

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 and National Model Code of Practice for the preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals

Version 1.1

Printing date: 15/11/2024

Revision date: 15/11/2024

1. Identification of the material and supplier

Material name:	MP Bearing No 3 Grease
Other means of identification:	Grease
Recommended use:	As lubricant for multipurpose applications.
Restrictions on use:	Not available
Manufacturer:	
Supplier(Manufacturer):	P.S.P Specialties Co., Ltd.
Address:	1 Boromrachachonanee Rd., Arun-Amarin, Bangkoknoi, Bangkok, 10700, Thailand
Contact person(E-mail):	Info@psp.cp.th
Telephone:	+662 4336012
Fax:	+662 4336016
Emergency number:	+662 4336012
Australia Supplier(Manufacturer):	International Lubricant Distributors Pty. Ltd.
Address:	21 Logistics Bvd, Kenwick WA 6107, Australia
Contact person(E-mail):	-
Telephone:	-
Fax:	+61 8 9381 1788
Emergency number:	1300 558 939

2. Hazards identification

Australia:

Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia.

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

New Zealand:

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

GHS label elements:

Hazard Pictograms :	No hazard pictogram is used.
Signal word:	No signal word is used.
Hazard statement:	Not applicable.

Precautionary statement:

Prevention:	Not applicable.
Response:	Not applicable.

Storage: Not applicable.

Disposal: Not applicable.

Other hazards which do not result in classification: Not applicable.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Components	CAS No.	Percent
2-ethyl hexanoic acid	149-57-5	0.1 – 0.5%

4. First aid measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. No specific first aid measures are required.

Skin: Rinse with soap and plenty of water and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical treatment if symptoms prolong.

Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Drink glasses of water or milk to dilute. If any symptoms appear get medical treatment. Do not induce vomiting.

Symptoms caused by exposure: Not available.

Medical Attention and Special Treatment: Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol resistant foam. Water fog. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Dry chemical powder, sand or earth may be used for small fires.

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons: Water.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: In case of fire hazardous decomposition products may be produced such carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material and lithium hydroxide dust.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode..

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not touch or walk through spilled material because it is slippery.

Environmental precautions: Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Collect spillage. Report spills to local authorities as appropriate or required.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Stop leak if without risk. Spills can be reused or recycled if possible. Absorb spills in special absorbents or inert materials such as diatomite or vermiculite and collect in suitable container for disposal. Dispose of as special waste in compliance with local and national

regulations. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling:

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Use and handle in well-ventilated areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. Keep away from heat and ignition sources. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse the container. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed and disposed of properly. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store under cover away from moisture and sources of ignition. Do not overheat in storage. Keep the container tightly sealed.

Storage regulation

Classified as Class C2 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS1940. This product should be stored and used in a well-ventilated area away from naked flames, sparks and other sources of ignition.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters – exposure

Not available

standards, biological monitoring:

Exposure Levels

Occupational exposure limits:

Australia. National Workplace OELs (Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, Appendix A)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.

Australia. OELs. (Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment)

Components	Type	Value	Form
2-ethylhexanoic acid	TWA	5 mg/m ³	Inhalable fraction and vapor

No specific exposure standards have been established for 2-ethylhexanoic acid in Australia. However, a TWA (Time Weighted Average) of 5 mg/m³ is recommended by the ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists) based on the risk of developmental toxicity in exposed workers, as reflected in Safe Work Australia guidance. This TWA applies to airborne concentrations of 2-ethylhexanoic acid over a normal eight-hour workday and a five-day workweek.

Appropriate engineering controls:

General ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation in the workplace

Personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection:

Wear safety glasses with side shields, goggles or face shield.

Skin protection:

Wear suitable protective clothing and chemical resistant gloves which includes nitrile rubber gloves, Viton, etc.

Respiratory protection:

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment

Hand protection:

Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Neoprene, Nitrile Rubber.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:

Physical state: Semi solid

Form: Semi solid

Color: Yellow

Odor: Characteristic

Odour threshold: Not available

PH: Not available

Melting point/Freezing point: Not available

Boiling point and boiling range: Not available

Flash point: Not available

Evaporation rate: Not available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: Not available

Vapor pressure: Not available

Vapor density: Not available

Density: Not available

Solubility (H₂O) : Insoluble in water

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) : Not available

Auto-ignition temperature: Not available

Decomposition temperature: Not available

Viscosity, dynamic: Not available

Specific heat value: Not available

Particle size: Not available

Volatile organic compounds content: Not available

% volatile: Not available

Saturated vapour concentration: Not available

Release of invisible flammable vapours and gases: Not available

Additional parameters

Shape and aspect ratio: Not available

Crystallinity: Not available

Dustiness: Not available

Surface area: Not available

Degree of aggregation or agglomeration: Not available

Ionisation (redox potential): Not available

Biodurability or biopersistence: Not available

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: May react with oxidizing agents.

