

Section 1. Identification

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| GHS product identifier | : FVP General Purpose Grease |
| Synonyms | : Grease Code: 665408453 FVPM PG-14 |
| Material uses | : Lubricating grease |
| Code | : 665408453 |
| MSDS # | : 665408453 |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Not applicable.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Supplier's details | Factory Motor Parts 1380 Corporate Center Curve, Suite 200 Eagan, MN 55121 866-387-3343 |
|---------------------------|--|

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) | : INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053 |
|---|---------------------------|

Section 2. Hazards identification

| | |
|---|--|
| OSHA/HCS status | : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). |
| Classification of the substance or mixture | : TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1 |

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Signal word | : Warning |
| Hazard statements | : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Precautionary statements

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| General | : Keep out of reach of children. |
| Prevention | : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Avoid release to the environment. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. |
| Response | : Collect spillage. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. Wash with plenty of soap and water or use a recognized skin cleanser. |
| Storage | : Store in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. Store locked up. Store in a dry place and a closed container. Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Misuse of empty containers can be dangerous if used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive materials. Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release of toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flame, sparks, or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place. All label warnings and precautions must be observed. Return empty drums to a qualified reconditioner. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling, or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this material. |

Section 2. Hazards identification

- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. Don't Pollute. Conserve Resources. Return used oil to collection centers.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor. Injection of petroleum hydrocarbons requires immediate medical attention.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Grease ; CITGO® Material Code: 665408453

CAS number/other identifiers

- CAS number** : Not applicable.

| Ingredient name | % | CAS number |
|---|-----------|------------|
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic | ≥90 | 64742-54-7 |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic | ≥75 - ≤90 | 64742-52-5 |
| Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed | ≥10 - ≤25 | 64742-62-7 |
| molybdenum disulphide | ≤3.8 | 1317-33-5 |
| calcium carbonate | ≤3.7 | 471-34-1 |
| Butene, homopolymer (products derived from either/or But-1-ene/But-2-ene) | ≤2.4 | 9003-29-6 |
| Natural graphite | ≤3 | 7782-42-5 |
| zinc oxide | ≤2 | 1314-13-2 |
| Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with 2,4,4-trimethylpentene | ≤3 | 68411-46-1 |
| Lead | <0.1 | 7439-92-1 |
| cadmium (non-pyrophoric) | <0.1 | 7440-43-9 |

* = Various ** = Mixture *** = Proprietary

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to process variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Section 4. First aid measures

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Serious effects may be delayed following exposure. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard.
- Skin contact** : Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. 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.
- Specific treatments** : Treat symptomatically and supportively.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
phosphorus oxides
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Move containers from spill area. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : 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. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : 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. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Bulk Storage Conditions: Do not apply heat or flame to stockpiled material. Rotate stock to reduce the potential for hot spots. Do not store with oxidizers. Minimize dust creation by keeping material moist and/or covered.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Oil mist, mineral]

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).

[Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined]

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [OIL MIST MINERAL]

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Mist

STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist

OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Oil mist, mineral]

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).

[Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined]

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [OIL MIST MINERAL]

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Mist

STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).

[Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined]

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction

OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Oil mist, mineral]

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [OIL MIST MINERAL]

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Mist

STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).

[Molybdenum, Metal and insoluble compounds Inhalable fraction / Respirable fraction, as Mo]

TWA: 10 mg/m³, (as Mo) 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction

TWA: 3 mg/m³, (as Mo) 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction

OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).

[Molybdenum Insoluble Compounds (as Mo)]

TWA: 15 mg/m³, (as Mo) 8 hours. Form: Total dust

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [calcium carbonate]

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Respirable fraction

TWA: 10 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Total

OSHA PEL Z3 (United States, 6/2016).

TWA: 15 mppcf 8 hours.

ACGIH TLV (United States).

TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed

molybdenum disulphide

calcium carbonate

Natural graphite

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

fraction

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable

fraction

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).TWA: 2.5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Respirable

fraction

OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable

fraction

TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust**OSHA PEL (United States).**TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**CEIL: 15 mg/m³ Form: DustTWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Dust and

fumes

STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Fume**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: FumeTWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable

fraction

TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust**ACGIH TLV (United States).**TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: RespirableSTEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form:

Respirable

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable

fraction

STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form:

Respirable fraction

OSHA PEL (United States). Notes:**Respirable**TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable

dust

OSHA PEL (United States). Notes: TotalTWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Lead and inorganic compounds as Pb]**TWA: 0.05 mg/m³, (as Pb) 8 hours.**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**TWA: 0.05 mg/m³ 8 hours.**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Lead inorganic (as Pb)]**TWA: 50 µg/m³, (as Pb) 8 hours.**OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).**TWA: 0.2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: DustCEIL: 0.6 mg/m³ Form: DustTWA: 0.1 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: FumeCEIL: 0.3 mg/m³ Form: Fume**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**TWA: 5 µg/m³, (as Cd) 8 hours.**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).****[Cadmium and compounds]**TWA: 0.002 mg/m³, (as Cd) 8 hours. Form:

Respirable fraction

zinc oxide

Lead

cadmium (non-pyrophoric)

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. |
| 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, vapor controls, 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. |
| Eye/face protection | : Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of 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. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead. |
| Skin protection | |
| Hand protection | : Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. |
| Body 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. |
| Other skin protection | : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. |
| Respiratory protection | : Avoid inhalation of gases, vapors, mists or dusts. Use a properly fitted, particulate filter 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 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

| | |
|--|---|
| Physical state | : Solid. [Smooth texture] |
| Color | : Brown. [Dark] |
| Odor | : Petroleum. |
| pH | : Not available. |
| Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range | : Not available. |
| Flash point | : Open cup: >150°C (>302°F) [Estimated] |
| Evaporation rate | : <1 (n-butyl acetate. = 1) |
| Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits | : Lower: 1% Upper: 7% |
| Vapor pressure | : <0.0013 kPa (<0.01 mm Hg) |
| Relative vapor density | : >10 [Air = 1] |
| Relative density | : 0.9 |
| Density gm/cm³ | : Not available. |
| Gravity, °API | : Estimated 26 @ 60 F |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Solubility | : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water. |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : Not available. |
| NLGI Grade | : 2 |
| Flow time (ISO 2431) | : Not available. |

Particle characteristics

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Median particle size | : Not available. |
|-----------------------------|------------------|

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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|---|---|
| Reactivity | : Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s). |
| Chemical stability | : The product is stable. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. |
| Conditions to avoid | : No specific data. |
| Incompatible materials | : No specific data. |
| Hazardous decomposition products | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. |

Section 11. Toxicological information**Information on toxicological effects****Acute toxicity**

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|---|-------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic | LD50 Dermal | Rat | >5000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | >5000 mg/kg | - |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic | LD50 Oral | Rat | >5000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | >5000 mg/kg | - |
| molybdenum disulphide | LD50 Oral | Rat | >5000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | >6000 mg/kg | - |
| | LDLo Oral | Rat | 6 g/kg | - |
| | LD Dermal | Rat | >2 g/kg | - |
| | LD Oral | Rat | >2 g/kg | - |
| calcium carbonate | LD50 Oral | Rat | 6450 mg/kg | - |
| Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with 2,4,4-trimethylpentene | LD50 Oral | Rat | >5000 mg/kg | - |
| cadmium (non-pyrophoric) | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2330 mg/kg | - |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Conclusion/Summary | <p>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.</p> <p>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic: 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.</p> <p>Dec-1-ene, homopolymer, hydrogenated: Practically non-irritating to eyes. Practically</p> |
|---------------------------|---|

Section 11. Toxicological information

non-irritating to the skin.

Poly alpha olefins:

Potential mild skin irritant from repeated or prolonged exposures.

molybdenum disulphide: In general, insoluble compounds of molybdenum, such as molybdenum disulfide, exhibit a low order of toxicity.

Natural graphite: Laboratory studies have associated graphite with mild pulmonary fibrotic reactions when administered to rats by intratracheal injection. Numerous epidemiological studies performed in the mining, milling and carbon electrode manufacturing industries have associated a form of pneumoconiosis with overexposure to both synthetic and natural graphite. These data are not expected to be relevant to graphic used in a grease or oil matrix.

tris(dipentylidithiocarbamate-S,S')antimony: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 16,400 mg/kg (rat)
DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 16,000 mg/kg (rabbit)

DERMAL (Primary Skin Irritation): Mild Irritation (rabbit)

EYE (Primary Eye Irritation): Mild Irritation (rabbit)

Salmonella Mutagenicity Assay in the presence and absence of Aroclor - induced rat liver microsomal enzymes (Ames Test): Negative

In micronucleus cytogenetic assay in mice, dose levels of 1250, 2500 and 5,000 mg/kg did not induce bone marrow toxicity in males or females. No significant increase in micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes was observed in male mice. Mid and high dose produced an increase in micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes in female mice. The compound is weakly positive in the mouse micronucleus assay.

