# Service Pro Premium EP-2 Lithium Grease Material Safety Data Sheet

**Association of Independent Oil Distributors** 

MSDS No.

631140386097

P.O. Box 1861

Montrose, CO 81402-1861

**Revision Date** 

04/19/2005

IMPORTANT: Read this MSDS before handling or disposing of this product and pass this information on to employees, customers and users of this product.

Emergency	Overview
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**Physical State** Semi-solid to solid (buttery texture).

**Color** Amber to dark amber. **Odor** Mild petroleum odor

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.

Hazard Rankings						
	HMIS	NFPA				
Health Hazard	1	0				
Fire Hazard	1	1				
Reactivity	0	0				
* = Chronic Health Hazard						

### PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Minimum Recommended See Section 8 for Details



#### **SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION**

Trade Name	Service Pro Premium EP-2 Lithium Grease	Technical Contact	(800) 313-2463
<b>Product Number</b>	631140386097		
<b>CAS Number</b>	Mixture.	Medical Emergency	(800) 313-2463
<b>Product Family</b>	Lubricating Grease		
Synonyms	Lubricating grease;	CHEMTREC Emergency	(800) 424-9300
, ,	Service Pro SAP Product Code No.: 631140386097	(United States Only)	

# **SECTION 2: COMPOSITION**

Component Name(s)	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (%)
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	20 - 40
2) Distillates, petroleum, solvent-refined heavy paraffinic	64741-88-4	30 - 50
3) Residual oils, petroleum, solvent-refined	64742-01-4	10 - 30
4) Lithium Carboxylate Soap	Proprietary	1 - 15
5) Raffinate, low-asphaltene vacuum residues	164907-77-1	0 - 5
6) Proprietary Ingredients	Proprietary Mixture	0 - 5
7) Zinc alkyldithiophosphate	68649-42-3	0 - 2
8) Olefin sulfide	Proprietary	0 - 1

#### **SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

Also see Emergency Overview and Hazard Ratings on the top of Page 1 of this MSDS.

Major Route(s) of Entry Skin contact.

#### Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

**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.

**Eye Contact** This material can cause mild eye 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 and swelling. Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe, permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor. Injection of petroleum hydrocarbons requires immediate medical attention. Skin contact with hot material may result in severe burns.

Ingestion This material can cause a laxative effect. If swallowed in large quantities, this material can 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 conditions aggravated by exposure to this material may include pre-existing 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" in the box 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	Pyrophoric	
Sensitizer		Highly Toxic		Flammable		Oxidizer	Water-reactive	
Corrosive		Carcinogenic		Compressed Gas		Organic Peroxide	Unstable	

## **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.

**Inhalation** Vaporization is not expected at ambient temperatures. This material is not expected to cause

inhalation-related disorders under anticipated conditions of use. In case of overexposure, move the

person to fresh air.

**Eye Contact** 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 Contact** If burned by hot material, cool skin by guenching with large amounts of cool water. 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 pain or irritation persists. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods. If material is injected

under the skin, seek medical attention immediately.

**Ingestion** Do not induce vomiting unless directed to by a physician. Do not give anything to drink unless directed

to by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Seek medical

attention immediately.

**Notes to**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, 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

NFPA Class-IIIB combustible material. Slightly combustible!

Classification

Flash Point Method OPEN CUP: >200°C (>392°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 trace oxides of

sulfur, phosphorus, zinc and/or nitrogen.

Special Properties Fight the fire from a safe distance in a protected location. Open any masses with a water stream to

prevent reignition 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 100°C (212°F) 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.

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 specialists to minimize physical habitat damage. This material will float on water. Absorbent pads and similar materials can be used. Comply with all laws and regulation.

## **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. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store at temperatures above 120° F or in direct sunlight for extended periods of time. 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 AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls Ventilation controls are not normally required under anticipated conditions of use. Provide exhaust

ventilation or other engineering controls if airborne mists or vapors concentrations exceed recommended occupational exposure limits listed below. An eye wash station and safety shower

should be located near the work-station.

