

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 1.0

Issue date: 15/01/2022

Revision date: 15/01/2022

1. Identification of the material and supplier

Material name: ILD Severe Duty Calcium Sulphonate Grease

Other means of identification: -

Recommended use: Suitable for lubrication of heavy duty mining equipment and industrial uses

Restrictions on use: Not available

Manufacturer:

Australia Supplier(Manufacturer): International Lubricant Distributors Pty. Ltd.

Address: Suite 11, 100 Hay Street Subiaco WA 6008 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

Chemical Name	CAS#	% by Weight
Petroleum distillate, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	30- 60%
Zinc alkyldithiophosphate	Confidential	≤ 2%
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	≤ 10%
Molybdenum (IV) Sulphite	1317-33-5	1-5 %
Antimony Dialkyldithiacarbamate	-	≤ 5%

4. First aid measures

Inhalation:	Under normal conditions of intended use, this material is not expected to be inhalation hazard. If some symptom exist, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention
Skin:	Remove contaminated clothes. Flush exposed area with plenty of water followed by washing by soap, if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. If product is injected into or under the skin due to any reason, the victim, regardless of size or appearance of wound, victim should be brought immediately to medical attention for emergency surgical needs. Though the initial symptoms due to high pressure injection may be minimal / absent, early surgical treatment may significantly reduce the extent of injury.
Eye Contact:	Immediately flush with large quantities of cool water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
Ingestion:	In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, it's advisable to take medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Do not give anything by mouth by an unconscious person.
Symptoms caused by exposure:	Not available.
Self-protection for first aider:	When administering the first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical and water fog.

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons:

Specific hazards arising from the chemical:

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters:

Water stream may splash burning liquid and spread fire.

Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

This material will burn although it is not easily ignited. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when cleaning up spills.

Environmental precautions:

Do not allow material to be released to the environment without proper governmental permits.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

FOR LARGE SPILLS: Remove with vacuum truck or pump to storage/salvage vessels.

FOR SMALL SPILLS: Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material. Place in non-leaking container and seal tightly for proper disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. Store in a cool, dry place with adequate ventilation. Keep away from open flames and high temperatures.

Storage regulation Classified as a 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 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
Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.

No exposure standards have been established for this material.

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

Appropriate engineering controls: Provide adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection: Chemical Goggles or Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection: Use protective clothing and shoes which are chemically resistant to this material.

Respiratory protection If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator must be worn.

Hand protection: Use protective gloves which are chemically resistant to this material.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Semi-solid
Physical state:	Semi-solid
Color:	Green
Odor:	No peculiar smell
Odour threshold:	Not available
PH:	Not available
Melting point/Freezing point:	Not available

Boiling point and boiling range:	Not available
Flash point:	204 degC
Vapor density:	Not available
Specific Gravity:	0.87
Solubility (H₂O) :	Not available
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) :	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not available
Decomposition temperature:	Not available
Viscosity:	Not available
Specific heat value:	Not available
Particle size:	Not available
Volatile organic compounds content:	
% volatile:	1% by wt
Release of invisible flammable vapours and gases:	
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:	Stable under recommended transport or storage conditions.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	No dangerous reactions known.
Conditions to avoid:	Extreme heat and high energy sources of ignition and strong oxidizers.
Incompatible materials:	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

11. Toxicological information

Toxicological data:

Acute toxicity:

LD50(Oral, Rat): Expected to be low toxicity > 5000 mg/kg

LD50(Dermal, Rat): Expected to be low toxicity > 3000 mg/kg

LC50(Inhalation, Rat): Not determined

Skin corrosion/Irritation: Expected to be slightly irritating. Prolonged/ repeated contact with skin without adequate cleaning may clog the pores of the skin, may result disorder such as oil acne/folliculitis

Serious eye damage/irritation: No data available.

Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available.

Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available.

Carcinogenicity:	Not considered to be carcinogenic as it contain severely hydrotreated mineral oils which are reported to be non- Carcinogenicity carcinogenic in lab animal studies. The class of oils used in making this product are not classified as carcinogenic by IARC.
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:	Sparingly soluble mixture in aqueous media. Not toxic to fish but may coat gill structure and cause suffocation if spilled. This product may cause gastrointestinal distress in birds and mammals through ingestion
Persistence and degradability:	This product is expected to be inherently biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative potential:	Bioaccumulation is unlikely due to the very low water solubility of this product; therefore bioavailability to aquatic organisms is minimal.
Mobility in soil:	When released into the environment, adsorption to sediment and soil will be the predominant behavior.
Other adverse effects:	No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

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:**

Australia:

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.

New Zealand: Product Disposal

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.

Container Disposal

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.

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)	Not available.
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Not available.
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	Not available.
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Not available.
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Not available.
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	Not available.
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Not available.
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Not available.
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Not available.
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Not available.
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Not available.

*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 1.0
Date of preparation or review:	15/01/2022
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)