



Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 16-Feb-2010
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 23-0074
Version No:2.0
Page 1 of 7

PRODUCT NAME

PRODUCT NUMBERS

666-4903

PRODUCT USE

Lubricant.

SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd

Address:

25 Pavesi Street

Smithfield

NSW 2164

Australia

Telephone: 02 9681 8500

Emergency Tel:1800 039 008

Emergency Tel: **03 95733112**

Fax: 02 9681 8600

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd

Address:

Units 30- 31 Warehouse World

761 Great South Road

Penrose Auckland 1006

New Zealand

Telephone: 09 579 5885

Emergency Tel:1800 039 008

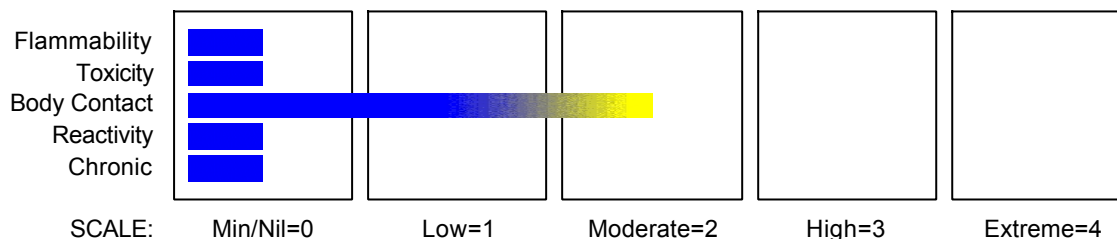
Emergency Tel: **03 9573 3112**

Fax: 09 579 9585

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

- May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
perfluoropropylene oxide/ perfluoroformaldehyde copolymer	69991-67-9	NotSpec
polytetrafluoroethylene	9002-84-0	NotSpec

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**SWALLOWED**

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: hydrogen fluoride.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.

MAJOR SPILLS

- 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.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid sources of heat.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- perfluoropropylene oxide/ perfluoroformaldehyde copolymer:
- polytetrafluoroethylene:

CAS:69991- 67- 9
CAS:9002- 84- 0

MATERIAL DATA

FOMBLIN(R) GREASE UT 18 #666-4903:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

All perfluorinated carbons (PFCs) that have undergone evaluation by the ACGIH or WEEL committees in the US have been granted an exposure guideline of 1000 ppm 8-hour Time Weighted Average (8-hr TWA). NASA has evaluated the toxicity information associated with PFCs including those that can be used as heat transfer agents and fire extinguishing agents in spacecraft and has established a Space Maximum Allowable Concentration (SMAC) of 11,000 ppm for up to 180 days (24 hours/day).

PERFLUOROPROPYLENE OXIDE/ PERFLUOROFORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER:

- for polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and other related polyfluorinated polymers
CEL-TWA: 10 mg/m3. 8 hr total dust

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

CEL-TWA; 5 mg/m³. 8 hr respirable dust

* = [cf DUPONT recommendations]

For decomposition products of PTFE and other related polyfluorinated compounds, (substances of variable composition):

No TLV is recommended pending toxicity determination of decomposition products, but their concentration in air should be minimal. [ACGIH]

Products of combustion/ thermal decomposition include: hydrogen fluoride, carbonyl fluoride, perfluoroisobutylene.

For carbonyl fluoride:

Because of the demonstrated acute and cumulative effects and because the long-term toxic effects are caused by fluoride generated by hydrolysis, the recommended TLV-TWA and -STEL involves a consideration of the intake of fluorine above that from hydrogen fluoride at its ceiling value of 3 ppm. Carbonyl fluoride is a low-boiling gas and as a result the retention is presumed to be lower than that of hydrogen fluoride.

Exposure at or below the recommended limits is thought to provide protection against the significant risks of marked irritation and metabolic effects.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.001 (carbonyl fluoride).

For perfluoroisobutylene:

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-C is thought to minimise the potential for acute pulmonary and adverse systemic effects documented in short-term studies at 0.1 ppm. PFIB can be generated in the presence of a wide number of materials (as evidenced in PTFE - Teflon thermal decomposition which introduces tetrafluoroethylene, hexafluoroethylene, hexafluoroethane, hexafluoropropylene, trifluoroacetyl fluoride, octafluorocyclobutane, carbonyl fluoride and carbon tetrafluoride to the breathing zone).

Odour Threshold for hydrogen fluoride: 0.042 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for hydrogen fluoride, measuring in excess of 1.5 ppm, are available commercially. Long-term measurements (8 hrs) may be conducted to detect concentrations exceeding 0.25 ppm.

Hydrogen fluoride is a primary irritant which as a gas causes severe respiratory irritation and as a liquid which causes severe and painful burns to the skin and eyes.

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE:

Not available

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

• Type A 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, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Colourless grease; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Non Slump Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	>290	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.9
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

■ Product is considered stable and 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

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

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

■ 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.

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

Polytetrafluoroethylene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
perfluoropropylene oxide/ perfluoroformaldehyde copolymer polytetrafluoroethylene	No Data Available HIGH	No Data Available No Data Available	LOW	MED

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: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS**Regulations for ingredients**

perfluoropropylene oxide/ perfluoroformaldehyde copolymer (CAS: 69991-67-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia -

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

polytetrafluoroethylene (CAS: 9002-84-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - United Kingdom", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

No data for FOMBLIN(R) GREASE UT 18 #666-4903 (CW: 23-0074)

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.

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Issue Date: 16-Feb-2010

Print Date: 14-Mar-2012

This is the end of the MSDS.