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Powered by Chemwatch

# LE7500 MONOLEC Power Fluid

**Lubrication Engineers**

Chemwatch: **22-6165**
Version No: **6.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Issue Date: **07/01/2015**
Print Date: **02/02/2015**
Initial Date: **Not Available**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | LE7500 MONOLEC Power Fluid |
| **Chemical Name** | Not Applicable |
| **Synonyms** | Not Available |
| **Proper shipping name** | Not Applicable |
| **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** | Use according to manufacturer's directions.<br>Lubricant. |

### Details of the manufacturer/importer

| | |
|---|---|
| **Registered company name** | Lubrication Engineers |
| **Address** | 2/14 Stoddart Road Prospect 2148 NSW Australia |
| **Telephone** | +61 2 9636 5655 |
| **Fax** | +61 2 9636 8566 |
| **Website** | Not Available |
| **Email** | info@lubeng.com.au |

### Emergency telephone number

| | |
|---|---|
| **Association / Organisation** | Not Available |
| **Emergency telephone numbers** | Not Available |
| **Other emergency telephone numbers** | Not Available |

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

**CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**

| | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|
| Flammability | 1 | |
| Toxicity | 0 | |
| Body Contact | 2 | |
| Reactivity | 1 | |
| Chronic | 0 | |

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

| | |
|---|---|
| **Poisons Schedule** | Not Applicable |
| **GHS Classification [1]** | Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
| ***Legend:*** | *1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI* |

### Label elements

| | |
|---|---|
| **GHS label elements** | Not Applicable |

| | |
|---|---|
| SIGNAL WORD | NOT APPLICABLE |

### Hazard statement(s)

Continued...

| | |
|---|---|
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects |

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|---|---|
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|---|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration |

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 8042-47-5 | NotSpec | white mineral oil (petroleum) |
| 68649-42-3 | 1-5 | zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate |
| | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---|---|
| Eye Contact | If this product comes in contact with the eyes:<br>▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.<br>▸ 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.<br>▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.<br>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | If skin contact occurs:<br>▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.<br>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br>▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | ▸ Immediately give a glass of water.<br>▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.<br>▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. |

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

Treat symptomatically.
- Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
- In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
- High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

**NOTE:** Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

| | |
|---|---|
| | ▸ Alcohol stable foam.<br>▸ Dry chemical powder.<br>▸ BCF (where regulations permit).<br>▸ Carbon dioxide. |

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|---|---|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |

### Advice for firefighters

| | |
|---|---|
| Fire Fighting | ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.<br>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.<br>▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | ▸ Combustible.<br>▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.<br>▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.<br>▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). |

Continued...

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| | |
|---|---|
| **Minor Spills** | Slippery when spilt.<br>▸ Remove all ignition sources.<br>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.<br>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. |
| **Major Spills** | Slippery when spilt.<br>Moderate hazard.<br>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.<br>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. |
| | Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS. |

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|---|---|
| **Safe handling** | ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin<br>▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.<br>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.<br>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.<br>▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. |
| **Other information** | ▸ Store in original containers.<br>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.<br>▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.<br>▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---|---|
| **Suitable container** | ▸ Metal can or drum<br>▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.<br>▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents<br>▸ Avoid strong acids, bases. |

\+ + + + X +

**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 | white mineral oil (petroleum) | Oil mist, refined mineral | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| white mineral oil (petroleum) | Mineral oil, white | 15 mg/m3 | 82 mg/m3 | 490 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|
| white mineral oil (petroleum) | Not Available | Not Available |
| zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate | Not Available | Not Available |

### Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appropriate engineering controls** | 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.<br>The basic types of engineering controls are:<br>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br>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. |

Continued...

