

## 1. Identification of the substance/preparation and the Company

### 1.1 Product Name

CDX CV-Joint Grease

### 1.2 Use

E.P. lithium hydroxystearate lubricating grease with molybdenum disulfide.

### 1.3 Supplier

Name: Cedex Svenska AB  
Address: Båthamnsvägen 12  
184 40 Åkersberga  
Telephone: +46 8 630 00 50  
Fax: +46 8 630 01 52  
Mail: info@cedex.se

## 2. Hazards identification

### 2.1 Hazards identification

The product is not classified as dangerous according to the legislation in force.

The product is not dangerous for the person (see also heading 11) or the environment (see also heading 12). Direct, long term contact could cause irritation to eyes and skin.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Composition

Paraffinic mineral oil, lithium hydroxystearate soap, micronized molybdenum disulfide, E.P. additives.

### 3.2. Composition of dangerous ingredients (substances and preparations)

The DMSO extract value of used mineral base oils is less than 3% (determined through the IP 346 method). They are therefore classified as not carcinogenic according to note L of Directive 94/69/EC (first introduced with the 21<sup>st</sup> ATP of Directive 67/548). The aliphatic and cyclo - paraffinic hydrocarbons in formulation contain less than 0,1 of benzene in weight; they are classified as not dangerous according to Directive 94/69/EC note P (fi21<sup>st</sup> ATP of Directive 67/548). Please refer to point 16 for the complete key to risk sentences.

## 4. First Aid Measures

### 4.1. Eyes

Rinse immediately with plenty of water for a long time holding the eyelid open. Seek medical advice if the pain and redness persists.

### 4.2. Skin

Take off all contaminated clothing immediately and wash with plenty of soap and water.

#### *General advice:*

During accidents with pipes under pressure and similar, substance can accidentally be injected into tissues under the skin even without apparent surface damage. In that case, the injured person must be taken to hospital immediately for suitable care. High-pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimize tissue damage and loss of function.

### 4.3. Inhalation

If exposed to high concentration of vapours and mists, take the person away from the contaminated area to a well-ventilated area and send for a doctor if necessary.

### 4.4. Ingestion

Do not cause vomit in order to avoid aspiration of the substance through the respiratory system. Consult a doctor.

## 5. Fire fighting measures

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing devices

Use extinguishing devices for class B fires: carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, foam, sprayed water, sand, earth.

### 5.2 Extinguishing devices no to be used

Avoid using water jets. Only use water jets to cool surfaces of containers exposed to fire.

### 5.3 Specific exposure hazards

Avoid breathing combustion fumes because a fire produces compounds of sulfur, phosphorous, unburned hydrocarbons and other potentially dangerous derivatives.

NOTE: cool the containers not involved in the fire, but exposed to heat, with water to avoid explosions and propagation of the fire.

### 5.4 Special equipment for fire fighters

Complete protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

## 6. Accidental release measure

### 6.1 Individual precaution (also refer to heading 8)

Avoid contact with skin and eyes by wearing suitable protective clothing.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid the product being dispersed or flowing into the ground, the sewers and surface waters. Inform competent local authorities if necessary.

### 6.3 Cleaning and collection methods

Dyke great leakages of product. Contain the spreading of small product quantities with earth, sand or other inert absorbent material. Transfer the waste into suitable impermeable containers, able to store and transport the material collected. Dispose of it according to the legislation in force.

## 7. Handling and storage

### 7.1 Handling

Avoid direct contact with the product. Avoid breathing aerosols or vapours of the product, assuring a correct ventilation of the working place, especially if the latter is restricted.

### 7.2 Storage

Keep the product in its original containers, stored in an environment and under conditions that assure control and containment of leakage. Store in a cool place, far from heat sources or possible ignition source and from direct exposure to sunrays. Avoid accumulating electrostatic charges. Keep containers tightly closed. Assure adequate ventilation of premises.

## 8. Exposition control/Personal protection

### 8.1 Technical measures

No action under normal use conditions.

### 8.2 Individual protection

#### 8.2.1 Breathing protection

Exposure limits: TLV/TWA mineral oil 5 mg/mc (ACGIH).

TLV/TWA Molybdenum disulphide 10 mg/mc (ACGIH).

If the operational mode and other means to limit worker exposure are not adequate – in respect of the exposure limits if specified in heading 8.0 – other measures to protect the human breathing apparatus are needed: gas masks with organic vapour cartridge and for dusts/mists (e.g. mask with charcoal filters).