Equipment

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



**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 eye wash water available.

**Hand Protection** 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 and impervious protective clothing (e.g., neoprene or Tyvek®) 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 before reuse or discard. Wear heat protective boots and protective clothing

when handling material at elevated temperatures.

Respiratory Protection

Vaporization is not expected at ambient temperatures. Therefore, the need for respiratory protection is not anticipated under normal use conditions 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 prefilter should be used. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA

requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

**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 Guidelines** 

Substance

1) Oil Mist, Mineral

**Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels** 

**ACGIH (United States).** 

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> OSHA (United States).

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Physical State	Semi-solid to solid. (buttery texture)	Color	Amber to dark amber.	Odor	Mild petroleum odor
Specific Gravity	<1 (Water = 1)	рН	Not Applicable.	Vapor Density	>10 (Air = 1)
Boiling Point/Range	Not available.			Melting/Free Point	ezing Not available.
Vapor Pressure	<b>N</b> ot applicable.			Viscosity (c	St @ 40°C) Not applicable.

Solubility in Water Insoluble in cold water. Volatile Negligible volatility

Characteristics

Additional NLGI Grade = 2 Properties Thickener = Lithium

Texture = Buttery

## **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Chemical Stability Stable. Hazardous Polymerization Not expected to occur

**Conditions to Avoid** Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.

Materials Incompatibility Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products

identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.

**Products** 

#### **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**

Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic:

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

Distillates, petroleum, solvent-refined heavy paraffinic:

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

Residual Oils, petroleum, solvent-refined light paraffinic:

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

## Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic:

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.

#### Distillates, petroleum, solvent-refined heavy paraffinic:

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. Analyses conducted by method IP 346 indicate that the polycyclic aromatic concentration of this mineral oil is below 3.0 weight percent.

#### Residual Oils, petroleum, solvent-refined:

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

# Raffinate, low-asphaltene vacuum residues:

This product contains petroleum resins and vacuum residuum. Vacuum residuum did not result in tumor production in two-year mouse skin-painting bioassays.

#### **Greases:**

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

#### **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Ecotoxicity** 

Ecotoxicity 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 (mineral) lube oils will normally float on water. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, an oil layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this oil layer might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway can result in a loss of marine life or create an anaerobic environment. This material contains phosphorus which is a controlled element for disposal in effluent waters in most sections of North America. Phosphorus is known to enhance the formation of algae. Severe algae growth can reduce oxygen content in the water possibly below levels necessary to support marine life.

#### **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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.

Conditions 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 the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

#### **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**DOT Status** Not a U.S. Department of Transportation regulated material.

**Proper Shipping** 

Name

Not regulated.

Hazard Class Not regulated.

Packing Group(s) Not applicable.

UN/NA ID Not regulated.

Reportable Quantity A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for any components of this material.

**Placards** 

Emergency Response Guide No.

Not applicable.

HAZMAT STCC No. Not assigned.

MARPOL III Status Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.

#### **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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.

SARA 311/312 The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject

to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40

CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories: No SARA 311/312 hazard categories identified.

SARA 313 This product contains the following components in concentrations above de minimis levels that are

listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA: No

components were identified.

CERCLA The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)

requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. Chemical substances present in this product or refinery stream that may be subject to this statute are: Zinc and

Zinc Compounds, Concentration: 0 - 2%.

CWA This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil

Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to

the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

California Proposition 65 This material may contain the following components which are known 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 25249.5): Toluene: 0.0004%

New Jersey Petroleum Oil

Right-to-Know Label

**Additional Regulatory** 

**Remarks** No additional regulatory remarks.

#### **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

Refer to the top of Page 1 for the HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings for this product.

**REVISION INFORMATION** 

Version Number 2.2

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#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

AP: Approximately EQ: Equal >: Greater Than <: Less Than NA: Not Applicable ND: No Data NE: Not Established

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer NTP: National Toxicology Program

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association

HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency

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