

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 Product Identification

Product Name: Grease - X
 Formula type: Water/alkaline/solvent

Manufacturer's Name:
 Chem-Tech, Inc.
 6551 Jansen Avenue NE – Suite 106
 Albertville, MN 55301

Emergency Telephone: 1-800-535-5053
 Information: 1-763-417-1380
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Section 2 Hazardous Ingredients

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Threshold Limit Value</u>	<u>Permissible Exposure Limit</u>
Water	7732-18-5			
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	1-5	TWA 2mg/m ³	2mg/m ³
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	111-76-2	5-10	20 ppm skin	25 ppm skin
Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate	25155-30-0	5-10	NE	NE
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	5-10	TWA 5mg/m ³	TWA 5mg/m ³

Balance of ingredients are not hazardous as defined by OSHA

Section 3 Physical Data

Form:	Liquid	pH as is:	13.2 – 13.7
Color:	Clear Amber	pH (1% vol):	11.5 – 11.9
Odor:	Solvent	Solubility in Water:	Complete
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	1.05- 1.07	Vapor Density (Air = 1):	4.1
Boiling Point °F:	Approx. 212	% VOC:	<9%
Evaporation Rate (Water = 1):	Similar to water	Vapor pressure:	0.6

Section 4 Fire and Explosion Information

Flash Point (Method) F:	over 210 (TOC)
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Containers may melt or rupture from the heat of a fire.
Extinguishing Agents:	Foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, water fog, water
Fire fighting methods:	Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance. If leak or spill has not ignited, ventilate area and use water spray to disperse gas or vapor and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Use water spray to cool adjacent structures and to protect personnel. Shut off source of flow if possible. Stay away from storage tank ends. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire. Fire fighters must wear MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure breathing apparatus with full face mask and full protective equipment.

Section 5 Health Hazard Data - Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure:

Probable Routes of Entry: Eyes, skin, inhalation

Skin: Prolonged or repeated contact can cause severe irritation or burns if not properly treated.

Inhalation: Spray mist or fog may cause irritation to nose, throat, or lungs if adequate ventilation is not provided.

Ingestion: May cause corrosive damage to mouth, throat and stomach. May be fatal if swallowed.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Pre-existing skin and lung diseases may be aggravated by direct contact.

Section 6 Emergency First Aid Procedures

Eyes: Immediately flush with cool running water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart. Remove contact lenses. Continue to flush and obtain medical attention immediately.

Skin: Immediately flush with cool running water for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing. Call a physician if irritation develops.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Monitor breathing and treat symptomatically. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Drink 1-2 large glasses of milk or water. Obtain immediate medical aid or call poison control. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by a physician. During vomiting there is a danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Gastric lavage should be performed only by qualified medical personnel. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Seek immediate medical attention or call 911.

Section 7 Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable

Incompatibility: Oxidizers, acids, aluminum, zinc, and soft metals

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Possibly CO₂ or hydrogen.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 8 Spill & Leak Procedures

Procedures for Cleanup: Wear protective gear. Small spills: Mop thoroughly and rinse with water.

Large Spills: Keep out of storm sewers and waterways. Dike and absorb with inert material and containerize or pump into recovery containers. Call local authorities to report spill. Subject to RCRA regulations.

Waste Disposal: Contact Federal, State, and Local regulations for information regarding spill and RCRA compliance.

Section 9 Special Protection Information

Ventilation Type Required: Central room or local exhaust.

Protective Gloves: Rubber, PVC, and nitrile.

Respiratory Protection: If mist is not controlled by local ventilation, use NIOSH respirators for organic vapors.

Eye Protection: Splash proof glasses or goggles.

Other Equipment: Rubber boots if there is a spill.

Section 10 Special Precautions

Store between 30° F and 110° F. Store away from heat or ignition sources. Store out of direct sunlight. Keep out of reach of children. Keep container closed when not in use. For industrial and institutional use only. Mix only with water. Thoroughly rinse empty containers before disposal. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated shoes.

Section 11 Toxicity Data**Toxicity:**

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>LD50 - Oral</u>	<u>LD50 – skin absorption</u>	<u>LC50 - Inhalation</u>	<u>Effects</u>
Potassium Hydroxide	273 mg/kg (rat)	Severe (human)	ND	Corrosive
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	470 mg/kg (rat)	220 mg/kg (rabbit)	450 ppm/4 hr (rat)	ND
Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate	1260 mg/kg (rat)	500 mg/24 hr (MOD)	ND	ND
Triethanolamine	4.92 ml/kg (rat)	16 ml/kg, 24 hr 0/5 mortality	No sign	ND

Carcinogenicity:

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>NTP</u>	<u>IARC</u>	<u>OSHA</u>
Potassium Hydroxide	No	No	No
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	No	No	No
Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate	No	No	No
Triethanolamine	ND	ND	ND


Other effects:

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Reproductive Toxicity</u>	<u>Teratogenicity</u>	<u>Mutagenicity</u>
Potassium Hydroxide	ND	ND	ND
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	See note below	Laboratory animals effected	ND
Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate	ND	ND	Ames test: non-mutagenic
Triethanolamine	ND	ND	ND

Note: Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether: inhalation exposure to pregnant rabbits caused some toxicity to mother and fetus at 200 ppm, but no effects at 100 ppm. Rat studies indicate the rat kidneys may be the target organs for over-exposure, but rat liver changes may also be evident. There is no evidence that this occurs in humans.

Section 12 Ecological Information**Ingredient**

Potassium Hydroxide	Environmental fate: ND TLm: 80 ppm/Mosquito fish/ 24 hr./ Fresh water
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	Moderately biodegradable / BCF <100 / when released into air, half life expected to be less than 1 day / LC50/96 hr values for fish are >100 mg/l / not expected to be toxic to aquatic life.
Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate	Readily biodegradable / Aquatic LC50 = 1.0-10 mg/L
Triethanolamine	49% Biodegrades in 20 days Daphnia, 48 hr, LC50: 739 mg/l ; Fathead minnow, 96 hr, LC50: 2348 mg/l

<u>Class</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
E	Corrosive material	

Section 17 Documentary Information

Date issued:	11-21-06	Supercedes:	2-16-2005	Reason for update:	Total update
Prepared by:	S. VanGrasstek	Title:	Chem-Tech Lab Manager	Phone:	763-417-1380

ABBREVIATIONS:

NE = NOT ESTABLISHED

NDA = NO DATA AVAILABLE

> = GREATER THAN

<= LESS THAN

BCF = BIOCONCENTRATION FACTOR

ND = NO DATA

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