



SAFETY DATA SHEET

3313045 NOVA SCOTIA COMPANY

Product name: MOLYKOTE® BR2 Plus High Performance Grease

Issue Date: 10/18/2018

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3313045 NOVA SCOTIA COMPANY encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: MOLYKOTE® BR2 Plus High Performance Grease

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Lubricants and lubricant additives

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

3313045 NOVA SCOTIA COMPANY
6925 Century Avenue, Suite 700
MISSISSAUGA ON L5N 7K2
CANADA

Customer Information Number:

833-338-7668
SDSQuestion-NA@dupont.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1-800-424-9300

Local Emergency Contact: 613-996-6666

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulation (HPR) as implemented under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS 2015).
Serious eye damage - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

Wear eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Molybdenum disulfide grease

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	>= 38.0 - <= 46.0 %
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates	64742-65-0	>= 34.0 - <= 41.0 %
Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate	7620-77-1	>= 7.0 - <= 8.0 %
Solvent dewaxed residual oil (petroleum)	64742-62-7	>= 3.0 - <= 5.0 %
Phosphorodithioic acid, mixed O,O-bis(iso-Bu and pentyl) esters, zinc salts	68457-79-4	>= 3.0 - <= 4.0 %
Graphite	7782-42-5	>= 0.9 - <= 1.3 %
Molybdenum disulfide	1317-33-5	>= 0.69 - <= 1.08 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO₂) Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides Metal oxides Oxides of phosphorus Sulphur oxides

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions: Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Soak up with inert absorbent material. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Keep tightly closed. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
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Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction	5 mg/m3
	CA AB OEL	TWA Mist	5 mg/m3
	CA AB OEL	STEL Mist	10 mg/m3
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV Mist	5 mg/m3
	CA QC OEL	STEV Mist	10 mg/m3
	CA BC OEL	TWA Mist	1 mg/m3
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction	5 mg/m3
	CA AB OEL	TWA Mist	5 mg/m3
	CA AB OEL	STEL Mist	10 mg/m3
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV Mist	5 mg/m3
	CA QC OEL	STEV Mist	10 mg/m3
	CA BC OEL	TWA Mist	0.2 mg/m3
Lithium 12- hydroxyoctadecanoate	CA BC OEL	TWA Mist	1 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction	10 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction	3 mg/m3
	CA AB OEL	TWA	10 mg/m3
	CA BC OEL	TWA	10 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction	5 mg/m3
Solvent dewaxed residual oil (petroleum)	CA AB OEL	TWA Mist	5 mg/m3
	CA AB OEL	STEL Mist	10 mg/m3
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV Mist	5 mg/m3
	CA QC OEL	STEV Mist	10 mg/m3
	CA BC OEL	TWA Mist	1 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction	2 mg/m3
Graphite	CA BC OEL	TWA Respirable	2 mg/m3
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV Respirable fibres	5 mg/m3
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV Total fibres	10 mg/m3
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV respirable dust	2 mg/m3
	CA AB OEL	TWA Respirable	2 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction	10 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
Molybdenum disulfide	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction	3 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	CA AB OEL	TWA Total	10 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	CA AB OEL	TWA Respirable	3 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	10 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	CA BC OEL	TWA Inhalable	10 mg/m3 , Molybdenum

CA BC OEL TWA Respirable 3 mg/m3 , Molybdenum

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if handling at elevated temperatures without sufficient ventilation, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Grease
Color	black
Odor	slight
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable
Flash point	closed cup > 200 °C

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not classified as a flammability hazard
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.89
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	Not applicable
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle size	No data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid: None known.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Contains component(s) which did not cause allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:
Liver

Carcinogenicity

Contains component(s) which did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

Contains component(s) which, in laboratory animals, have been toxic to the fetus only at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

Mutagenicity

Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.53 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates

Acute oral toxicity

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 420 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Solvent dewaxed residual oil (petroleum)

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.53 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Phosphorodithioic acid, mixed O,O-bis(iso-Bu and pentyl) esters, zinc salts

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, male, 3,600 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 20,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Graphite

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Molybdenum disulfide

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.82 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LL50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
NOELR, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

NOEC, 10 min, >= 1.93 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOELR, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 10 mg/l

Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LL50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, 10 min, > 1.93 mg/l, DIN 38 412 Part 8

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 10 mg/l

Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 160 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Solvent dewaxed residual oil (petroleum)

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LL50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), Static, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LL50, scud Gammarus sp., semi-static test, 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

EL50, water flea Daphnia magna, Static, 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

NOEC, green alga Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (formerly known as Selenastrum capricornutum), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, 10 min, > 1.93 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna, semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 10 mg/l

Phosphorodithioic acid, mixed O,O-bis(iso-Bu and pentyl) esters, zinc salts

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Based on data from similar materials

LL50, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 4.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 23 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

EL50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, 24 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.4 mg/l

Graphite

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, 3 Hour, > 1,012.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Molybdenum disulfide

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

For similar material(s):

LC50, Fish, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

ErC50, algae, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, 30 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Fish, 34 d, > 10 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Daphnia magna, 21 d, > 10 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 31 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 2 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 78 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Solvent dewaxed residual oil (petroleum)

Biodegradability: Based on information for a similar material: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

Phosphorodithioic acid, mixed O,O-bis(iso-Bu and pentyl) esters, zinc salts

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

Based on data from similar materials 10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 1.5 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Graphite

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Molybdenum disulfide

Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

Bioaccumulative potential

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.9 - 6 Estimated.

Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Solvent dewaxed residual oil (petroleum)

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Phosphorodithioic acid, mixed O,O-bis(iso-Bu and pentyl) esters, zinc salts

Bioaccumulation: For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.69 OECD Test Guideline 107

Graphite

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Molybdenum disulfide

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Mobility in soil

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

No relevant data found.

Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates

No relevant data found.

Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate

No relevant data found.

Solvent dewaxed residual oil (petroleum)

No relevant data found.

Phosphorodithioic acid, mixed O,O-bis(iso-Bu and pentyl) esters, zinc salts

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Graphite

No relevant data found.

Molybdenum disulfide

No relevant data found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

Treatment and disposal methods of used packaging: Empty containers should be recycled or otherwise disposed of by an approved waste management facility. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. Do not re-use containers for any purpose.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

**Transport in bulk
according to Annex I or II
of MARPOL 73/78 and the
IBC or IGC Code**

Not regulated for transport
Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 1512986 / A798 / Issue Date: 10/18/2018 / Version: 3.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
CA AB OEL	Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL	Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA QC OEL	Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
STEL	15-minute occupational exposure limit
STEV	Short-term exposure value
TWA	8-hour time weighted average
TWAEV	Time-weighted average exposure value

Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

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