# CRC Boat Trailer Wheel Bearing Grease

## CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **3**

Chemwatch: **5663-74**
Version No: **2.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Initial Date: **19/03/2024**
Revision Date: **21/03/2024**
Print Date: **05/10/2026**
S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | CRC Boat Trailer Wheel Bearing Grease |
| **Chemical Name** | Not Applicable |
| **Synonyms** | 3121- Marine Grease |
| **Chemical formula** | Not Applicable |
| **Other means of identification** | Not Available |

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

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|---|---|
| **Relevant identified uses** | Water resistant marine grease for bearings.<br>Use according to manufacturer's directions. |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Registered company name** | **CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)** |
| **Address** | 10 Highbrook Drive East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand |
| **Telephone** | +64 9 272 2700 |
| **Fax** | +64 9 274 9696 |
| **Website** | www.crc.co.nz |
| **Email** | - No EMAL ID NEEDED for NZ - JACK |

### Emergency telephone number

| **Association / Organisation** | **CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)** | **CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)** |
|---|---|---|
| **Emergency telephone number(s)** | NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | +64 800 700 112 (ID#: 5663-74) |
| **Other emergency telephone number(s)** | 111 (NZ Emergency Services) | +61 3 9573 3188 |

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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|---|---|
| **Classification [1]** | Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3 |
| ***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), 6.3A, 8.3A, 9.1C |

### Label elements

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| **Hazard pictogram(s)** |  |

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| **Signal word** | **Danger** |

### Hazard statement(s)

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| **H304** | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| **H315** | Causes skin irritation. |
| **H318** | Causes serious eye damage. |
| **H412** | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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| **P280** | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| **P273** | Avoid release to the environment. |
| **P264** | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

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|---|---|
| **P301+P310** | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider. |
| **P331** | Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| **P305+P351+P338** | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| **P302+P352** | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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| **P405** | Store locked up. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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| **P501** | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |

No further product hazard information.

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 64742-70-7. | 30-60 | paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe). |
| 63748-98-1 | 10-30 | mineral oil |
| 64742-54-7. | 1-10 | paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) |
| 68584-22-5 | 1-10 | (C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid |
| 471-34-1 | 1-10 | calcium carbonate |

| | |
|---|---|
| ***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

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| **Eye Contact** | If this product comes in contact with the eyes:<br>‣ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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>‣ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.<br>‣ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.<br>‣ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| **Skin Contact** | If skin or hair contact occurs: |

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| | ‣ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>‣ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| **Inhalation** | ‣ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br>‣ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.<br>‣ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.<br>‣ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.<br>‣ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| **Ingestion** | ‣ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting.<br>‣ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.<br>‣ Observe the patient carefully.<br>‣ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.<br>‣ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.<br>‣ Seek medical advice. |

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

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.
Treat symptomatically.
For petroleum distillates
· In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
· Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
· Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
· Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
· After the initial episode,individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
· Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
· Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur.Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

- 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

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

### Advice for firefighters

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| **Fire Fighting** | ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.<br>‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.<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).<br>Combustion products include:<br>‣ carbon monoxide (CO)<br>‣ carbon dioxide (CO2)<br>phosphorus oxides (POx)<br>sulfur oxides (SOx) |

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| | metal oxides<br>‣ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br>May emit poisonous fumes.<br>May emit corrosive fumes.<br>**CARE**: 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. |

## 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

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| **Minor Spills** | Slippery when spilt.<br>‣ Clean up all spills immediately.<br>‣ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.<br>‣ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.<br>‣ Trowel up/scrape up. |
| **Major Spills** | ‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.<br>‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.<br>‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.<br>Slippery when spilt. |

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

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| **Safe handling** | ‣ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.<br>‣ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.<br>‣ Avoid skin 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

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| **Suitable container** | ‣ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.<br>‣ Plastic pail.<br>‣ Polyliner drum.<br>‣ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.<br>‣ Metal can or drum<br>‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.<br>‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | ‣ Avoid strong bases.<br>‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

## 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) | paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe). | Oil mist, mineral | 5 mg/m3 | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | om - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | mineral oil | Oil mist, mineral | 5 mg/m3 | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | om - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour |

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) | Oil mist, mineral | 5 mg/m3 | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | om - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | calcium carbonate | Limestone (Calcium carbonate) | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

### Exposure controls

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| **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. |
| **Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment** |  |
| **Eye and face protection** | ‣ Safety glasses with side shields.<br>‣ Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]<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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. |
| **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 |
| **Body protection** | See Other protection below |
| **Other protection** | ‣ Overalls.<br>‣ P.V.C apron.<br>‣ Barrier cream.<br>‣ Skin cleansing cream. |

### Respiratory protection

- 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

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| **Appearance** | Blue paste with mild petroleum like odour; does not mix with water. |

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| **Physical state** | Non Slump Paste | **Relative density (Water = 1)** | 0.95 |
| **Odour** | Not Available | **Partition coefficient n-octanol / water** | Not Available |
| **Odour threshold** | Not Available | **Auto-ignition temperature (°C)** | 260 |
| **pH (as supplied)** | Not Applicable | **Decomposition temperature (°C)** | Not Available |
| **Melting point / freezing point (°C)** | Not Available | **Viscosity (mm2/s)** | Not Available |
| **Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)** | 360 | **Molecular weight (g/mol)** | Not Applicable |
| **Flash point (°C)** | 243 | **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** | Immiscible | **pH as a solution (1%)** | Not Applicable |
| **Vapour density (Air = 1)** | Not Available | **VOC g/L** | Not Available |
| **Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)** | Not Available | **Ignition Distance (cm)** | Not Available |
| **Flame Height (cm)** | Not Available | **Flame Duration (s)** | Not Available |
| **Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)** | Not Available | **Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)** | Not Available |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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| **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