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| calcium carbonate | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | - | - |
| | Respiratory - Irritant | Rabbit | - | - | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| zinc oxide | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |

Skin : **molybdenum disulphide:** May cause skin irritation.

Eyes : **molybdenum disulphide:** May cause eye irritation.

Respiratory : **molybdenum disulphide:** May cause respiratory irritation.

Sensitization

Not available.

Skin : No additional information.

Respiratory : No additional information.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Classification

| Product/ingredient name | OSHA | IARC | NTP |
|--------------------------|------|------|--|
| Lead | - | 2B | Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. |
| cadmium (non-pyrophoric) | + | 1 | Known to be a human carcinogen. |

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| molybdenum disulphide | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------------|---|
| Lead | Category 1 | - | central nervous system (CNS), peripheral nervous system |
| | Category 2 | oral | blood system, kidneys |
| cadmium (non-pyrophoric) | Category 1 | - | - |

Aspiration hazard

| Name | Result |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Butene, homopolymer (products derived from either/or But-1-ene/But-2-ene) | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation : Serious effects may be delayed following exposure. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard.

Skin contact : Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : No specific data.

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Ingestion : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

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Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : Suspected of damaging fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

| Product/ingredient name | Oral (mg/kg) | Dermal (mg/kg) | Inhalation (gases) (ppm) | Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l) | Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l) |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| FVP General Purpose Grease | N/A | 17727.0 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| calcium carbonate | 6450 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| cadmium (non-pyrophoric) | 2330 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.05 |

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|----------|
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic | Acute EC50 >10000 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 >100 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute NOEL >100 mg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | 72 hours |
| calcium carbonate | Acute LC50 >56000 ppm Fresh water | Fish - Gambusia affinis - Adult | 96 hours |
| Butene, homopolymer (products derived from either/ or But-1-ene/But-2-ene) | Chronic NOEC 16.5 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Rhamdia quelen | 30 days |
| | EC50 >1000 mg/l similar material | Daphnia | 48 hours |
| zinc oxide | LC50 >1000 mg/l similar material | Fish | 96 hours |
| | Acute IC50 1.85 mg/l Marine water | Algae - Skeletonema costatum | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 98 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| Lead | Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 105 ppb Marine water | Algae - Chaetoceros sp. - Exponential growth phase | 72 hours |
| | Acute EC50 0.489 mg/l Marine water | Algae - Ulva pertusa | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 8000 µg/l Fresh water | Aquatic plants - Lemna minor | 4 days |
| | Acute LC50 530 µg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia reticulata | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 0.594 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 0.44 ppm Fresh water | Fish - Cyprinus carpio - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| cadmium (non-pyrophoric) | Chronic NOEC 0.25 mg/l Marine water | Algae - Ulva pertusa | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 0.03 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Cyprinus carpio | 4 weeks |
| | Acute EC50 0.095 mg/l Marine water | Algae - Ulva pertusa | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 200 µg/l Fresh water | Aquatic plants - Lemna minor | 4 days |

Section 12. Ecological information

| | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|----------|
| | Acute EC50 13.5 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 0.072 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Amphipoda - Adult | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 1 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 2 µg/l Fresh water | Algae - Parachlorella kessleri - Exponential growth phase | 72 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 0.02 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Cyprinus carpio | 4 weeks |

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary : **Butene, homopolymer (products derived from either/or But-1-ene/But-2-ene)**: This product is unlikely to biodegrade at a significant rate.

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|--|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic | - | - | Inherent |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogP _{ow} | BCF | Potential |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic | >6 | - | high |
| Butene, homopolymer (products derived from either/or But-1-ene/But-2-ene) | 7.6 to 7.8 | 314 to 1882 | high |
| zinc oxide | - | 28960 | high |
| Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with 2,4,4-trimethylpentene | 5.1 | 1730 | high |

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. 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. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

| | DOT Classification | IMDG | IATA |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| UN number | Not regulated. | Not regulated. | Not regulated. |
| UN proper shipping name | - | - | - |
| Transport hazard class(es) | - | - | - |
| Packing group | - | - | - |
| Environmental hazards | No. | No. | No. |

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.

