet TRU GRIT AC-75 Lubex

Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Identification

PRODUCT NAME

TRU GRIT AC-75 [TRU GRIT AC-75 LUBEX][TRU GRIT AC-75 Lubex]

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions.
Lubricant.

SUPPLIER

Company:

ONSHORE OILS PTY LTD

Address:

38a Aquarium Ave,
Hemmant
QLD, 4174
Australia

Telephone: +61 7 3348 8388

Fax: +61 7 3390 7455

www.onshoreoils.com.au

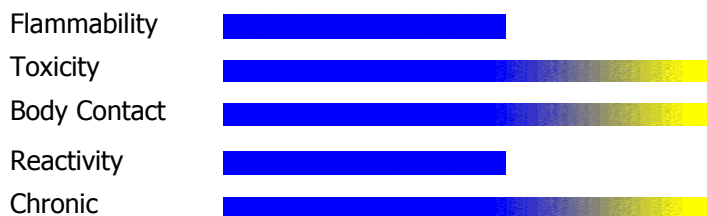
Section 2 - Hazards Identification

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



Scale: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4



RISK

- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
- HARMFUL – May cause lung damage if swallowed
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking
- Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*
- May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin*
- Limited evidence on carcinogenic effect*
- Possible skin sensitiser*
- May be harmful to the foetus/embryo*
- Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*

*(Limited Evidence)

Safety

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray
- Avoid contact with skin
- Avoid contact with eyes
- Wear suitable protective clothing
- Wear suitable gloves
- Wear eye/face protection
- Use only in well ventilated areas
- Keep container in a well-ventilated place
- Avoid exposure – obtain special instructions before use
- To clean floor and all contaminated objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent
- Keep container tightly closed
- Keep away from food, drink, and animal feeding stuff
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Show container or label)

Section 3 - Composition /Information on Ingredients

NAME	CAS RN	%
Safflower Oil	8001-23-8	<80
2- Ethyl hexanol	104-76-7	<20
Amide derivative		<2
Fatty acids amides, imidazolines	103051-53-2	<2

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.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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.

- Seek medical attention without delay; 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.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

Treat symptomatically.

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instil 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- 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.

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).

- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), acrolein, and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

CARE: Absorbent materials wetted with occluded oil must be moistened with water as they may auto-oxidize, become self-heating and ignite.

Some oils slowly oxidise when spread in a film and oil on cloths, mops, absorbents may autoxidise and generate heat, smoulder, ignite and burn. In the workplace oily rags should be collected and immersed in water.

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- 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.

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

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite.

This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction

Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers.

- 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Materials soaked with plant/ vegetable derived (and rarely, animal) oils may undergo spontaneous combustion.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents. Strong acids.

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.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/personal Protection

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

Safflower Oil:	CAS: 8001-23-8
2- Ethyl Hexanol:	CAS: 104-76-7
Fatty Acid Amides, Imidazoline:	CAS: 103051-53-2

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- 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 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- Frequency and duration of contact,
- Chemical resistance of glove material,
- Glove thickness and
- Dexterity.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

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.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE

Clear amber oil / liquid with a slight odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State

Liquid

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C)	-11	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	150-172	Solubility in water(g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	111	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Auto ignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure(kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water-1)	0.88
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (% vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may Produce health damage*.
- May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin*.
- Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and Dizziness*.
- * (limited evidence).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Possible skin sensitiser*.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic Effect*.
- May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.
- Cumulative effects may result following Exposure*.
- * (limited evidence).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
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TRU GRIT AC-75 Lubex	No Data Available	No Data Available		
Safflower Oil	No Data Available	No Data Available		
2- Ethyl Hexanol	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
Fatty Acids Amides, Imidazolines	No Data Available	No Data Available		

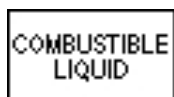
Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - Transportation Information



Labels Required: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

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

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

Safflower oil (CAS: 8001-23-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

2-ethyl hexanol (CAS: 104-76-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

Fatty acid amides, imidazolines (CAS: 103051-53-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

No data for TRU GRIT AC-75 Lubex (CW: 23-2965)

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.

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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.