

# Safety Data Sheet

## GTP600 GRAPHITE LUBRICANT

Revision 11.12.2009

### 1. Identification of the substance/preparation & company/undertaking

#### Manufacturer/Supplier

NORD-LOCK AB  
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SE-830 02 Mattmar  
Sweden

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E-mail: info@nord-lock.com

#### Material Name

GTP600 Graphite lubricant

#### Usage

Grease

#### Emergency Telephone Number

112 (Sweden)

#### Non-Urgent Cases

+46 (8) 33 12 31 (Poison Information Centre)

### 2. Hazards identification

#### General Information

Not classified as dangerous under EC criteria.

The product does not release hazardous substances in normal use. Oil mist may be formed at elevated temperatures.

#### Safety Hazards

Not classified as flammable but will burn.

#### Health Hazards

Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions. Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis. High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis. Used grease may contain harmful impurities.

#### Environmental Hazards

Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	EU-no	Conc (%) <sup>1</sup>	Classification
Graphite	231-955-3	40-60	NC
	<b>CAS RN</b>	<b>Reg-no</b>	<b>Other</b>
	007782-42-5	-	OEL 2000 (SE)
<b>Chemical Name</b>	<b>EU-no</b>	<b>Conc (%)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Classification</b>
Petrolatum	232-373-2	5-25	NC
	<b>CAS RN</b>	<b>Reg-no</b>	<b>Other</b>
	008009-03-8	-	-

# Safety Data Sheet

## GTP600 GRAPHITE LUBRICANT

Chemical Name	EU-no	Conc (%) <sup>1</sup>	Classification
White mineral oil (petroleum)	232-455-8	25-50	NC
	<b>CAS RN</b>	<b>Reg-no</b>	<b>Other</b>
	008042-47-5	-	-

  

Chemical Name	EG-nr	Konc (%) <sup>1</sup>	Klassificering <sup>2</sup> (farokod/riskfraser)
Quartz	238-878-4	<0.3	NC
	<b>CAS-nr</b>	<b>Reg-nr</b>	<b>Övrigt</b>
	014808-60-7	-	OEL 1996 (SE)

1) Concentration % (w/w)

### 4. First aid measures

#### Inhalation

No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be administered. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

#### Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds.

#### Eye Contact

Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

#### Ingestion

In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

#### Advice to Physician

Treat symptomatically. High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue damage and loss of function. Because entry wounds are small and do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying damage, surgical exploration to determine the extent of involvement may be necessary. Local anaesthetics or hot soaks should be avoided because they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of foreign material should be performed under general anaesthetics, and wide exploration is essential.

### 5. Fire fighting measures

#### Extinguishing Media

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

#### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water in a jet.

#### Specific Hazards

Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

# Safety Data Sheet

## GTP600 GRAPHITE LUBRICANT

### Protective Equipment for Firefighters

Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Protective measures

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

### Clean Up Methods

Shovel into a suitable clearly marked container for disposal or reclamation. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

## 7. Handling & storage

### General Precautions

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

### Handling

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. In case of handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.

### Storage

Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place away from heat, spark, open flames and other sources of ignition. Use properly labelled and closeable containers.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	CAS RN	Level limit value LLV (SE)		Short-term value (STV) (SE)		ACGIH( TLV	OHSA (PEL)
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Quartz, respirable dust	014808-60-7		0.1			0.05	10
Dust, graphite	-						
Total/respirable dust			5 <sup>1</sup>			2 <sup>2</sup>	2.5 <sup>2</sup>
Oil mist, incl. oil fumes	-		1		3		3

1) Total dust

2) Respirable dust

### Additional Information

Due to the product's semi-solid consistency, generation of mists and dusts is unlikely to occur.

### Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

# Safety Data Sheet

## GTP600 GRAPHITE LUBRICANT

### Exposure Controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

### Respiratory Protection

No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)] meeting EN141.

### Hand Protection

Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

### Eye Protection

Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur. Approved to EU Standard EN166.

### Protective Clothing

Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.

### Environmental Exposure Controls

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with national and local environmental legislation.