### 8.2.2 Hand protection

Wear work gloves (e.g. in neoprene, nitrile or PVC), preferably plush-lined, resistant to mineral oils or solvents. Gloves must be replaced at first signs of wear. Put on gloves after washing hands carefully. When contact is not prolonged, the use of barrier creams can be a useful protection instrument. The choice of protective gloves also depends on use conditions and must follow manufacturer instructions. For further information, refer to UNI EN 374-1, 374-2, 374-3 norms.

### 8.2.3. Eye protection

Wear safety goggles when contact with the product is possible. For further information, refer to UNI EN 166 norm.

### 8.2.4. Skin protection

Wear overalls or aprons made of a suitable material; change contaminated clothing immediately and wash carefully before using it again. Good personal and work clothing hygiene is important. For further information refer to UNI EN 465, 466, 467 norms.

## 9. Physical and chemicals properties

Appearance:	pseudoplastic paste, color black
Odor:	characteristic
Water solubility:	non soluble
Flash point:	>220°C ASTM D 92
Relative density:	< 1 kg/dm <sup>3</sup> ASTM D 1298
Consistency:	265-295 mm/10 (ASTM D 217)
Dropping point:	> 185°C ASTM D 566

## 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Avoid contact with strong acids and bases and oxidising chemicals.

### 10.2 Stability

Product stable at room temperature.

## 11. Toxicological information

### 11.1 By inhalation

Prolonged exposure to vapours or mists of product may cause irritation of the breathing apparatus.

### 11.2 By swallowing

If swallowed, the product may irritate the digestive apparatus causing vomit, nausea and diarrhoea.

### 11.3 By contact with skin

Frequent and prolonged contacts may degrease and irritate the skin, also causing dermatitis.

General advice:

High pressure injection of product into the skin may lead to local necrosis if the product is not surgically removed.

### 11.4 By eye contact

It may cause slight irritation.

## 12. Ecological information

### 12.1 Degradability

Though not classified as dangerous for the environment, the product is assumed to not be readily biodegradable.

### 12.2 Mobility

The product floats on water. The ground absorbs the product superficially. The product evaporates with difficulty.

### 13. Disposal information

Do not discharge in sewers, underground passages or waterways. Respect the laws in force. Dispose of exhausted products and containers according to local or national legislations through an authorized waste disposal contractor.

### 14. Transport information

LAND (Railways, roads, as RID/ADR) : not regulated  
SEA TRANSPORT (IMO/code IMDG): not regulated  
AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA): not regulated

### 15. Regulatory information

EC Classification: not dangerous

The product do not contain any ingredient for which is established a European indicative occupational exposure limit value, in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC, as per lists updated last time by COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2009/161/EU of 17 December 2009.

Applicable legislation:

**Directive 89/391/EEC, 89/654/EEC, 89/655/EEC, 89/656/EEC, 90/269/EEC, 90/270/EEC, 90/394/EEC and 90/679/EEC** on improving the health and safety of workers in their workplace.

**Directive 98/24/EC** and all following updates, together with its national realization, about protection of worker safety and health against chemical agent risks.

**Directive 1999/45/EC** of the European Parliament and Council of 31 May 1999, Directive 2001/60/EC of the Commission of 7 August 2001 and all following updates, together with its national realization, concerning classification, packaging and labeling of dangerous preparations.

**Directive 2006/8/EC** of 23 January 2006 amending, for the purposes of their adaptation to technical progress, Annexes II, III and V to Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations.

**Directive 2001/58/EC** and all following updates, together with its national realization, about safety data sheets.

**Directive 2001/59/EC** and all following updates, together with its national realization, about classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (28th adjustment).

**Directive 2004/73/EC** and all following - about classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (29th adjustment).

### 16. Other information

Do not use the product for uses that are not indicated. In this case, the user could be subject to unforeseen risks. This sheet conforms to Directive CE 1907/2006 REACH Art.31 and Annex II on the drawing up of SDS. The information has been drafted to the best of our knowledge. It is for information purposes and is not a guarantee. The product is used under user control and it is their responsibility to adapt to the correct usage conditions indicated on the SDS and to adapt to suitable industrial hygiene practice. This document does not replace the chemical risk analysis, which is the employer's complete responsibility.