



SAFETY DATA SHEET

TULP OPERATIONS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Product name: MOLYKOTE® D-321 R Anti-Friction Coating

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TULP OPERATIONS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD 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.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Product name: MOLYKOTE® D-321 R Anti-Friction Coating

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Lubricants and lubricant additives

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

TULP OPERATIONS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
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Customer Information Number:

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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: +(61) 2903 72994

Local Emergency Contact: +(61) 2903 72994

For advice, contact a doctor (at once) or the Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126

Transport Emergency Only Dial 000

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids - Category 3

Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazard statements

Flammable liquid and vapour.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Avoid release to the environment.

Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide for extinction.

Other hazards

Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCHEDULE 8

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	>= 33.0 - <= 34.0 %

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	>= 30.0 - <= 32.0 %
Molybdenum disulfide	1317-33-5	>= 18.0 - <= 19.0 %
Polybutyl titanate	9022-96-2	>= 10.0 - <= 11.0 %
Graphite	7782-42-5	>= 4.0 - <= 5.0 %
Butanol	71-36-3	>= 1.0 - <= 1.1 %
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	>= 0.55 - <= 0.65 %

SECTION 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 not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

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

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

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: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Because rapid absorption may occur through the lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code

•3Y

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet Do not use direct water stream.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides Sulphur oxides

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

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 water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

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.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. 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. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). 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: Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. 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.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE, INCLUDING HOW THE CHEMICAL MAY BE SAFELY USED

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Non-sparking tools should be used. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations. This material can accumulate static charge due to its inherent physical properties and can therefore cause an electrical ignition source to vapors. In order to prevent a fire hazard, as bonding and grounding may be insufficient to remove static electricity, it is necessary to provide an inert gas purge before beginning transfer operations. Restrict flow velocity in order to reduce the accumulation of static electricity. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Organic peroxides. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids. Pyrophoric solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Explosives. Gases.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

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

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
n-Butyl Acetate	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	75 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	150 ppm
	AU OEL	STEL	950 mg/m ³ 200 ppm
	AU OEL	TWA	713 mg/m ³ 150 ppm
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	AU OEL	TWA	900 mg/m ³

Molybdenum disulfide	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction	10 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction	3 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	AU OEL	TWA	10 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
Graphite	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction	2 mg/m3
	AU OEL	TWA Respirable dust	3 mg/m3
Butanol	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	AU OEL	TWA	SKIN
	AU OEL	Peak limit	SKIN
	AU OEL	Peak limit	152 mg/m3 50 ppm
Zinc oxide	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction	2 mg/m3
	ACGIH	STEL Respirable fraction	10 mg/m3
	AU OEL	TWA	10 mg/m3
	AU OEL	TWA	5 mg/m3
	AU OEL	STEL	10 mg/m3

The following substance(s), which have Occupational Exposure Limit(s) (OEL), may be formed during handling or processing:
butanol

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under standard AS/NZS 2161.10: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. 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"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. 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, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Other Information: Selection and use of personal protective equipment should be in accordance with the recommendations in one or more of the relevant Australian/New Zealand Standards, including:
AS/NZS 1336: Eye and face protection – Guidelines.
AS/NZS 1337: Personal eye protection - Eye and face protectors for occupational applications.
AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment.
AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves.
AS/NZS 2210: Occupational protective footwear.
AS/NZS 4501: Occupational protective clothing Set

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	liquid
Color	dark grey
Odor	solvent-like
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 100 °C
Flash point	closed cup 23 °C
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.07
Water solubility	No data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	< 20.5 mm ² /s at 25 °C
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle size	Not applicable

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

SECTION 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. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Flammable liquid and vapour.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products: Butanol.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

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

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

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 skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause corneal injury.

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)

Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in humans: Central nervous system.

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

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

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

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies on component(s), effects on reproduction were seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Contains component(s) which did not interfere with fertility in animal studies.

Mutagenicity

Contains a component(s) which were negative in in vitro genetic toxicity studies. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in rapid absorption and injury to other body systems.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**n-Butyl Acetate****Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Based on data from similar materials LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 13.1 mg/l

Molybdenum disulfide**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

Polybutyl titanate**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

Graphite**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

Butanol**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 17.76 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Zinc oxide**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity**n-Butyl Acetate****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 18 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 44 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 648 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 23 mg/l

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

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, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 10 - 30 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 10 - 22 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 4.6 - 10 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Based on data from similar materials

NOELR, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.22 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOELR, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.097 mg/l

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

Polybutyl titanate

Acute toxicity to fish

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

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

Butanol

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, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 1,376 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1,328 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 225 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Pseudomonas putida, static test, 17 Hour, Growth inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l, DIN 38412

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 4.1 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

Zinc oxide**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 0.14 - 1.1 mg/l

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, 1 - 10 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 1 - 10 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

IC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.136 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, 3 Hour, 5.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 32 d, mortality, \geq 0.540 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 0.04 mg/l

Persistence and degradability**n-Butyl Acetate**

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 83 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.20 mg/mg Estimated.

Photodegradation

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 2.32 d

Method: Estimated.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

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

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

Biodegradation: 74.7 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Molybdenum disulfide

Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

Polybutyl titanate

Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

Graphite

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Butanol

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 98 %

Exposure time: 19 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.59 mg/mg Estimated.

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.45 mg/mg Estimated.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	68 %
10 d	87 %
15 d	92 %
20 d	92 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 55.9 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Zinc oxide

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Bioaccumulative potential**n-Butyl Acetate**

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): Pow: 3.2 at 25 °C Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15 Fish Estimated.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

Bioaccumulation: Based on data from similar materials

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): > 4

Molybdenum disulfide

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

Polybutyl titanate

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Graphite

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Butanol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1 at 25 °C OECD Guideline 117 (Partition Coefficient (n-octanol / water), HPLC Method)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.16 Fish Estimated.

Zinc oxide

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

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 177 Fish

Mobility in Soil

n-Butyl Acetate

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 19 - 70 Estimated.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

No relevant data found.

Molybdenum disulfide

No relevant data found.

Polybutyl titanate

No relevant data found.

Graphite

No relevant data found.

Butanol

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 2.4 Estimated.

Zinc oxide

No data available.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

n-Butyl Acetate

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Molybdenum disulfide

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Polybutyl titanate

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Graphite

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Butanol

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Zinc oxide

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Other adverse effects

n-Butyl Acetate

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Molybdenum disulfide

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Polybutyl titanate

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Graphite

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Butanol

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Zinc oxide

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 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.

This product when disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG

Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(n-Butyl acetate, Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy, Zinc oxide

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(n-Butyl acetate, Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy, Zinc oxide
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(n-Butyl acetate, Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III

Hazchem Code

•3Y

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.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule

S5

Product repackaged for public consumer use should be labelled in accordance with the current Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

All ingredients in this preparation are listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances, AICS, or are exempt.

Prohibition/Licensing Requirements : There is no applicable prohibition or notification/licensing requirements, including for carcinogens under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation.

SECTION 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Revision

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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)
AU OEL	Australia. Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
Peak limit	Exposure standard - peak
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
STEL	Exposure standard - short term exposure limit
TWA	Exposure standard - time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; 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; 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; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; 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; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

TULP OPERATIONS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

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