## 9. Physical & chemical properties

Appearance	Gray-black paste	
Odour	None	
Boiling point:	>300°C	
Flashpoint:	160°C	COC
Explosion:	Not determined	
Specific gravity:	1.5-1.7 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	
Water solubility:	Insoluble	

## 10. Stability & reactivity

### Stability

Material is stable in closed containers at room temperature.

### Materials to Avoid

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

## GTP600 GRAPHITE LUBRICANT

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### 11. Toxicological information

#### Acute effects

High concentration of graphite dusts may be irritating to the eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory tract. High concentrations of mineral oil vapors and mists may be irritating to the eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Liquid mineral oil is moderately irritating to the skin. Ingestion of the product is considered unlikely, however, mineral oil may be irritating to the mouth, esophagus, and stomach and cause abdominal cramps and diarrhea.

#### Sensitisation

No data indicate that the substances should be classified as sensitizers. However, some susceptible individuals may develop an allergic sensitization to mineraloil. If an individual becomes sensitized to a material, they should be removed from all future contact with the material. After sensitization has occurred, any exposure, however minimal, will cause the symptoms to appear. Pre-existing dermal and respiratory hypersensitivities may possibly be aggravated by exposure to mineral oil mists, vapors or liquids.

#### Repeated Dose Toxicity

Inhalation of high concentrations of graphite dusts over prolonged periods of time may cause pneumoconiosis. Symptoms can include cough, shortness of breath and decrease in pulmonary function. Prolonged dermal contact with mineral oil may cause dermatitis. Pre-existing pulmonary disorders, such as emphysema, may possibly be aggravated by prolonged exposure to high concentrations of graphite dusts. Inhalation of high concentrations of crystalline silica dusts over prolonged periods of time may cause silicosis, a progressively debilitating lung disease. The symptoms are similar to those cited above for pneumoconiosis. Inhalation of high concentrations of crystalline silica over prolonged periods of time has also been linked to an increased incidence of lung cancer.

#### CMR-effects

The crystalline silica component of this formulation is listed as an animal carcinogen and a known human carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

### 12. Ecological information

#### Acute toxicity

Poorly soluble mixture. May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms. Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >100 mg/l (to aquatic organisms) (LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract). Mineral oil is not expected to cause any chronic effects to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

#### Mobility

Semi-solid under most environmental conditions. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

#### Persistence/degradability

May contain constituents that are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but the product contains components that may persist in the environment.

#### Bioaccumulation

May contain constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

#### Other Adverse Effects

Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not expected to be released to air in any significant quantities. Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

## GTP600 GRAPHITE LUBRICANT

### 13. Disposal considerations

#### Material Disposal

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

#### Container Disposal

Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

#### Local Legislation

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC): 12 01 12 spent waxes and fats. Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the end user.

Suggestion for emptied package: 15 01 02: plastic packaging. 15 01 04: metallic packaging. Packages containing any remaining product and which have not been emptied until drip dry, must be handled as dangerous waste and must be well sealed before disposal. Suggestion for waste code: 15 01 10: packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances.

### 14. Transport information

#### ADR

This material is not classified as dangerous under ADR regulations.

#### RID

This material is not classified as dangerous under RID regulations.

#### ADNR

This material is not classified as dangerous under ADNR regulations.

#### IMDG

This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

#### IATA (Country variations may apply)

This material is not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations.

### 15. Regulatory information

#### EC Classification

Not classified as dangerous under EC criteria.

#### EC Symbols

No Hazard Symbol required.

#### EC Risk Phrases

Not classified.

#### EC Safety Phrases

Not classified.

### 16. Other information

#### R-phrases

Not classified.

# Safety Data Sheet

## GTP600 GRAPHITE LUBRICANT

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**MSDS Version Number**

1

**MSDS Effective Date**

28.01.2009

**MSDS Revisions**

A checked box in the right margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

**MSDS Regulation**

Regulation 1907/2006/EG

**Uses and Restrictions**

This product must be used, handled and applied in accordance with the requirements of the equipment manufacturer's manuals, bulletins and other documentation.

**MSDS Distribution**

The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product.