PRO CHEM, INC.

CHEMICAL FAMILY:

*Regulated by OSHA

Component

Highly-refined petroleum oils

Calcium, 12-hydroxy Syearate

Proprietary Ingredients

Antimony and antimony compounds

1475 BLUEGRASS LAKES PKWY. ALPHARETTA, GA 30004 EMERGENCY/INFO # (800) 241-8180 ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY # INFO TRAC 1-800-535-5053

SECTION 1 – Chemical and Company Identification

SECTION 2 – Composition on Ingredients

Lubricating grease

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET **BLUE STAR/2701 JULY 2014** PAGE 1

HEALTH	1
FIRE	1
REACTIVITY	0
P.P.E.	В

Complies With USDL Safety and Health Regulations, (29 CFR 1910.200)

Range % by wt.

0-90

<15

<5

<1

SECTION 4 – First Aid Measures

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, Refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this MSDS.

Eye: Check for and remove contact lenses. Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water while occasionally lifting and lowering eyelids. Seek medical attention if excessive tearing, redness, or pain persists.

Skin: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Wipe off excess material. Wash exposed skin with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pan or irritation persists. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods. If material is injected under the skin, seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation: Vaporization is not expected at ambient temperatures. This material is not expected to cause inhalationrelated disorders under anticipated conditions of use. In case of over exposure, move the person to fresh air. Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting unless directed to by a physician. Rinse out mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Allow small quantities to pass through the digestive system. If large amounts are swallowed or irritation or discomfort occurs, seek medical attention immediately.

Notes to Physician: In the event of injection in underlying tissue, immediate treatment should include extensive incision, debridement, and saline irrigation. Inadequate treatment can result in ischemia and gangrene. Early symptoms may be minimal.

SECTION 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

NFPA Flammability Classification: NFPA Class-IIIB combustible material.

Flash Point Method: OPEN CUP: >150°C (<302°F)(Estimated).

Lower Flammable Limit: No data. Upper Flammable Limit: No Data Autoignition Temperature: Not available.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons, and oxides of sulfur, antimony, phosphorus, and nitrogen. Low concentrations of hydrogen chloride gas can evolve at elevated temperatures and with combustion.

Special Properties: Fight the fire from a safe distance in a protected location. Open any masses with a warm stream to prevent any re-ignition due to smoldering. Cool surface with water fog. Molten material can form flaming droplets if ignited. Water or foam can cause frothing. Use of water on product above 100C (212F) can cause product to expand with explosive force. Do not allow liquid runoff to enter sewers or public waters.

Extinguishing Media: Use dry chemical, foam, Carbon dioxide, or water fog. Water or foam may cause frothing. Carbon dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide or inert gas in confined spaces.

Protection of Fire Fighters: Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies.

SECTION 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls, and Personal Protection in Section 8, and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective equipment. Slipping hazard: do not walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. For small spills. absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent material and place into waste containers for later disposal. Contain large spills to maximize product recovery or disposal. Prevent entry into waterways or sewers. In urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible. In natural environments, seek cleanup advice from specialist to minimize physical habitat damage. This material will float on water. Absorbent pads and similar materials can be used. Comply with all laws and regulations.

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Proprietary ** Regulated under SARA Title III

CAS#

Various

3159-62-4

Proprietary Mixture

SECTION 3 – Hazards Information

Emergency Overview					
Physical State Semi-solid to solid (smooth and adhesive)	Color Blue	Odor Mild petroleum odor			
WADNINC:		•			

WARNING:

If stored or applied via high-pressure grease gun, a potential skin injection hazard may exist. Injection under the skin can cause severe injury. Most damage occurs in the first few hours. Initial symptoms may be minimal. Hot grease will cause thermal burns upon contact. This product can cause mild skin irritation and inflammation. Spills may create a slipping hazard.

Major Route(s) of Entry: Skin contact.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

Eve Contact: This material can cause mild eve irritation from contact with product or product mists.

Skin Contact: This material can cause mild skin irritation from prolonged or repeated skin contact. Injection under the skin can cause inflammation, swelling, and mild central nervous system depression. Injections of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe, permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor. Injection of petroleum hydrocarbons requires immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: No significant adverse health effects are expected to occur upon short-term exposure at ambient temperatures. If heated above its flash point, this product's vapors may cause respiratory tract irritation. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to product mists can result in respiratory tract inflammation and an increased risk of infection.