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|---|---|
| **a) Acute Toxicity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion** | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating. |
| **c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation** | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating |
| **d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **e) Mutagenicity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **f) Carcinogenicity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **g) Reproductivity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **h) STOT - Single Exposure** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **i) STOT - Repeated Exposure** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **j) Aspiration Hazard** | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as an aspiration hazard |

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| **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.<br>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.<br>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.<br>Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.<br>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| **Ingestion** | Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)<br>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.<br>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. |
| **Skin Contact** | Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.<br>Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.<br>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition |
| **Eye** | If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. |

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| | Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion. |
| **Chronic** | Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.<br>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.<br>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.<br>Pure calcium carbonate does not cause the disease pneumoconiosis probably due to its rapid elimination from the body. However, its unsterilised particulates can infect the lung and airway to cause inflammation.<br>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.<br>High blood concentrations of calcium ion may give rise to dilation of blood vessels and depress heart function, leading to low blood pressure and fainting (syncope). Calcium ions enhance the effects of digitalis on the heart, and may precipitate digitalis poisoning. Calcium salts also reduce the absorption of tetracyclines. In newborns, giving calcium during treatment has resulted in calcification of soft tissue.<br>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation.<br>Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils.<br>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. |

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|---|---|---|
| **CRC Boat Trailer Wheel Bearing Grease** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| **paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/l4h[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1] | |
| **mineral oil** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| **paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/l4h[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2] | |
| **(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.9 mg/l4h[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | |
| **calcium carbonate** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug/24H - Severe |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >3 mg/l4h[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |

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|---|---|
| ***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*** |

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| **PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE).** | Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the 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.<br>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. |
| **(C10-16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID** | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |

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| | Linear alkyl benzene sulfonates are derived from strong corrosive acids. Animal testing has shown they can cause skin reactions, eye irritation, sluggishness, passage of frequent watery stools, weakness and may lead to death. They may also react with surfaces of the mouth and intestines, depending on the concentration exposed to. There is no evidence of harm to the unborn baby or tendency to cause cancer. |
| **CALCIUM CARBONATE** | No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.<br>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| **PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE). & (C10-16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID** | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| **PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE). & MINERAL OIL & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)** | 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:<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 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.<br>Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities. |
| **PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE). & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)** | For highly and severely refined distillate base oils:<br>In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >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.<br>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:<br>**NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.<br>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. |
| **(C10-16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID & CALCIUM CARBONATE** | 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.<br>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. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✓ ***– Data available to make classification***

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

**CRC Boat Trailer Wheel Bearing Grease**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**mineral oil**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)** | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | ErC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | >1mg/l | 1 |
| **(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid** | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 2.9mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 170mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 2.9mg/l | 1 |
| **calcium carbonate** | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >14mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 1h | Fish | 4-320mg/l | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >165200mg/L | 4 |
| ***Legend:*** | ***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data 8. User defined data*** | | | | |

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.
**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 |
|---|---|
| (C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid | MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.8) |

### Mobility in soil

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

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product / Packaging disposal** | ‣ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.<br>‣ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.<br>‣ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.<br>‣ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.<br>‣ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.<br>‣ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.<br>‣ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.<br>‣ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Marine Pollutant** | NO |
| **HAZCHEM** | 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. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

### 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 |
|---|---|
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe). | Not Applicable |
| mineral oil | Not Applicable |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) | Not Applicable |
| (C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid | Not Applicable |
| calcium carbonate | Not Applicable |

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

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---|
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe). | Not Applicable |
| mineral oil | Not Applicable |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) | Not Applicable |
| (C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid | Not Applicable |
| calcium carbonate | Not Applicable |

## 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 |
|---|---|
| HSR002606 | Lubricants, Lubricant Additives, Coolants and Anti-freeze Agents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020 |

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

**paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe). is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
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)

**mineral oil 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 Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
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)

**(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid is found on the following regulatory lists**

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)

**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 - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | No (mineral oil) |
| Canada - DSL | No (mineral oil) |
| Canada - NDSL | No (paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).; mineral oil; paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); (C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid) |
| China - IECSC | No (mineral oil) |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (mineral oil) |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | No (mineral oil) |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | No (mineral oil) |
| Philippines - PICCS | No (mineral oil) |
| USA - TSCA | TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).; paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); (C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid; calcium carbonate); No (mineral oil) |

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Taiwan - TCSI | No (mineral oil) |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).; mineral oil; (C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid) |
| Vietnam - NCI | No (mineral oil) |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (mineral oil; (C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid) |
| UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances) | No (paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).; mineral oil; paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); (C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid; calcium carbonate) |
| ***Legend:*** | ***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory***<br>***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*** |

## SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Revision Date** | 21/03/2024 |
| **Initial Date** | 19/03/2024 |

### 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
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- 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

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