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed and active or exempted.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: zinc oxide; tris(dipentyldithiocarbamate-S,S')antimony; Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-di-C1-14-alkyl esters, zinc salts; Phosphorodithioic acid, O, O-di-C1-14-alkyl esters, zinc salts; Naphthenic acids, zinc salts; zinc neodecanoate; lead powder; Cadmium (Non-pyrophoric); ethylbenzene; naphthalene; mercury; arsenic; chromium
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: xylene; ethylbenzene; naphthalene; maleic anhydride
 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.

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
 HNOC - Injection Hazards

Composition/information on ingredients

Section 15. Regulatory information

| Name | % | Classification |
|---|------|--|
| molybdenum disulphide | ≤3.8 | SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 HNOC - Injection Hazards |
| calcium carbonate | ≤3.7 | SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A HNOC - Injection Hazards |
| Butene, homopolymer (products derived from either/or But-1-ene/But-2-ene) | ≤2.4 | SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 HNOC - Injection Hazards |
| zinc oxide | ≤2 | EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B HNOC - Injection Hazards |
| Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with 2,4,4-trimethylpentene | ≤3 | TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 HNOC - Injection Hazards |

SARA 313

| | Product name | CAS number | % |
|--|--|------------|-------|
| Form R - Reporting requirements | zinc oxide | 1314-13-2 | <2 |
| | tris(dipentylthiocarbamate-S,S')antimony | 15890-25-2 | <2 |
| | lead powder | 7439-92-1 | <0.01 |
| | mercury | 7439-97-6 | trace |
| Supplier notification | zinc oxide | 1314-13-2 | <2 |
| | tris(dipentylthiocarbamate-S,S')antimony | 15890-25-2 | <2 |
| | lead powder | 7439-92-1 | <0.01 |
| | mercury | 7439-97-6 | trace |

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Massachusetts

: The following components are listed: OIL MIST, MINERAL; OIL MIST, MINERAL; OIL MIST, MINERAL; OIL MIST, MINERAL; MOLYBDENUM DISULFIDE; ZINC OXIDE FUME; molybdenum disulphide

New York

: The following components are listed: Butene, homopolymer (products derived from either/or But-1-ene/But-2-ene)

New Jersey

: The following components are listed: Petroleum Oil (Grease)

Pennsylvania

: The following components are listed: Butene, homopolymer (products derived from either/or But-1-ene/But-2-ene); ZINC OXIDE FUME; ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS

California Prop. 65 Clear and Reasonable Warnings (2018)

⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including molybdenum trioxide, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Lithium carbonate, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

| Ingredient name | % | Cancer | Reproductive | No significant risk level | Maximum acceptable dosage level |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| lithium carbonate | <0.1 | No. | Yes. | - | - |
| molybdenum trioxide | <0.01 | Yes. | No. | - | - |
| lead powder | <0.01 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Cadmium (Non-pyrophoric) | <0.01 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| ethylbenzene | <0.01 | Yes. | No. | Yes. | - |
| naphthalene | <0.001 | Yes. | No. | Yes. | - |
| cumene | trace | Yes. | No. | - | - |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | trace | Yes. | Yes. | - | - |
| ethyl acrylate | trace | Yes. | No. | - | - |
| mercury | trace | No. | Yes. | - | - |

Section 15. Regulatory information

| | | | | | |
|---------|-------|------|-----|------|---|
| arsenic | trace | Yes. | No. | Yes. | - |
|---------|-------|------|-----|------|---|

International regulations

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

Inventory list

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| United States | : All components are active or exempted. |
| Australia | : Not determined. |
| Canada | : Not determined. |
| China | : At least one component is not listed. |
| Japan | : Japan inventory (CSCL) : At least one component is not listed. Japan inventory (ISHL) : Not determined. |
| Malaysia | : Not determined |
| New Zealand | : Not determined. |
| Philippines | : Not determined. |
| Republic of Korea | : Not determined. |
| Taiwan | : Not determined. |
| Thailand | : Not determined. |
| Turkey | : Not determined. |
| Viet Nam | : Not determined. |

Section 16. Other information

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Procedure used to derive the classification

| Classification | Justification |
|---|--------------------|
| TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 | Calculation method |
| AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1 | Calculation method |
| AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1 | Calculation method |

History

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Date of printing | : 7/2/2024 |
| Date of issue/Date of revision | : 7/2/2024 |
| Date of previous issue | : 6/18/2024 |
| Version | : 3.04 |

Section 16. Other information

Key to abbreviations

: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
UN = United Nations

References

: Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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