Ingestion: Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. If swallowed, no significant adverse health effects are anticipated. This material can cause a laxative effect. If swallowed in large quantities, this material may obstruct the intestine.

Chronic Health Effects Summary: Contains a petroleum-based mineral oil. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause mild irritation and inflammation characterized by drying, cracking, (dermatitis) or oil acne. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of petroleum-based mineral oil mists at concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels can cause respiratory irritation or other pulmonary effects.

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Medical condition aggravated by exposure to this material may include preexisting skin disorders.

Target Organs: This material may cause damage to the following organs: skin.

Carcinogenic Potential: This product does not contain any components at concentrations above 0.1%, which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC, or NTP.

OSHA Hazard Classification is indicated by an "X" on the line adjacent to the hazard title. If no "X" is present, the product does not exhibit the hazard as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

OSHA Health Hazard Classification		OSHA Physical Hazard Classification		
Irritant	Toxic	Combustible	Explosive	
Sensitizer	Highly Toxic	Flammable	Oxidizer	
Corrosive	Carcinogenic	Compressed Gas	Pyrophoric	
		Organic Peroxide	Unstable	
		Water Reactive		

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET BLUE STAR/2701 JULY 2014 PAGE 2

1
1
0
В

Complies With USDL Safety and Health Regulations, (29 CFR 1910.200)

SECTION 7 – Handling and Storage

Handling: If this product is stored or applied in high-pressure systems such as grease guns or hydraulic lines, there is the potential for accidental injection into the skin and underlying tissues. Hydrocarbons injected into skin or underlying tissues are not readily removed by body fluids, and can cause pain, swelling, chemical irritation, infection, and tissue destruction. Early symptoms may be minimal. Workers must be aware of the significant hazards associated with a hydrocarbon injection injury. In the event of an injection injury, workers should seek medical treatment immediately. Avoid water contamination and elevated temperatures to minimize product degradation. Empty containers may contain product residues that can ignite with explosive force. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, grind, or expose containers to flames, sparks, heat, or other potential ignition sources. Consult appropriate federal, state, and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling, or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this product.

Storage: Keep container closed. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated area. Store only in approved containers. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures. Avoid storing product in direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Storage area must meet OSHA requirements and applicable fire codes. Consult appropriate federal, state, and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling, or disposing of empty containers or waste residues of this product.

SECTION 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Eye Protection: Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings.

Wear goggles and/or face shield if splashing or spraying is anticipated. Wear goggles and face shield if material is heated above 125°F (51°C). Have suitable eyewash water available.

Hand Protection: None required for incidental contact. Use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as neoprene or heavy nitrile rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected. Use heat-protective gloves when handling product at elevated temperatures.

Body Protection: Use clean protective clothing if splashing or spraying conditions are present. Protective clothing may include long-sleeve outer garment, apron, or lab coat. If significant contact occurs, remove oil-contaminated clothing as soon as possible and promptly shower. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Wear heat protective boots and protective clothing when handling material at elevated temperatures. **Respiratory Protection:** The need for respiratory protection is not anticipated under normal use condition and with adequate ventilation. If elevated airborne concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels are anticipated, a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator equipped with a dust/mist pre-filter should be used. Protection start of actors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

Engineering Controls: Ventilation controls are not normally required under anticipated conditions of use. Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of mists and/or vapors below the recommended exposure limits listed below. An eyewash station and safety shower should be located near the workstation.

Personal Protective Equipment: Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work is for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for persona protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.



General Comments: Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands and other exposed skin areas with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents, or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners. Since specific exposure standards/control limits have not been established for this product, the "Oil Mist, Mineral" exposure limits shown below are suggested as minimum control guidelines.

Occupational Exposure Guideline: Substance

Antimony and Antimony Compound

Mineral Oil

Stearates

Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels ACGIH (United States) TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hour(s) STEL: 10mg/m³ 15 minute(s) OSHA (United States) TWA: 5mg/m³ 8 hour(s) ACGIH (United States) TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hour(s)

ACGIH (United States) TWA: 0.5 mg/m³ TWA: 0.5 mg/m³

SECTION 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Semi-solid to solids (smooth and adhesive). Physical State: Color: Blue Mild petroleum odor Odor: Viscosity (cSt@40°C): Not available Vapor Pressure: <0.001 kPa (<0.01 mm Hg((at 20°C) Melting/Freezing Point: Not available Specific Gravity: 0.92 (water 1) Solubility in Water: Insoluble in cold water Additional Properties: NLGI grade = 2 Thickener - Calcium Texture = Adhesive

pH: Not applicable.

