

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET:PREMALUBE

DATE OF ISSUE: 05/13/2005

SUPERCEDES: 11/10/2004

SECTION I - GENERAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name & Synonyms:

N/A

Trade Name & Synonyms:

PREMALUBE

Chemical Family:

PETROLEUM MIXTURE

Formula Mixture: X

Manufacturer's Name:

CERTIFIED LABS, DIV. OF NCH CORP.

Address:

BOX 152170
IRVING, TEXAS 75015

Prepared By:

M McDowell/Chemist

Product Code Number

4464

Emergency Phone Number

800-424-9300

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

THE HAZARDS PRESENTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

Table with 6 columns: Chemical Name (Ingredients), Hazard, TLV, PEL, STEL, CAS #. Rows include ALUMINUM BENZOATE FATTY ACID COMPLEX, HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHENIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE, MOLYBDENUM DISULFIDE, TRICALCIUM PHOSPHATE, CALCIUM CARBONATE, \$ OIL MIST VALUES, and \$\$ MOLYBDENUM INSOLUBLE COMPOUNDS.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Table with 4 columns: Property, Value, Property, Value. Rows include Boiling Point (f): 475°, Vapor Pressure (MM HG): <0.01, Vapor Density (Air=1): >5, PH @ 100% : N/A, % Volatile by Volume: 0, H2O Solubility: NEGLIGIBLE, Specific Gravity (H20=1): 0.93, Color: BLACK, Odor: OILY, Clarity: OPAQUE, Evaporation Rate (BU A/C=1): <1, Viscosity: SEMI-SOLID.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Table with 4 columns: Flash Point, Flammable Limits, LEL, UEL. Values: 450°F / C.O.C., PETROLEUM OIL, N/E, N/E.

Extinguishing Media:

Foam:X Alcohol Foam: CO2:X Dry Chemical:X Water Spray:X Other:

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

FIREFIGHTERS SHOULD WEAR A SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS AND FULL PROTECTIVE GEAR. COOL FIRE-EXPOSED CONTAINERS WITH WATER SPRAY TO PREVENT BURSTING.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

THE USE OF WATER SPRAY (FOG) WHILE EFFECTIVE, MAY CAUSE FROTHING AND FOAMING. NEVER USE A WATER JET AS THIS WILL JUST SPREAD THE FIRE. USE CARE AS SPILLS MAY BE SLIPPERY.

NFPA Hazard Rating:

(0=Insignificant 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme)

Health:1 Flammability:1 Instability:0 Special:

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Threshold Limit Value:

NOT ESTABLISHED FOR MIXTURE. SEE SECTION II.

Effects of Overexposure:

-Acute(Short Term Exposure)

EYE CONTACT: MAY CAUSE IRRITATION SEEN AS STINGING, TEARING, AND REDNESS. SKIN CONTACT: MAY CAUSE IRRITATION SEEN AS ITCHING AND REDNESS. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY CAUSE DRYING AND CHAPPING OF THE SKIN. INHALATION: MIST MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION SEEN AS COUGHING AND SNEEZING. INGESTION: MAY CAUSE IRRITATION WITH POSSIBLE NAUSEA, VOMITING, AND DIARRHEA.

-Chronic (Long Term Exposure)

ON RARE OCCASIONS, PROLONGED AND REPEATED EXPOSURE TO HYDROCARBON MIST POSES A RISK OF CHRONIC LUNG INFLAMMATION. THIS CONDITION IS USUALLY ASYMPTOMATIC AS A RESULT OF REPEATED SMALL ASPIRATIONS. SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND COUGHING ARE THE MOST COMMON SYMPTOMS. ASPIRATION MAY LEAD TO PULMONARY EDEMA AND HEMORRHAGE AND MAY BE FATAL. SIGNS OF LUNG INVOLVEMENT INCLUDE INCREASED RESPIRATION AND HEART RATES AS WELL AS A BLUISH DISCOLORATION OF THE SKIN. CHRONIC SKIN CONTACT MAY PROMOTE DERMATITIS AND OIL ACNE. IN RARER CASES, AN INCREASED SENSITIVITY TO SUNLIGHT (PHOTOSENSITIVITY) MAY OCCUR. MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE ARE PRE-EXISTING RESPIRATORY AND SKIN CONDITIONS SUCH AS ASTHMA, EMPHYSEMA, AND DERMATITIS. TARGET ORGANS: NONE KNOWN. THERE IS NO PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY INTO THE BODY. THE PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE ARE SKIN AND EYE CONTACT.

Primary Routes of Entry:

Inhalation:

Ingestion:

Absorption:

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

-Inhalation:

REMOVE FROM THE AREA TO FRESH AIR. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF RESPIRATORY IRRITATION DEVELOPS OR IF BREATHING BECOMES DIFFICULT.

-Eye Contact:

RINSE THE EYES WITH WATER. REMOVE ANY CONTACT LENSES AND CONTINUE FLUSHING WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR SEVERAL MINUTES. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION DEVELOPS.

-Skin Contact:

WIPE AWAY MATERIAL WITH A CLOTH WHILE REMOVING CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES. WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION DEVELOPS. CLEAN CLOTHING AND SHOES.

-Ingestion:

GIVE 3 TO 4 GLASSES OF WATER, BUT DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IF VOMITING OCCURS, GIVE FLUIDS AGAIN. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF DISCOMFORT OCCURS.

