

Safety Data Sheet



1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: ACTION LUBRIPLUS

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: General chemical.

Supplier: Orica Australia Pty Ltd
ABN: 99 004 117 828
Street Address: 1 Nicholson Street,
Melbourne 3000
Australia

Telephone Number: +61 3 9665 7111
Facsimile: +61 3 9665 7937
Emergency Telephone: 1 800 033 111 (ALL HOURS)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Aspiration hazard - Category 1
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - Category 3
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Acute Aquatic Toxicity - Category 2
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity - Category 2

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER



Hazard Statement(s):

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Safety Data Sheet



Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention:

P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
P321 Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet).
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

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

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): S6 Poison.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion	Hazard Codes
White mineral oil, petroleum	8042-47-5	30-60%	H304
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	10-<30%	H304
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	10-<30%	H315 H336 H351 H411

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once.

Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

Safety Data Sheet



Skin Contact:

If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water and soap. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

Eye Contact:

If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically. As for exposure to chlorinated solvents.

Adrenaline and similar sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided following exposure to tetrachloroethylene.

Complications may include cardiac arrhythmia and cardiac arrest. Gastric lavage may be effective and should preferably be undertaken within one hour. Aspiration of this material into the lungs must be avoided. Following ingestion, adsorbents such as activated charcoal may be useful.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal protein foam can be used.

Hazchem or Emergency Action Code: · 3Z

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Combustible liquid.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

Decomposes on heating emitting toxic fumes, including those of phosgene, hydrogen chloride and oxides of carbon. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to products of decomposition. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding. If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:

Isolate spill or leak area immediately. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Classified as a C2 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS 1940. Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements.

Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Keep out of reach of children.

Safety Data Sheet



Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Store away from foodstuffs. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters: No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Oil mist, refined mineral: 8hr TWA = 5 mg/m³

Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene): 8hr TWA = 340 mg/m³ (50 ppm), 15 min STEL = 1020 mg/m³ (150 ppm)

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the airborne concentration of a particular substance calculated as a time-weighted average over 15 minutes, which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Workplace Exposure Standards. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Orica Personal Protection Guide information (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

Orica Personal Protection Guide No. 1, 1998: G - OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.



Safety Data Sheet



Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Characteristic
Solubility:	Negligible solubility in water.
Specific Gravity:	0.90-1
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	>1
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	Not available
Flammability Limits (%):	Not available
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	Not available
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	Not available
pH:	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	No hazardous reactions if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame.
Incompatible materials:	Incompatible with strong oxidising agents .
Hazardous decomposition products:	Phosgene. Hydrogen chloride. Oxides of carbon.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion:	Swallowing small splashes is unlikely to cause any adverse effects. Swallowing larger amounts can result in nausea, vomiting, irritation to the mouth, throat and stomach, and may lead to central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central system depression (like those of drunkenness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing damage to the lungs. Aspiration hazard - this material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.
Eye contact:	May be an eye irritant.
Skin contact:	Contact with skin will result in irritation.

Safety Data Sheet



Inhalation: Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. Breathing in high concentrations may result in an irregular heart beat and prove suddenly fatal.

Acute toxicity: No LD50 data available for the product. For the constituent Tetrachloroethylene :
Oral LD50 (rat): 2,629 mg/kg.
Inhalation LC50 (mice): 5,200 ppm/4hr.

Skin corrosion/irritation: Irritant (rabbit).

Serious eye damage/irritation: Mild irritant (rabbit).

Chronic effects: Available evidence from animal studies indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to this material could result in effects on the liver and kidneys. Some animal test data suggests a carcinogenic potential for this material. These particular data sets are not considered relevant to normal industrial use but do emphasise the need for care in handling. No evidence of birth defects. No evidence of reproductive effects.

Tetrachloroethylene: Inhalational Lowest Toxic Concentration (human): 96 ppm/7hr - effects on peripheral and central nervous system and eye irritation.

Human data:

50 ppm - odour threshold to unacclimatised persons.

600 ppm - dizziness and incoordination after 10 minutes

2,000 ppm - mild narcosis in 5 minutes.

Evidence from animal studies have shown this compound to cause liver and kidney damage at exposure levels well above the occupational exposure limit.

Studies in rats and mice at high doses indicate that tetrachloroethylene is an animal carcinogen. Evaluations of possible mechanisms have led to the conclusion that they are of little relevance to humans even at exposure levels well above the occupational exposure limit. Studies in workers have failed to demonstrate a relationship between exposure to tetrachloroethylene and cancer. Tetrachloroethylene has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 2A agent - The agent is probably carcinogenic to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways.

Aquatic toxicity: Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

Refer to local government authority for disposal recommendations. Material can be recycled. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Safety Data Sheet



Road and Rail Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.



UN No: 3082
Transport Hazard Class: 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS TETRACHLOROETHYLENE)
Hazchem or Emergency Action Code: - 3Z

Marine Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN No: 3082
Transport Hazard Class: 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS TETRACHLOROETHYLENE)
IMDG EMS Fire: F-A
IMDG EMS Spill: S-F

Air Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN No: 3082
Transport Hazard Class: 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS TETRACHLOROETHYLENE)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Aspiration hazard - Category 1
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Safety Data Sheet



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H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): S6 Poison.

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

'Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances'. Ed. D. Sweet, US Dept. of Health & Human Services: Cincinnati, 2014.

Supplier Safety Data Sheet; 02/ 2012.

Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety - Web Info Service. 2002.

In: 'Quick Selection Guide to Chemical Protective Clothing'. 3rd Edition. Eds. Forsberg, K. and Mansdon, S.Z. Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, 1997.

In: 'Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology'. Vol. IIA/IIB/IIC/11D/11E/11F 4th Edition. Ed. Clayton, C.D. and Clayton, F.E.. John Wiley and Sons Inc., New York 1993.

In 'ECETOC Technical Report. (European Chemical Industry Ecology and Toxicology Centre, Belgium), 1990.

International Agency for Research on Cancer. In: 'IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk to Humans'. World Health Organisation, 1995.

In: 'Handbook of Environmental Data on Organic Chemicals'. 3rd Edition. Ed. Verschueren. Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York 1996.

Reason(s) for Issue:

First Issue Primary SDS

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Orica Limited cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Orica representative or Orica Limited at the contact details on page 1.

Orica Limited's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.