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Acids.

Incompatible materials:

Oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Incomplete combustion will generate smoke, toxic fume, carbon dioxide and hazardous gases, including carbon monoxide and sulfur oxides.

11. Toxicological information

Toxicological data:

Acute toxicity:

LD50(Oral, Rat): > 5000 mg/kg bw

LD50(Dermal, Rabbit): > 2000 mg/kg

LC50(Inhalation, Rat): > 10000 mg/m³

Base oil (CAS: 64742-44-5)

LD50(Oral, Rat): > 5000 mg/kg bw

LD50(Dermal, Rabbit): > 2000 mg/kg bw

LC50(Inhalation, Rat): > 5.53 mg/L air

Skin corrosion/Irritation: No data available.

Serious eye damage/irritation: No data available.

Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available.

Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available.

Carcinogenicity: No data available.

Reproductive toxicity: No data available.

STOT- single exposure: No data available.

STOT-repeated exposure: No data available.

Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Other information This product has no known adverse effect on human health.

Information on routes of exposure No data available.

Symptoms related to exposure No data available.

Numerical measures of toxicity No data available.

Immediate, delayed and chronic health effects from exposure No data available.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity:

Base oil

Acute toxicity		Time	Species	Method	Evaluation	Remarks
LC50	> 100 mg/L	96h	Fish	NA	N/A	N/A
EL50	> 10000 mg/L	96h	Crustacea	NA	N/A	N/A
NOEL72	> 100 mg/L	72h	Algae	NA	N/A	N/A

Persistence and degradability: Expected to be readily biodegradable but the product contains components that may persist in the environment.

Bioaccumulative potential: Product is not likely to accumulate in biological organisms.

Mobility in soil: The product will absorb the soil particles and will not be mobile.

Other adverse effects: Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

13. Disposal considerations

Safe handling and disposal methods:	Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site.
Disposal of any contaminated packaging:	<p>Australia:</p> <p>The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.</p> <p>New Zealand:</p> <p>Product Disposal</p> <p>Product wastes are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. This product can be disposed through a licensed commercial waste collection service. In this specific case the product is a combustible substance and therefore can be sent to an approved high temperature incineration plant for disposal. Personal protective clothing and equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS must be worn during handling and disposal of this product. The ventilation requirements as specified in the same section must be followed, and the precautions given in Section 7 of this SDS regarding handling must also be followed. Do not dispose into the sewerage system. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or dispose where ground or surface waters may be affected. In New Zealand, the disposal agency or contractor must comply with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Further details regarding disposal can be obtained on the EPA New Zealand website under specific group standards.</p> <p>Container Disposal</p> <p>The container or packaging must be cleaned and rendered incapable of holding any substance. It can then be disposed of in a manner consistent with that of the substance it contained. In this instance the packaging can be disposed through a commercial waste collection service. Alternatively, the container or packaging can be recycled if the hazardous residues have been thoroughly cleaned or rendered non-hazardous. In New Zealand, the packaging (that may or may not hold any residual substance) that is lawfully disposed of by householders or other consumers through a public or commercial waste collection service is a means of compliance with regulations.</p>

14. Transport information

Australia:
Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.
New Zealand:
Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.
U.N. Number
None Allocated
Proper Shipping Name

None Allocated

DG Class

None Allocated

Packing Group

None Allocated

15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Australia:

Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

New Zealand:

Not classified as Hazardous according to the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

Australia HVIC: Listed substance

Not available.

New Zealand Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

New Zealand Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Inventory status:

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the

governing country(s).

16. Other information

Indication of changes:	Version 1.1
Date of preparation or review:	2024.11.15
Key abbreviations or acronyms used:	CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service LC50: Lethal Concentration 50 EC50: Concentration for 50% of maximal effect LD50: Lethal dose 50% MAC: maximum allowable concentration, MAC) PC-TWA: permissible concentration-time weighted average PC-STEL: permissible concentration-short term exposure limit
reference	Australia: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. Approved criteria for classifying hazardous substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)]. National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets [NOHSC: 2011(2003)]. Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail. Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals. Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia. American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) New Zealand: Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433. Preparation of Safety Data Sheets - Approved Code of Practice Under the HSNO Act 1996 (HSNO CoP 8-1 0906). Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard. American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)