



# Dy-Mark 42033001 Protech White Lithium Grease 300g

## Dy-Mark

Chemwatch: 42-9979

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Dy-Mark 42033001 Protech White Lithium Grease 300g
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	42033001
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Dy-Mark
Address	89 Formation Street Wacol 4076 QLD Australia
Telephone	+61 7 3271 2222
Fax	+61 7 3271 2751
Website	Not Available
Email	info@dymark.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 403 186 708
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 403 186 708

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable										
Risk Phrases <sup>[1]</sup>	<table><tr><td>R36/38</td><td>Irritating to eyes and skin.</td></tr><tr><td>R51/53</td><td>Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.</td></tr><tr><td>R44</td><td>Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.</td></tr><tr><td>R67</td><td>Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</td></tr><tr><td>R12</td><td>Extremely flammable.</td></tr></table>	R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.	R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.	R44	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.	R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.	R12	Extremely flammable.
R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.										
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.										
R44	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.										
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.										
R12	Extremely flammable.										
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI										
GHS Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Flammable Aerosol Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2										
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI										

### Label elements

Continued...

## Dy-Mark 42033001 Protech White Lithium Grease 300g

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

## Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

## Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

## CLP classification (additional)

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

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/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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## Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger

F+, N, Xi

## SAFETY ADVICE

S15	Keep away from heat.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24	Avoid contact with skin.
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S29	Do not empty into drains.
S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

Continued...

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<b>S41</b>	In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.
<b>S43</b>	In case of fire use...
<b>S46</b>	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
<b>S51</b>	Use only in well ventilated areas.
<b>S56</b>	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
<b>S57</b>	Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
<b>S61</b>	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
<b>S64</b>	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

### Other hazards

	Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
	Possible respiratory and skin sensitizer*.
	May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.
	Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
107-83-5	40-60	<a href="#">2-methylpentane</a>
Not Available	10-20	white lithium grease
63148-62-9	1-5	<a href="#">polydimethylsiloxane</a>
9003-27-4	1-5	<a href="#">isobutylene homopolymer</a>
128-37-0	0.05-0.15	<a href="#">2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol</a>
68476-85-7.	40-60	<a href="#">LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)</a>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul> <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <p>If conscious, give water to drink.</p>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
  - ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
  - ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
  - ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
  - ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
  - ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]
- Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

**Extinguishing media**

	<b>SMALL FIRE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2</li> </ul> <b>LARGE FIRE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Water spray or fog.</li> </ul>
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**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.</b></li> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE****Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store below 38 deg. C.</li> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.</li> <li>▶ Presence of heat source and direct sunlight</li> </ul>



- X** — Must not be stored together  
**0** — May be stored together with specific preventions  
**+** — May be stored together

**PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES**

Not Available

**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	2-methylpentane	Hexane, other isomers	1760 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm	3500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

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Australia Exposure Standards	2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
2-methylpentane	Methylpentane, 2-; (Isohexane)	510 ppm	510 ppm	3100 ppm
polydimethylsiloxane	Dimethyl siloxane; (Dimethylpolysiloxane; Syltherm XLT; Syltherm 800; Silicone 360)	1.5 mg/m3	16 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methylphenol, 2,6-; (BHT (food grade); 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)	6 mg/m3	16 mg/m3	180 mg/m3
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	Liquefied petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	3,000 ppm	3200 ppm	19000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
2-methylpentane	Not Available	Not Available
white lithium grease	Not Available	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	Not Available	Not Available
isobutylene homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Not Available	Not Available
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	19,000 [LEL] ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p><b>CARE:</b> Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear</p> <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"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
Thermal hazards	Not Available

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index"**.

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

Type EAX-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	EAX-AUS P2	-	EAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	EAX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	EAX-2 P2	EAX-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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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

<b>Appearance</b>	22aer Viscous off-white liquid with a solvent odour;not miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Compressed Gas	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.75-0.78
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	>65
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution(1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	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. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Skin absorption of 2-methylpentane from laboratory studies is slower compared to toluene.
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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. Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

<b>Dy-Mark 42033001 Protech White Lithium Grease 300g</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
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	Not Available	Not Available
2-methylpentane	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg*	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1100 mg/m3*	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >35000 mg/kg*	
	Not Available	Not Available
isobutylene homopolymer	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg *	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg *	Skin (human): 500 mg/48h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 890 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/48h-moderate
	Not Available	Not Available
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

\* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

Dy-Mark 42033001 Protech White Lithium Grease 300g	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons have been shown to be well absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract in various species.
POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE	Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes. They may potentially cause cancer (tumours of the womb in females) and may cause impaired fertility or infertility. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. No toxic response noted during 90 day subchronic inhalation toxicity studies. The no observable effect level is 450 mg/m3. Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]*
2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-METHYLPHENOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. * Degussa SDS
LPG (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS)	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas
2-METHYLPENTANE, ISOBUTYLENE HOMOPOLYMER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

## CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Continued...

**Toxicity**

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2-methylpentane	LOW	LOW
isobutylene homopolymer	LOW	LOW
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	HIGH	HIGH

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2-methylpentane	LOW (LogKOW = 3.2145)
isobutylene homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 2.2256)
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	HIGH (BCF = 2500)



**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
2-methylpentane	LOW (KOC = 124.9)
isobutylene homopolymer	LOW (KOC = 35.04)
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	LOW (KOC = 23030)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2YE

**Land transport (ADG)**

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 2.1 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 63 190 277 327 344 Limited quantity : See SP 277

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable



<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A145A167A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

<b>UN number</b>	1950	
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subrisk	See SP63
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-D , S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 959
	Limited Quantities	See SP277

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code**

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	2-methylpentane	X; Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	polydimethylsiloxane	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	isobutylene homopolymer	X

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

<b>2-methylpentane(107-83-5) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
<b>polydimethylsiloxane(63148-62-9) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
<b>isobutylene homopolymer(9003-27-4) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
<b>2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol(128-37-0) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"Australia Exposure Standards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
<b>LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)(68476-85-7.) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

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

Name	CAS No
isobutylene homopolymer	9003-27-4, 9003-29-6

**Dy-Mark 42033001 Protech White Lithium Grease 300g**

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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