SAFETY DATA SHEET

Slickoleum Light Grease

Section 1. Identification	
GHS product identifier	Slickoleum Light Grease
Product code	5214B-001
SDS no.	231231
Use of the substance/preparation	Grease for industrial applications, For specific application advice, visit www.slickoleum.com
Manufacturer	Slickoleum Inc. 18965 Ramrod Dr., Peyton, CO. 80831
Supplier; (Taiwan)	YU RONG GLOBAL COMPANY NO.71 CHAOJHOU ST, DA AN DIST, TAIPEI CITY 106, Taiwan (ROC) Phone : (02) 82828025 Fax: (02) 82828625 Contact Person: Mr.Liu(cell:0933-816537) and Miss Fang(cell:0988-225811)
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	Tel: 719-221-3249 Fax: 800-933-0814

Section 2. Hazards identification		
Hazard Rankings		
	HMIS	**NFPA**
Health Hazard	1	1
Fire Hazard	1	1
Reactivity	0	0
Hazard statements	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. Spills may create a slipping hazard.	
Chronic Health Effects Summary	This product 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.	
Classification of the substance or mixture	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP] This mixture is classified as not hazardous according to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [GHS]	

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients		
Ingredient name	C.A.S.#	**Concentration (%)**
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light naphthenic	64742-53-6	80 - 91
Calcium 12- hydroxy Stearate	3159-62-4	1-15
Proprietary ingredients	Proprietary Mixture	0 - 3

Section 4. First-aid measures	
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.
Ingestion	Wash out mouth with water. Move exposed person to fresh air and keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Obtain medical attention if symptoms occur.
Skin contact	If burned by hot material, cool skin by quenching with large amounts of cool water. For contact with product at ambient temperatures, remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Wipe off excess material. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean or discard contaminated leather goods. If material is injected under the skin, seek medical attention immediately.
Eye contact	Check for and remove contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of cool, clean, low-pressure water while occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Seek medical attention if excessive tearing, redness, or pain persists.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary	
Notes to physician	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. Note: High Pressure Applications Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency. Injuries may not appear serious at first but within a few hours tissue becomes swollen, discolored and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Surgical exploration should be undertaken without delay. Thorough and extensive debridement of the wound and underlying tissue is necessary to minimize tissue loss and prevent or limit permanent damage. Note that high pressure may force the product considerable distances along tissue planes.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures	
NFPA Flammability Classification	NFPA Class-IIIB combustible material.
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.
Hazardous Combustion Products	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and trace oxides of sulfur, antimony, phosphorus and/or nitrogen.
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.
Flash Point	Open cup: >150°C (>302°F).
Special Properties	Fight the fire from a safe distance in a protected location. Open any masses with a water stream to prevent reigniting due to smoldering. Cool surface with water fog. Molten material can form flaming droplets if ignited. Water or foam

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

	can cause frothing. Use of water on product above 100^{o} C (212^{o} F) can cause product to expand with explosive force. Do not allow liquid runoff to enter sewers or public waters.

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 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this SDS.

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 spills 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 regulations.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.
Conditions for safe storage	Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Environmental exposure controls	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
Individual protection measures:	
	
Hygiene measures	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Respiratory protection	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Eye protection	Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.
Skin protection	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
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	**Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels**
Oil Mist, Mineral	ACGIH (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m^3 8 hour(s). STEL: 10 mg/m^3 15 minute(s). OSHA (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m^3 8 hour(s).
Stearates	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 10 mg/m^3 8 hour(s).
Antimony and antimony compounds	ACGIH (United States). TWA: 0.5 mg/m^3

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Semi solid (smooth texture)
Color	Amber
Odor	Petroleum
Specific Gravity	.865 - .910 (water = 1)
PH	Not Applicable
Vapor Density	>10 (Air = 1)
Boiling Range	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	<0.001 kPa (<0.01 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
Volatility	Negligible volatility.
Solubility	Insoluble in water.
Viscosity	Viscosity index- ASTM D445 cSt, 193.25
Flash Point	Open cup: >150°C (>302°F).
Thickener	Calcium

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability	Stable. Hazardous Polymerization, not expected to occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization is not expected to occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid Conditions that may generate extreme heat, sparks, open flame. Do not expose the product to strong oxidizers.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizers.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information	
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.
Grease	Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons under the skin, in muscle or into the blood stream can cause irritation, inflammation, swelling, fever and 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 is not available for this specific product. Plants and animals may experience harmful or fatal effects when coated with petroleum products. Petroleum-based (mineral) lubricating oils normally will 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 may be sufficient to cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment.

Section 13. Disposal considerations	
Disposal methods	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
IATA Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-
IMDG Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-
MARPOL III Status	Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.					
Oil	The product(s) represented by this SDS is (are) regulated as “oil” under 49 CFR Part 130. Shipments by rail or highway in packaging having a capacity of 3500 gallons or more or in a quantity greater 42,000 gallons are subject to these requirements. In addition, mixtures containing 10% or more of this product may be subject to these requirements.					

Section 15. Regulatory information

TSCA Inventory	This products components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.
SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning and Notification	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 Hazard Identification	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 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting	This product contains the following components in concentrations above the minimum 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: Antimony and Antimony Compounds, Concentration: <1%
Clean Water Act (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 product is not known to contain any components for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.
New Jersey Right-to-Know Label	Petroleum Oil

Section 16. Other information

Date of SDS	31/12/2023	
SDS number	231231	
Abbreviations	AP: Approximately	NA: Not Applicable
EQ: Equal	ND: No Data	NE: Not Established
<: Less Than	>: Greater Than	

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association
EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NTP: National Toxicology Program NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

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