



Effective Date: May 10, 2016

Product #(s) – 50812

Safety Data Sheet

For Emergency Call:
CHEM-TEL (800) 255-3924 24 Hour Assistance

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Zecol White Lithium Grease

CAS Number: 142-82-5 / 7620-77-1 / 74-98-6 / 68476-86-8

Recommended Uses: Automotive Lubricant

Company Identification

Manufacturer's Name: ZECOL PRODUCTS COMPANY

Address: 4635 Willow Drive, Medina, MN 55340

Telephone – General Information: (763) 478-3438

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classes: Gases Under Pressure Compressed Gas
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Category 3
Aquatic Toxicity-Acute Category 1
Aquatic Toxicity-Long Term Category 1

Signal Word: WARNING

Hazard Statements:

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H410 Very Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children,
P103 Read label before use.
P261 Avoid breathing vapors.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P332 + P313 IF skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 Call POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO₂, alcohol-resistant foam, and water spray for extinction.
P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in well-ventilated place.
P501 Disposal: Dispose of contents/container to a specialized waste disposal plant in accordance with local/regional regulations

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Hazard Pictograms:



3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	Typical Weight Percentage	CAS Number
Heptane	50-69%	142-82-5
Lubricant Base Oil	40-58%	Various
Lithium 12-hydroxystearate	<6.5%	7620-77-1
Propane / Butane Propellant	1-6%	68476-86-8
Propane	1-6%	74-98-6

4. FIRST AID

Eyes: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation: First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Notes to Physician: Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. High-pressure hydrocarbon injection injuries may produce substantial necrosis of underlying tissue despite an innocuous appearing external wound. These injuries often require extensive emergency surgical debridement and all injuries should be evaluated by a specialist in order to assess the extent of injury. Early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.



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Medical Conditions: Exposure to high concentrations of this material may increase the sensitivity of the heart to certain drugs. Persons with pre-existing skin and heart disorders may be more susceptible to this effect (see Note to Physician above).

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Specific Hazards: Contents under pressure. This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide and other products of incomplete combustion.

Special Firefighting Procedures: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: Do not puncture or incinerate container. Contents under pressure. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. For large spills, notify people down-wind of spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized treatment drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water, notify appropriate authorities. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Methods for Containment and Clean-Up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand, earth or other non-combustible material, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g., skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE



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Precautions for Safe Handling: Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flames – No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Non-sparking tools should be used. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personal hygiene practice.

Conditions for Safe Storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat and all sources of ignition. Post area “No Smoking or Open Flame.” Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

Component	ACGIH TLV	ACGIH STEL	OSHA PEL	OSHA STEL
Heptane	400 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm	None
Lubricant Base Oil (as Oil Mist, if generated)	5mg/m ³	10mg/m ³	5mg/m ³	None
Lithium 12-hydroxystearate	None	None	None	None
Propane / Butane Propellant	Simple Asphyxiant*	1000 ppm (Butane)	1000 ppm	None
Propane	Simple Asphyxiant*	None	1000 ppm	None

Note: Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5

Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required.

Specific Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin



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contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: nitrile rubbers.

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limits, a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air-purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions, in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5% oxygen) situations or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Semi-solid

Odor: Petroleum

Odor threshold: No data

pH: Not applicable

Melting/Freezing Point: Not determined

Boiling Point: Not determined

Flash Point: Non-flammable

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not determined

Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1): <1

Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable

Explosive Limits: Not determined

Vapor Pressure: <0.10 mmHg @ 20 °C / 68 °F

Vapor Density (air = 1): >1

Specific gravity (H₂O = 1): 0.78 @ 20°C / 68 °F

Solubility in water: Negligible

Partition Coefficient: No data

Decomposition Temperature: No data

Viscosity: Not determined

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability (thermal, light, etc.): Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (see Sections 5 and 7). Do not expose to heat or store at temperatures above 120 °F.



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Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Avoid contact with strong oxidizers such as liquid chlorine and oxygen.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition may release carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity:

Product/Ingredient Name	Result (estimated based on similar materials)	Species	Dose
Zecol White Lithium Grease	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation (mist)	ATE ATE ATE	≥5 g/kg >2 g/kg >5 mg/l
Heptane	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation (vapor)	Rat Rabbit Rat	≥5 g/kg >2 g/kg >29.29 mg/l 4 hr
Lubricant Base Oil	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation (mist)	Rat Rabbit Rat	>5 g/kg >2 g/kg >5 mg/l
Propane/Butane Propellant	LC50 Inhalation (gas)	Rat	539,600 ppm 2hr
Propane	LC50 Inhalation (gas)	Rat	539,600 ppm 2hr

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes mild irritation.

Signs and Symptoms: High concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting.

Light hydrocarbon gases are simple asphyxiants and can cause anesthetic effects at high concentrations. Symptoms of overexposure, which are reversible if exposure is stopped, can include shortness of breath, drowsiness, headaches, confusion, decreased coordination, visual disturbances and vomiting. Continued exposure can lead to hypoxia (inadequate oxygen), rapid breathing, cyanosis (bluish discoloration of the skin), numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.

Skin Sensitization: None reported

Respiratory Sensitization: No data found.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: There is insufficient information available to conclude that this material is mutagenic.



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Carcinogenicity: Not expected to cause cancer.

This material is not identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IAR or OSHA.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive effects.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not expected to cause target organ effects from repeated exposure.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not expected to cause target organ effects from repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard: Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Other Comments: High concentrations may reduce the amount of oxygen available for breathing, especially in confined spaces. Hypoxia (inadequate oxygen) during pregnancy may have adverse effects on the developing fetus.

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

Lubricant Base Oil (Petroleum)

Carcinogenicity: The petroleum base oils contained in this product have been highly refined by a variety of processes including severe hydrocracking/hydroprocessing to reduce aromatics and improve performance characteristics. All of the oils meet the IP-346 criteria of less than 3 percent PAH's and are not considered carcinogens by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity: Acute aquatic toxicity studies on heptane identify it as: H410; Chronic Category 1 and H400; Acute Category 1

Persistence and Degradability: The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable but are regarded as inherently biodegradable since their hydrocarbon components can be degraded by microorganism.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon components of this material range from 4 to greater than 6, and therefore are regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes may reduce bioconcentration.

Mobility in Soil: Volatilization to air is not expected to be a significant fate process due to the low vapor pressure of this material. Components may behave differently in the aquatic environment with soaps dispersing and dissolving to some extent in water while the hydrocarbons will float on the surface due to their low water solubility. The hydrocarbon portion would be expected to show low mobility in soil and water. The major environmental fate would be expected to be biodegradation.

Other Adverse Effects: None known

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations.

This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste and is not believed to exhibit characteristics of hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for



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information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the MSDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste.

This material under most intended uses would become "Used Oil" due to contamination by physical or chemical impurities. Whenever possible, Recycle used oil in accordance with applicable federal and state or local regulations. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT/TDG Proper Shipping Name: Limited Quantity
DOT/TDG Identification Number: Not applicable
DOT/TDG Hazard Class: Not applicable
DOT/TDG Packing Group: Not applicable
ERG Guide Number: Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA: This material and/or its components are listed on the TSCA inventory or not regulated by TSCA.

DSL: This material and/or its components are listed on the DSL inventory or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration): This material is considered to be hazardous as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

CERCLA/SARA – Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQ (in pounds): This material does NOT contain chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 355 Appendix A and B.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds): This material does NOT contain chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 302.4.

CERCLA/SARA - Sections 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories):

Acute: Yes Chronic: No Fire: No Reactivity: No Sudden Release of Pressure: Yes

CERCLA/SARA – Section 313 and 40 CFR 372: This material does NOT contain chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and SARA Title III and 40 CFR:

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This material does NOT contain detectable chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity.

Canada:

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.

WHMIS Hazard Class: A



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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date: May 10, 2016

Previous Issue Date: June 1, 2015

Change: Updated Sec. 8 Propane/Butane Propellant exposure limit

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