#### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Material Name : Shell GadusRail S2 Wheel Flange Grease 2

**Recommended Uses** : Automotive and industrial grease.

Product Code : 001D8470

Manufacturer/Supplier : The Shell Company of Australia Limited

(ABN 46 004 610 459) 8 Redfern Road Hawthorn East Victoria 3123 Australia

**Telephone** : +61 (0)3 9666 5444 **Fax** : +61 (03) 8823 4800

**Emergency Telephone** 

Number

: 1800 651 818 (within Australia only) Poisons Information

Centre: Australia 13 11 26

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Not classified as hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC, and not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

Symbol(s) : No Hazard Symbol required

R-phrase(s) : Not classified. S-phrase(s) : Not classified.

**Health Hazards** : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions. Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis. High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis. Used

grease may contain harmful impurities.

Signs and Symptoms : Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and

tissue damage a few hours following injection. Oil

acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

Safety Hazards : Not classified as flammable but will burn.

**Environmental Hazards**: Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

SUSDP Schedule : Not scheduled.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Preparation Description : A lubricating grease containing highly-refined mineral oils and

additives.

**Hazardous Components** 

**Chemical Identity** CAS **EINECS** Symbol(s) R-phrase(s) Conc. Zinc alkyl 68649-42-3 272-028-3 1.00 - 2.40 % Xi. N R38: R41: dithiophosphate R51/53

Additional Information The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-

extract, according to IP346. Refer to chapter 16 for full text of

EC R-phrases.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**General Information** Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If Inhalation

symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

**Skin Contact** Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water

> and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Obtain medical attention even in the absence of

apparent wounds.

**Eye Contact** Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent

irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities Ingestion

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

**Advice to Physician** Treat symptomatically. High pressure injection injuries require

> prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue damage and loss of function. Because entry wounds are small and do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying damage, surgical exploration to determine the extent of involvement may be necessary. Local anaesthetics or hot soaks should be avoided because they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of foreign material should be performed under general anaesthetics, and

wide exploration is essential.

#### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

**Specific Hazards** : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex

> mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic

compounds.

Suitable Extinguishing

Media

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing** 

Media

**Protective Equipment for** 

**Firefighters** 

Do not use water in a jet.

Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe the relevant local and international regulations.

Protective measures : Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use appropriate containment

to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or

other appropriate barriers.

Clean Up Methods : Shovel into a suitable clearly marked container for disposal or

reclamation in accordance with local regulations.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine

appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

**Handling** : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling

vapour and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment

should be used.

Storage : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated

place. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Storage

Temperature: 0 - 50 °C / 32 - 122 °F

Recommended Materials : For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high

density polyethylene.

Unsuitable Materials : PVC.

**Additional Information** : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high

temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

# 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Type	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
Oil mist,	AU OEL	TWA		5 mg/m3	
mineral		[Mist.]			
	ACGIH	TWA		5 mg/m3	
		[Inhalable		_	
		fraction.]			

**Additional Information** : Due to the product's semi-solid consistency, generation of

mists and dusts is unlikely to occur.

**Exposure Controls** : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary

depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls

based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control

airborne concentrations. Where material is heated, sprayed or

mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne

concentrations to be generated.

**Personal Protective** 

**Equipment** 

**Respiratory Protection** 

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet

recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers. No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal

conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [boiling point

>65°C(149 °F)].

**Hand Protection** Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of

gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to **Eye Protection** 

**Protective Clothing** Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue

work clothes.

**Monitoring Methods** Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing

zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also

be appropriate.

**Environmental Exposure** 

**Controls** 

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance Dark grey. Semi-solid at ambient temperature.

Odour Slight hydrocarbon Not applicable. Hq Initial Boiling Point and Data not available

**Boiling Range** 

Dropping point : Typical 177 °C / 350 °F Flash point : > 180 °C / 356 °F (COC) : Typical 1 - 10 %(V) (based on mineral oil)

Upper / lower Flammability

or Explosion limits

Auto-ignition temperature :  $> 320 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} / 608 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$ 

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: < 0.5 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °F (estimated value(s)) Vapour pressure

Specific gravity : Typical 0.9 at 15 °C / 59 °F

Density : Typical 900 kg/m3 at 15 °C / 59 °F

Water solubility : Negligible.

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

n-octanol/water partition : > 6 (based on information on similar products)

coefficient (log Pow)

Kinematic viscosity : Not applicable.

Vapour density (air=1) : > 1 (estimated value(s)) Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1) : Data not available

#### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability : Stable.

**Conditions to Avoid** : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Materials to Avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

**Hazardous** : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

**Decomposition Products** during normal storage.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Basis for Assessment** Information given is based on data on the components and the

toxicology of similar products.

**Acute Oral Toxicity** Expected to be of low toxicity:LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, Rat **Acute Dermal Toxicity** Expected to be of low toxicity:LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, Rabbit **Acute Inhalation Toxicity** 

Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal

conditions of use.

Expected to be slightly irritating. Prolonged or repeated skin **Skin Irritation** 

contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin

resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

**Eye Irritation** Expected to be slightly irritating.

Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation. **Respiratory Irritation** 

Sensitisation Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

**Repeated Dose Toxicity** Not expected to be a hazard.

Mutagenicity Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be noncarcinogenic in animal skin-painting studies. Highly refined

mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Other components are not known to be associated with carcinogenic

effects.

Reproductive and **Developmental Toxicity** Additional Information

Not expected to be a hazard.

: Used grease may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such harmful impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal. ALL used grease should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible. High pressure injection of product into the skin may lead to local necrosis if the product is not surgically

removed.

# 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

**Acute Toxicity** : Poorly soluble mixture. May cause physical fouling of aquatic

organisms.Expected to be practically non toxic:LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l(to aquatic organisms)(LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).Mineral oil is not expected to cause any chronic effects

to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

Mobility : Semi-solid under most environmental conditions. Floats on

water. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not

be mobile.

Persistence/degradability: Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents

are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but the product contains components that may persist in the environment. Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Other Adverse Effects : Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not

expected to be released to air in any significant quantities. Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical

ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

#### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Bioaccumulation

Material Disposal : Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the

waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in

drains or in water courses.

Container Disposal : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to

a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

**Local Legislation** : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## ADG

This material is not classified as dangerous according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

#### **IMDG**

This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

## IATA (Country variations may apply)

This material is either not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations or needs to follow country specific requirements.

#### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

SUSDP Schedule : Not scheduled.

**Chemical Inventory Status** 

EINECS : All components

listed or polymer

exempt.

TSCA : All components

listed.

AICS : All components

listed.

Other Information : National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety

Data Sheets [NOHSC:2011] List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005]. Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008]. Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003]. Australian Dangerous Goods Code. Standard Uniform Scheduling of

Drugs and Poisons.

#### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

R-phrase(s)

Not classified.

R38 Irritating to skin.

R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic

environment.

MSDS Version Number : 1.0

MSDS Effective Date : 21.06.2011

**MSDS Revisions** : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

MSDS Regulation

MSDS Distribution : The information in this document should be made available to

all who may handle the product.

**Disclaimer** : This information is based on our current knowledge and is

intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property

of the product.