-Notes to Physician:

THERE IS NO SPECIFIC ANTIDOTE. TREAT THE PATIENT SYMPTOMATICALLY.

SECTION VI - TOXICITY INFORMATION

Product Contains Chemicals Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen By:

IARC: No

NTP: No

OSHA: No

ACGIH: No

OTHER: No

VOC CONTENT: 0% BY WEIGHT, 0% BY VOLUME, 0 G/L

**ALUMINUM BENZOATE FATTY ACID COMPLEX
NO TOXICITY DATA AVAILABLE**

**HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHENIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE
ORL-RAT LD50: >5 G/KG 3.
SKN-RBT LD50: >3 G/KG 3.
SKN-RBT IRRITATION <0.5/8.0; NO APPRECIABLE EFFECT 3.
EYE-RBT IRRITATION <15/110; NO APPRECIABLE EFFECT 3.**

MINERAL OIL MISTS DERIVED FROM HIGHLY REFINED OILS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE LOW ACUTE AND SUB-ACUTE TOXICITIES IN ANIMALS. EFFECTS FROM SINGLE AND SHORT-TERM REPEATED EXPOSURES TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS WELL ABOVE APPLICABLE WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LEVELS INCLUDE LUNG INFLAMMATORY REACTION, LIPOID GRANULOMA FORMATION, AND LIPOID PNEUMONIA. IN ACUTE AND SUB-ACUTE STUDIES INVOLVING EXPOSURES TO LOWER CONCENTRATIONS AT OR NEAR CURRENT WORK PLACE EXPOSURE LEVELS PRODUCED NO SIGNIFICANT TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS. IN LONG TERM STUDIES (UP TO TWO YEARS) NO CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN ANY ANIMAL SPECIES TESTED. THESE PETROLEUM DISTILLATES ARE SEVERELY

HYDROTREATED, SEVERELY SOLVENT EXTRACTED, AND/OR PROCESSED BY MILD HYDROTREATMENT AND EXTRACTION. FOR THIS REASON, THEY ARE NOT CLASSIFIED AS CANCER HAZARDS. 3.

MOLYBDENUM DISULFIDE

ORL-RAT LD50: >2 GM/KG 4.

IHL-RAT LC50: >2820 MG/M3/4H 4.

SKN-RAT LD50: >2 GM/KG 4.

TRICALCIUM PHOSPHATE

ORL-RAT LD50: >5000 MG/KG 3.

SKN-RBT LD50: >2000 MG/KG 3.

SKN-RBT: 500 MG MILDLY IRRITATING 3.

EYE-RBT: 100 MG SLIGHTLY IRRITATING 3.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

IHL-RAT TCL0: 84 MG/M3/4H/40W-I 4.

MILD TO MODERATE EYE IRRITANT 3.

MILD TO MODERATE SKIN IRRITANT 3.

ORL-RAT LD50: 6450 MG/KG 3.

SECTION VII - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:

Stable:X

Unstable:

Conditions to Avoid: NONE KNOWN.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS SUCH AS CHLORINE BLEACH AND CONCENTRATED HYDROGEN PEROXIDE; STRONG ACIDS AND BASES, FORMS EXPLOSIVE MIXTURE WITH POTASSIUM NITRATE.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

OXIDES OF CARBON AND SULFUR.

Hazardous Polymerization:

May Occur:

Will Not Occur:X

Conditions to Avoid: N/A

SECTION VIII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:

WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND USE CARE AS SPILLS MAY BE SLIPPERY. FOR LARGE SPILLS, SCOOP INTO A PROPERLY LABELED CONTAINER FOR DISPOSAL. FOR SMALL SPILLS, WIPE WITH A CLOTH AND TRANSFER ALL MATERIALS INTO A PROPERLY LABELED CONTAINER FOR DISPOSAL.

Waste Disposal Method(s):

DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS.

Neutralizing Agent:

N/A

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Required Ventilation:

GENERAL VENTILATION IS NORMALLY ADEQUATE. LOCAL VENTILATION IS RECOMMENDED TO CONTROL EXPOSURE FROM OPERATIONS THAT CAN GENERATE EXCESSIVE LEVELS OF MISTS. LOCAL VENTILATION IS PREFERRED, BECAUSE IT PREVENTS DISPERSION INTO WORK AREAS BY CONTROLLING IT AT ITS SOURCE.

Respiratory Protection:

RESPIRATORS SHOULD BE SELECTED BY AND USED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A TRAINED HEALTH AND SAFETY PROFESSIONAL FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS FOUND IN OSHA'S RESPIRATOR STANDARD (29 CFR 1910.134) AND ANSI'S STANDARD FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Z88.2-1992). FOR CONCENTRATIONS ABOVE THE TLV AND/OR PEL BUT LESS THAN 10 TIMES THESE LIMITS, A NIOSH APPROVED HALF-FACEPIECE RESPIRATOR EQUIPPED WITH APPROPRIATE CHEMICAL CARTRIDGES MAY BE USED. FOR CONCENTRATIONS GREATER THAN 10 TIMES THE TLV AND/OR PEL, CONSULT THE NIOSH RESPIRATOR DECISION LOGIC FOUND IN PUBLICATION NO. 87-116 OR ANSI Z88.2-1992.

Glove Protection:

NEOPRENE OR NITRILE RUBBER GLOVES IF REPEATED OR PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT IS LIKELY. ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH OSHA'S PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) STANDARD FOR HAND PROTECTION, 29 CFR 1910.138.

Eye Protection:

