

Molybond Opal Tufgear Grease

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 40357
 Version No: 3.1.1.1
 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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 S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Product name | Molybond Opal Tufgear Grease |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Used as a lubricating grease. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS |
| Address | 100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park Not Available 2164 NSW Australia |
| Telephone | +61 2 9757 8800 |
| Fax | +61 2 9757 3855 |
| Website | www.itwpcf.com.au |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1800 039 008 | 0800 2436 2255 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 3 9573 3112 | Not Available |

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

| Primary Number | Alternative Number 1 | Alternative Number 2 |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1800 039 008 | 1800 039 008 | +612 9186 1132 |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification ^[1] | Eye Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
|---------------------|--|

SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H401 | Toxic to aquatic life. |

Molybond Opal Tufgear Grease

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P281 | Use personal protective equipment as required. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| Not Available | 30-60 | <u>mineral oil</u> (solvent refined) |
| 8052-42-4 | 10-30 | <u>bitumen (petroleum)</u> |
| Not Available | 1-10 | modified clay thickener |
| 1317-33-5 | 1-10 | <u>molybdenum disulfide</u> |
| 7782-42-5 | 1-10 | <u>graphite</u> |
| | | NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment. |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| General | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 Contact | If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.

Burns : No attempt should be made to remove the bitumen (it acts as a sterile dressing). Cover the bitumen with tulle gras and leave for two days when any detached bitumen can be removed. Re-dress and leave for a further week. If necessary refer to a burns unit. [Manufacturer]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Molybond Opal Tufgear Grease

Extinguishing media

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Foam. ▶ Dry chemical powder. ▶ BCF (where regulations permit). ▶ Carbon dioxide. |
|--|---|

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) sulfur oxides (SO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| | |
|--|--|
| Minor Spills | <p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours/ aerosols/ or dusts and avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. |
| Major Spills | <p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 SDS. | |

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | mineral oil | Oil mist, refined mineral | 5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | bitumen (petroleum) | Bitumen fumes | 5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Molybond Opal Tufgear Grease


| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | molybdenum disulfide | Molybdenum, insoluble compounds (as Mo) | 10 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | graphite | Graphite (all forms except fibres) (respirable dust) (natural & synthetic) | 3 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| bitumen (petroleum) | Petroleum asphalt; (Bitumen) | 30 mg/m ³ | 330 mg/m ³ | 2,000 mg/m ³ |
| molybdenum disulfide | Molybdenum(IV) sulfide | 50 mg/m ³ | 260 mg/m ³ | 1,600 mg/m ³ |
| graphite | Graphite; (Mineral carbon) | 6 mg/m ³ | 16 mg/m ³ | 95 mg/m ³ |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| mineral oil | 2500 mg/m ³ | Not Available |
| bitumen (petroleum) | Not Available | Not Available |
| modified clay thickener | Not Available | Not Available |
| molybdenum disulfide | 5,000 mg/m ³ | Not Available |
| graphite | 1250 mg/m ³ | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | A-AUS P2 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-2 P2 | A-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Tacky grease; does not mix with water. | | |
| Physical state | Non Slump Paste | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.0 approx. |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not available. |

Continued...

Molybond Opal Tufgear Grease

| | | | |
|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature | Not available. |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not available. | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not available. | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | >200 base oil | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Applicable | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Negligible | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | >1.0 | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Hydrogen sulfide poisoning can cause increased secretion of saliva, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, giddiness, headache, vertigo, memory loss, palpitations, heartbeat irregularities, weakness, muscle cramps, confusion, sudden collapse, unconsciousness and death due to paralysis of breathing (at levels above 300 parts per million). The "rotten egg" odour is not a good indicator of exposure since odour fatigue occurs and odour is lost at over 200 ppm.</p> <p>Acute exposure to bitumen/asphalt vapours may cause coughing, chest tightness, muscle weakness, dizziness, tiredness, poor concentration, and even nausea and vomiting.</p> <p>Workers exposed to hot blown bitumens show bronchitis, inflammation of the nose, mouth, pharynx and larynx; symptoms include cough, phlegm, burning of the throat and chest, hoarseness, headache and nasal discharge.</p> <p>Concentrations of asphalt in the workplace ranges from virtually zero in areas of good mechanical ventilation to 40 mg/m³ where there is very poor natural draft.</p> <p>Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.</p> |
| Ingestion | 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. |
| Skin Contact | <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> |
| Eye | <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Workers exposed to fumes of blown bitumens developed inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Long term low level exposure to hydrogen sulfide may produce headache, fatigue, dizziness, irritability and loss of sexual desire. These symptoms may also result when exposed to hydrogen sulfide at high concentration for a short period of time.</p> <p>High levels of molybdenum can cause joint problems in the hands and feet with pain and lameness. Molybdenum compounds can also cause liver changes with elevated levels of enzymes and cause over-activity of the thyroid gland.</p> |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Molybond Opal Tufgear Grease | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| mineral oil | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| bitumen (petroleum) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |

Molybond Opal Tufgear Grease

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|------------|
| molybdenum disulfide | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| graphite | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

| | |
|--|--|
| MINERAL OIL | <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.</p> |
| BITUMEN (PETROLEUM) | <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p> |
| BITUMEN (PETROLEUM) & MOLYBDENUM DISULFIDE & GRAPHITE | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ☹ | Carcinogenicity | ✔ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ☹ | Reproductivity | ☹ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✔ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✔ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ☹ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✔ |
| Mutagenicity | ☹ | Aspiration Hazard | ☹ |

Legend: ✔ – Data available to make classification
 ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ☹ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Effect | Value | Species | BCF |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Molybond Opal Tufgear Grease | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| mineral oil | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| bitumen (petroleum) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| molybdenum disulfide | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| graphite | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. |
|-------------------------------------|---|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

| Source | Ingredient | Pollution Category |
|--------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Molybond Opal Tufgear Grease | |

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****MINERAL OIL(NOT AVAILABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

BITUMEN (PETROLEUM)(8052-42-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

MOLYBDENUM DISULFIDE(1317-33-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

GRAPHITE(7782-42-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AICS | N (mineral oil) |
| Canada - DSL | N (mineral oil) |
| Canada - NDSL | N (graphite; mineral oil; molybdenum disulfide; bitumen (petroleum)) |
| China - IECSC | N (mineral oil) |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (mineral oil) |
| Japan - ENCS | N (graphite; mineral oil; bitumen (petroleum)) |
| Korea - KECI | N (mineral oil) |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | N (mineral oil) |
| Philippines - PICCS | N (mineral oil) |
| USA - TSCA | N (mineral oil) |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

| Name | CAS No |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| molybdenum disulfide | 1317-33-5, 37297-03-3, 56780-54-2 |

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 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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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.