



## FOMBLIN GREASES #197-5517, 197-5523, 197-5545, 197-5551

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 19-Feb-2008

NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 4526-31

Version No:2.0

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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

FOMBLIN GREASES #197-5517, 197-5523, 197-5545, 197-5551

#### SYNONYMS

SD0049/1, "fluorinated synthetic lubricating grease", "RS Components"

#### PRODUCT USE

Lubricating for use on oxygen, vacuum and chemical equipment in industries from the food to nuclear power to electronics.

#### SUPPLIER

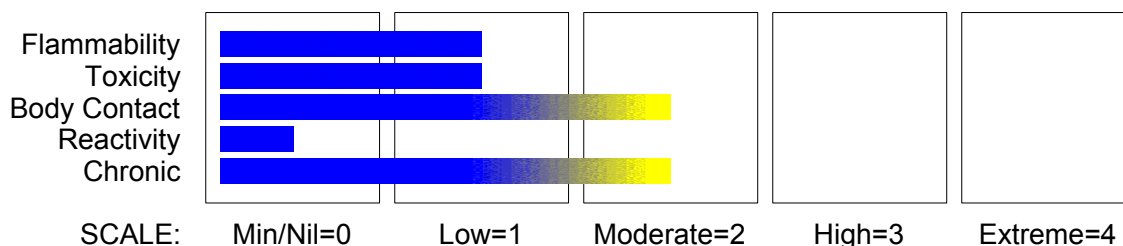
|                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Company: RS Components | Company: RS Components      |
| Address:               | Address:                    |
| Units 30 & 31          | 25 Pavesi Street            |
| Warehouse World        | Smithfield                  |
| 761 Great South Road   | NSW2164                     |
| Penrose Auckland       | AUS                         |
|                        | Telephone: 1300 656 636     |
|                        | Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 |
|                        | Emergency Tel: 03 9573 3112 |
|                        | Fax: 1300 656 696           |

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



#### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

SAFETY

continued...

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system\*.

\* (limited evidence).

- Avoid contact with skin.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME            | CAS RN | %   |
|-----------------|--------|-----|
| fomblin greases |        | 100 |

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- 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
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

### 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.
- 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.

If failure/misuse of high pressure/hydraulic equipment results in injection of grease/oil through the skin seek urgent medical attention. Treat as surgical emergency.

### 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

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## **Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### **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 courses.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.  
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.  
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

### **FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD**

- Does not burn without an external flame.
- Combustible but Not considered to be a significant fire risk.  
Decomposes on heating and produces toxic and corrosive fumes of fluorides.

### **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

**HAZCHEM: None**

### **PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Glasses:  
Safety Glasses.  
Gloves:  
PVC chemical resistant type.  
Neoprene.  
Respirator:  
Particulate

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## **Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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### **MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

### **MAJOR SPILLS**

- 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.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid breathing mist and vapour.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with oxidisers.

### 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.
  - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
  - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Store between 1-40 deg C.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

continued...

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### MATERIAL DATA

FOMBLIN GREASES #197-5517, 197-5523, 197-5545, 197-5551:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

- Safety glasses.
- 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].

### HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream and • Neoprene rubber gloves or Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear.

or When handling hot material, wear • Neoprene rubber gloves.

Gloves that have been for handling heat degraded product, should be discarded after use.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

| Protection Factor | Half- Face Respirator | Full- Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 10 x ES           | P1 Air- line*         | - -                   | PAPR- P1 -             |
| 50 x ES           | Air- line**           | P2                    | PAPR- P2               |
| 100 x ES          | -                     | P3                    | -                      |
|                   |                       | Air- line*            | -                      |
| 100+ x ES         | -                     | Air- line**           | PAPR- P3               |

\* - Negative pressure demand

\*\* - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

"capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant:                                                                                                                                                                                                | Air Speed:                     |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).                                                                                                                                            | 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)  |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)   |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)                                                      | 1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)   |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).                                                                | 2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

|                                                            |                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Lower end of the range                                     | Upper end of the range            |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture      | 1: Disturbing room air currents   |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity  |
| 3: Intermittent, low production.                           | 3: High production, heavy use     |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion                  | 4: Small hood- local control only |

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

White odourless paste; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

|                                  |                                       |                                          |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Molecular Weight: Not applicable | Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable    | Melting Range (°C): Not available        |
| Specific Gravity (water=1): >1.5 | Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible | pH (as supplied): Not applicable         |
| pH (1% solution): Not applicable | Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available  | Volatile Component (%vol): Not available |
| Evaporation Rate: Not available  | Relative Vapour Density (air=1):      | Flash Point (°C): >200                   |

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

|                                          |                                          |                              |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available | Not available                            | Autoignition Temp (°C): >200 |
| Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available   | Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available |                              |
|                                          | State: Non slump paste                   |                              |

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### 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

##### SWALLOWED

- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

The material is moderately discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be harmful if swallowed in large quantity.

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

##### EYE

- The material is moderately discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/ or other transient eye damage/ ulceration.

##### SKIN

- The material may be mildly discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis if exposure is prolonged.

##### INHALED

- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.

The vapour from heated material is highly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and may be harmful if inhaled and may be toxic if exposure is prolonged.

Acute effects of fluoride inhalation include irritation of nose and throat, coughing and chest discomfort.

Even brief exposure to high concentrations of inorganic fluoride may cause sore throat, chest pains, pulmonary oedema, and in rare cases irreparable damage to the lungs, and death

A single acute over-exposure may cause nose bleed. Pre-existing respiratory conditions such as emphysema, bronchitis may be aggravated by exposure. Occupational asthma may result from exposure.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material and inhalation of vapour from heated material.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

continued...



**Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

**Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

FOMBLIN GREASES #197-5517, 197-5523, 197-5545, 197-5551:

Mobility: The product is insoluble in water. If released to water the product will sink. The product is poorly absorbed onto soils or sediments.

Persistence & Degradability: The product is expected to be resistant to biodegradation.

Bioaccumulation: Product is not expected to bioaccumulate. [RS Components]

**Ecotoxicity**

| Ingredient                                                           | Persistence:<br>Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Fomblin Greases<br>#197- 5517, 197-<br>5523, 197- 5545,<br>197- 5551 |                            | No data          |                 |          |

**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 (ADG6)

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

**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**POISONS SCHEDULE: None**

**REGULATIONS**

**No data for Fomblin Greases #197-5517, 197-5523, 197-5545, 197-5551 (CW: 4526-31)**



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## **Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

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■ 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](http://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. 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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*This is the end of the MSDS.*