Volatility: Negligible volatility. Vapor Density: >10 (Air = 1) Boiling Point/Range: Not determined. Density: App 7.6 lbs/gallon

SECTION 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not expected to occur. Conditions to Avoid: Keep away from extreme heat and open flame.

Materials Incompatibility: Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: No hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.

SECTION 11 – Toxicological Information

For other health related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

Toxicity Data

Highly-refined petroleum lubricant oils:

ORAL (LD50): Acute: <5000 mg/kg (Rat). DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg (Rabbit).

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 of mineral oil mists 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 of mineral oil mists 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.

Greases: Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons under the skin, in muscle, or into the blood stream can cause irritation, inflammation, swelling, fever, and system effects, including mild central nervous system depression. Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe, permanent tissue damage.

SECTION 12 – Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Ecoloxicity data are not available for this product.

Environmental Fate: An environmental fate analysis has not been conducted on this specific product. Plants and animals may experience harmful or fatal effects when coated with petroleum-based products. Petroleum-based

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PRO CHEM, INC. 1475 BLUEGRASS LAKES PKWY. ALPHARETTA, GA 30004 EMERGENCY/INFO # (800) 241-8180 ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY # INFO TRAC 1-800-53	BLUE ST JULY	MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET BLUE STAR/2701 JULY 2014 PAGE 3	
surface area. As a result, this oil layer might lim With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in th anaerobic environment. This material contains p waters in most sections of North America. Phos	stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, an oil layer can cover a large or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. waterway might be enough to cause a fish kill, or create an hosphorus, which is a controlled element for disposal in effluent horus is known to enhance the formation of algae. Severe algae	alth Regulations, (29 CFR 1910.200) SARA 311/312	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SA Title III requires facilitates subject to this subpart to submit aggrega information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 C 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazar categories: No SARA 311/312 hazard categories identified.
growth can reduce oxygen content in the water, SECTION 13 – Disposal Consid	possibly below levels necessary to support marine life.	SARA 313:	This product contains the following components in concentrations above the minimis levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 C Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA: N
Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment, and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition. Condition of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste," as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues. Empty drums and pails retain residue. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose this product's empty container to heat, flame, or other ignition sources. DO NOT attempt to clean it. Empty drums and pails should be drained completely, properly bunged or sealed, and promptly send to a reconditioner. SECTION 14 – Transport Information		CERCLA:	components were identified. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, ar Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the Nationa Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RC listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazard substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 4 CFR 302.4. Chemical substances present in this product or refine stream that may be subject to this statute are: Antimony and Antimony Compounds, concentration: <1%.
		CWA:	This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clear Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of th
The shipping description below may not repr methods, or locations outside the United Sta	esent requirement for all modes of transportation, shipping es.		United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading t surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response
DOT Status: Proper Shipping Name: Hazard Class: Packing Group(s):	Not regulated by the US Department of Transportation as a hazardous material. Not regulated. Not regulated. Not applicable.	California Proposition 65:	Center at (800) 424-8802. This material may contain the following components which are kn to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 2524 Ethylbenzene: 0.00775%.
UN/NA ID: Reportable Quantity:	Not regulated. A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for this material.	New Jersey Right-to-Know Label: Additional Regulatory Remarks:	Petroleum oil. No additional regulatory remarks.
Emergency Response Guide No.: MARPOL III Status:	Not applicable Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.	SECTION 16 – Other Information	
Placards: Oil:	No. The product (s) represented by this MSDS is(are) regulated as oil under 49 CFR Part 130. Shipments by rail or highway in packaging having a capacity of 3,500 gallons or more or in a quantity greater than 42,000 gallons are subject to these requirements. In addition, mixtures containing 10% or more of this product may be	Pro Chem, Inc does not warrant or guara	ed herein is accurate and reliable to the best of Pro Chem, Inc's knowled antee its accuracy or reliability and shall not be liable for any loss or dam ser's responsibility to satisfy itself that the information offered for its

TSCA Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory. SARA 302/304: The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40

CFR 355. No components were identified.

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