| | |
|---|---|
| **Personal protection** | |
| **Eye and face protection** | ▸ Safety glasses with side shields.<br>▸ Chemical goggles.<br>▸ 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. |
| **Skin protection** | See Hand protection below |
| **Hands/feet protection** | ▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.<br>▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber<br>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.<br>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice. |
| **Body protection** | See Other protection below |
| **Other protection** | ▸ Overalls.<br>▸ P.V.C. apron.<br>▸ Barrier cream. |
| **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:
LE7500 MONOLEC Power Fluid Not Available

| 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 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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), 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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appearance** | Red liquid with a hydrocarbon-like odour; not miscible with water. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | Liquid | **Relative density (Water = 1)** | 0.88 |
| **Odour** | Not Available | **Partition coefficient n-octanol / water** | Not Available |
| **Odour threshold** | Not Available | **Auto-ignition temperature (°C)** | Not Available |
| **pH (as supplied)** | 6-8 | **Decomposition temperature** | Not Available |
| **Melting point / freezing point (°C)** | Not Available | **Viscosity (cSt)** | 61.25 |
| **Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)** | Not Available | **Molecular weight (g/mol)** | Not Applicable |
| **Flash point (°C)** | 222 | **Taste** | Not Available |
| **Evaporation rate** | Not Available | **Explosive properties** | Not Available |
| **Flammability** | Not Applicable | **Oxidising properties** | Not Available |
| **Upper Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Available | **Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)** | Not Available |
| **Lower Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Available | **Volatile Component (%vol)** | Not Available |
| **Vapour pressure (kPa)** | Not Available | **Gas group** | Not Available |
| **Solubility in water (g/L)** | Immiscible | **pH as a solution(1%)** | Not Available |
| **Vapour density (Air = 1)** | <1 | **VOC g/L** | Not Available |

Continued...

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | See section 7 |
| **Chemical stability** | ▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.<br>▸ Product is considered stable.<br>▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| **Possibility of hazardous reactions** | See section 7 |
| **Conditions to avoid** | See section 7 |
| **Incompatible materials** | See section 7 |
| **Hazardous decomposition products** | See section 5 |

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---|---|
| **Inhaled** | 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.<br>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. |
| **Ingestion** | The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| **Skin Contact** | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition |
| **Eye** | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.<br>Exposure to H2S may produce pain, blurred vision, and reaction to eyes which may be permanent in severe cases. There is usually redness of the eyes, discomfort on exposure to light, pain, and at higher concentrations blurred vision and injury to the eyes. |
| **Chronic** | Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.<br>Long term low level exposure to hydrogen sulfide may produce headache, fatigue, dizziness, irritability and loss of sexual desire. These symptoms may also result when exposed to hydrogen sulfide at high concentration for a short period of time.<br>Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. |

| | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|---|
| **LE7500 MONOLEC Power Fluid** | Not Available | Not Available |
| **white mineral oil (petroleum)** | Not Available | Not Available |
| **zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate** | | Eye (human):SEVERE [Manufacturer] |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

** Value obtained from manufacturer's msds*
*unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances*

| | |
|---|---|
| **WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)** | 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) |
| **ZINC DIALKYL DITHIOPHOSPHATE** | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br>Dithiophosphate alkyl esters is corrosive and toxic to the tissues on skin or oral exposure depending on its concentration. Symptoms included diarrhoea, skin and gastrointestinal irritation, lethargy, reduced food intake, staining about the nose and eye; occasionally, there was drooping of the eyelid, hair standing up, inco-ordination and salivation.<br>Reproductive effector in rats. |
| **LE7500 MONOLEC Power Fluid, WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)** | The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives;<br>The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:<br>▸ The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and<br>▸ The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;<br>▸ Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;<br>▸ The potential toxicity of *residual base oils* is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.<br>▸ The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.<br>Unrefined & 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 carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Acute Toxicity** | ⊘ | **Carcinogenicity** | ⊘ |
| **Skin Irritation/Corrosion** | ⊘ | **Reproductivity** | ⊘ |

Continued...

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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

### Toxicity

Harmful 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 |
|---|---|---|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|---|
| zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate | LOW (BCF = 100) |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|---|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

| | |
|---|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.<br>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:<br>▸ Reduction<br>▸ Reuse<br>▸ Recycling<br>▸ Disposal (if all else fails)<br>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. |

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

| | |
|---|---|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

**Land transport (ADG): 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**

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

| | |
|---|---|
| white mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists | "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" |
| zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate(68649-42-3) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)" |

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

Continued...

**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

| Name | CAS No |
|---|---|
| zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate | 1910-06-1, 26566-95-0, 4563-55-7, 68442-22-8, 68457-79-4, 68649-42-3, 7491-65-8 |

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

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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**end of SDS**