



# CRC Multi Purpose Food Grade Grease

## CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 4731-06

Version No: 8.1

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 10/03/2023

Print Date: 13/08/2024

S.GHS.NZL.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### Product Identifier

Product name	CRC Multi Purpose Food Grade Grease
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	CRC Food Grade Multi-Purpose Grease
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Lubricating grease.
--------------------------	---------------------

#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)	CRC Industries
Address	10 Highbrook Drive East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand	885 Louis Drive Warminster PA 18974-2869 United States
Telephone	+64 9 272 2700	+1 215 674 4300
Fax	+64 9 274 9696	+1 215 674 2196
Website	<a href="http://www.crc.co.nz">www.crc.co.nz</a>	<a href="http://www.crcindustries.com">www.crcindustries.com</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:info.nz@crc.co.nz">info.nz@crc.co.nz</a>	<a href="mailto:general@crcind.com">general@crcind.com</a>

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	111 (NZ Emergency Services)	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.1E (aspiration), 9.1B

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
---------------------	--

Signal word **Danger**

### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.
-------------	-----------------------------------

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P301+P310</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
<b>P331</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting.
<b>P391</b>	Collect spillage.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
-------------	------------------

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
-------------	--

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8042-47-5	50-60	<u>white mineral oil (petroleum)</u>
1314-13-2	5-10	<u>zinc oxide</u>
54326-11-3	5-10	<u>aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate</u>
471-34-1	NotSpec	<u>calcium carbonate</u>

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wash out immediately 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>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</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 skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li></ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li><li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li></ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li><li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li><li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li><li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li><li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li><li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li></ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li></ul>
-----------------------------	--

### 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>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li><li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li><li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li></ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Combustible.</li><li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li><li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li><li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li></ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p><b>CARE:</b> Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.</p>

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li><li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li><li>▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.</li><li>▶ Trowel up/scrape up.</li></ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li><li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li><li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li><li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li></ul>

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

## 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 in original containers.</li><li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li><li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li><li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li></ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Metal can or drum</li><li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li><li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li></ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li></ul>

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	white mineral oil (petroleum)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	(om) - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide respirable dust	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate	Stearates	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium carbonate	Limestone (Calcium carbonate)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
white mineral oil (petroleum)	140 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	8,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
zinc oxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
calcium carbonate	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
white mineral oil (petroleum)	2,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
zinc oxide	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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>
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</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>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul>

### Respiratory protection

Type A-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	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-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)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	White grease with mild petroleum odour; does not mix with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Non Slump Paste	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.89
<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>	260
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	>20.5
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	232.2	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>221.1 (COC)	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	<1 BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<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>	55
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>0.5	<b>VOC g/L</b>	492

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<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>	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Exposure to large doses of aluminium has been connected with the degenerative brain disease Alzheimer's Disease. There are reports of lung damage due to excessive inhalation of alumina dust. Ingestion of large amounts of aluminium hydroxide for prolonged periods may cause phosphate depletion, especially if phosphate intake is low. This may cause loss of appetite, muscle weakness, muscular disease and even softening of the bones. These effects have not been reported in people occupationally exposed to aluminium hydroxide.</p> <p>Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet.</p>

	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
<b>CRC Multi Purpose Food Grade Grease</b>	<p>Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup></p> <p>Oral (Rat) LD50: 30607 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup></p>	Not Available
<b>white mineral oil (petroleum)</b>	<p>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>Inhalation (Rat) LC50: &gt;4.5 mg/4h<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>Oral (Rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup></p>	<p>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></p>
<b>zinc oxide</b>	<p>dermal (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>Inhalation (Rat) LC50: &gt;1.79 mg/4h<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>Oral (Rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></p>	<p>Eye (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild</p> <p>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>Skin (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild</p> <p>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></p>
<b>aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate</b>	<p>dermal (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>Oral (Rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></p>	<p>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></p>
<b>calcium carbonate</b>	<p>dermal (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>Inhalation (Rat) LC50: &gt;3 mg/4h<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>Oral (Rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></p>	<p>Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE</p> <p>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate</p> <p>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></p>

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

<b>WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)</b>	<p>Oral (rat) TClO: 92000 mg/kg/92D-Cont. Generally the toxicity and irritation is of low order. White oils and highly/solvent refined oils have not shown the long term risk of skin cancer that follows persistent skin contamination with some other mineral oils, due in all probability to refining that produces low content of both polyaromatics (PAH) and benz-alpha-pyrenes (BaP)</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p> <p>For highly and severely refined distillate base oils: In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is &gt;5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is &gt;2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to &gt;4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative.</p> <p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> </ul>
--------------------------------------	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> <li>The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.</li> <li>The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.</li> </ul> <p>Unrefined &amp; mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size. Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities.</p>
<b>ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE BENZOATE STEARATE</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>CALCIUM CARBONATE</b>	<p>No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
<b>ZINC OXIDE &amp; CALCIUM CARBONATE</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✗	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✓

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
<b>CRC Multi Purpose Food Grade Grease</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>white mineral oil (petroleum)</b>	LC50	96h	Fish	>10000mg/L	2
<b>zinc oxide</b>	BCF	1344h	Fish	19-110	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.022mg/L	2
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.62mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.105mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.102mg/L	2
	EC10(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.003mg/L	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.042mg/L	2
<b>aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>calcium carbonate</b>	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>165200mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	1h	Fish	4-320mg/l	4

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

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

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
zinc oxide	LOW (BCF = 217)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<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> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
-------------------------------------	---

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

### Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

#### 14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

#### 14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
white mineral oil (petroleum)	Not Available

Product name	Group
zinc oxide	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available

### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
white mineral oil (petroleum)	Not Available
zinc oxide	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

### Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002605	Lubricants (Low Hazard) Group Standard 2017

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

#### white mineral oil (petroleum) is found on the following regulatory lists

- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
- New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### zinc oxide is found on the following regulatory lists

- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### calcium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

### Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

### Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

### Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

### Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (white mineral oil (petroleum); aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	No (aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate)
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i>

### SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	10/03/2023
<b>Initial Date</b>	06/08/2008

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
8.1	10/03/2023	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

### 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.

The 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.

### Definitions and abbreviations

- ‡ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ‡ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ‡ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ‡ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
  - TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
  - IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
  - ES: Exposure Standard
  - OSF: Odour Safety Factor
  - NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
  - LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
  - TLV: Threshold Limit Value
  - LOD: Limit Of Detection
  - OTV: Odour Threshold Value
  - BCF: BioConcentration Factors
  - BEI: Biological Exposure Index
  - DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
  - PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- 
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
  - DSL: Domestic Substances List
  - NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
  - IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
  - EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
  - ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
  - NLP: No-Longer Polymers
  - ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
  - KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
  - NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
  - PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
  - TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
  - TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
  - INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
  - NCI: National Chemical Inventory
  - FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.