

06-MAR-13
CARTER OPEN GEAR GREASE

TB

To Whom It May Concern:

As you requested, attached is a copy of a Material Safety Data Sheet covering (our ref. no. 200022) CARTER OPEN GEAR GREASE.
+ 18388/

Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorizations Act (SARA) requires chemical suppliers of mixtures and trade name products to provide information to their customers sufficient for them to comply with the requirements of Section 313.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS's) have been updated to include the section 313 information.

Erick Aho
Chemist

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR CARTER OPEN GEAR GREASE

TOTAL Lubricants USA, Inc.
5 N. Stiles Street
Linden NJ 07036

REVISION DATE
22-JUN-12

DATE ISSUED
06-MAR-13

IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME:
CARTER OPEN GEAR GREASE

PRODUCT #:
200022 + 183881

CHEMICAL NAME:
N/A - Mixture

CAS #'S:
Mixture

PRODUCT APPEARANCE AND ODOR:
Black, viscous, slight chemical odor

CHEMICAL FAMILY:
Synthetic hydrocarbon

SYNONYMS:
Open Gear Grease

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

COMPONENTS AND HAZARD INFORMATION

COMPONENTS:	W/W%	HAZARD DATA (TLV, LD50, LC50, ETC.):
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Polybutene		n/e
CAS No. 9003-29-6		

Carbon Black		3.5 mg/m3 ACGIH/OSHA TWA
CAS No. 1333-86-4		

Natural Graphite		2.0 mg/m3 ACGIH TWA
CAS No. 7782-42-5		

Molybdenum Disulfide		10 mg/m3 ACGIH TWA
CAS No. 1317-33-5		

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS):

Health	Flammability	Reactivity
1*	1	0

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

TRANSPORTATION/SHIPPING INFORMATION:

Department of Transportation (DOT): Not regulated

EMERGENCY FIRST AID

EYE CONTACT:

If splashed into the eyes, flush with clear water for 15 minutes or until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT:

In case of skin contact, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

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EMERGENCY FIRST AID

INHALATION:

Vapor pressure is very low. Vapor inhalation under ambient conditions is normally not a problem. If overcome by vapor from hot product, immediately remove from exposure and call a physician. If breathing is irregular or has stopped, start resuscitation; administer oxygen if available. If overexposure to oil mist, remove from further exposure until excessive oil mist condition subsides.

INGESTION:

If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

FLASH POINT (MINIMUM):

>360°F Test method: COC

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:

N/E

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION:

Health	Flammability	Reactivity	Basis
1	1	0	—

FLAMMABLE OR EXPLOSIVE LIMITS (approximate percent by volume in air):

Estimated values: lower n/e upper n/e

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA AND FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Foam, water spray (fog), dry chemical, carbon dioxide and vaporizing liquid type extinguishing agents may all be suitable for extinguishing fires involving this type product, depending on size or potential size of fire and circumstances related to the situation. Plan fire protection and response strategy through consultation with local fire protection authorities or appropriate specialists.

The following procedures for this type of product are based on the recommendations in the National Fire Protection Association's "Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials", Eighth Edition (1984):

Use water spray, dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Water or foam may cause frothing. Use water to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Water froth may be used to flush spills away from exposure. Minimize breathing gases, vapor, fumes, or decomposition products. Use supplied-air breathing equipment for enclosed or confined spaces or as otherwise needed.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

n/a

"EMPTY" CONTAINER WARNING:

Empty containers retain residue (liquid or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, WELD, CUT BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Do not attempt to clean since residue is difficult to remove. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and returned to a drum reconditioner. All other containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with government regulations. For work on tanks refer to Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other governmental and

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FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

industrial references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

HEALTH AND HAZARD INFORMATION

EXPOSURE LIMIT FOR TOTAL PRODUCT: Monitor data listed in the Components and Hazard Information section.

VARIABILITY AMONG INDIVIDUALS:

Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons and synthetic lubricants pose potential human health risks which vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists, or fumes should be minimized.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE (Signs and symptoms of exposure):

Prolonged or repeated skin contact with this product tends to remove skin oils possibly leading to irritation and dermatitis.

Product contacting the eye may cause irritation.

Product has a low order of oral and dermal toxicity.

Possible aspiration hazard.

Induced vomiting may cause aspiration of product into the lungs.

(See Emergency First Aid Section).

PHYSICAL DATA

The following data are approximate or typical values and should not be used for precise design purposes.

BOILING RANGE:

Wide range

VAPOR PRESSURE:

< 0.1 @ 38°C/100°F

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (25°C/25°C):

(WATER = 1)

> 1.0

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1):

> 8

MOLECULAR WEIGHT:

Wide range

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME:

Negligible

EVAPORATION RATE @ 1 ATM. AND 25°C

(77°F) (n-BUTYL ACETATE = 1):

< 1.0

SOLUBILITY IN WATER @ 1 ATM. and 25°C

(77°F):

Negligible

POUR, CONGEALING OR MELTING POINT:

n/e

FREEZING POINT:

n/e

REACTIVITY

This product is stable and will NOT react violently with water. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Avoid contact with strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite or calcium

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REACTIVITY

hypochlorite, etc., as this represents a serious explosion hazard.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS:

Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur, and other decomposition products, in case of incomplete combustion.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Open flames.

TOXICITY

ORAL (Acute)	N/E
DERMAL (Acute)	N/E
EYE	N/E
INHALATION (Acute)	N/E
CHRONIC, SUBCHRONIC, ETC.	N/E

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Unknown

SARA Section 313 Status: This material is not known to contain any chemicals on the SARA Section 313 list at a concentration greater than 1.0 percent or carcinogenic chemical on that list at a concentration greater than 0.1 percent.

California Proposition 65: This product contains <2ppm Ethyl Acrylate, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

This product does contain Carbon Black (CAS No. 1333-86-4) which is listed by IARC as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). Chronic inhalation, lung fibrosis, and lung tumors have been observed in some rats experimentally exposed, for long periods of time, to excessive concentrations of Carbon Black and several other insoluble fine dust particles. Tumors have not been observed in other animal species (i.e., mouse and hamster) under similar circumstances and study conditions. Many inhalation toxicologists believe that the tumor response observed in the referenced rat studies is species specific and does not correlate to human exposure. IARC's evaluation in Monograph 65 concluded that "there is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of carbon black," and that "there is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black." Based on this data, IARC classified Carbon Black as Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans).

Some polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) can be formed during carbon black manufacture and adsorb on the carbon black. Some PAHs, in non-adsorbed form, have been found to be carcinogens in animal studies. NIOSH's criteria document on carbon black recommends that only carbon blacks with greater than 0.1% PAH content be considered suspect carcinogens. The carbon black used in this product contains less than 0.1% adsorbed PAH content, and thus would not be classified as a carcinogen under the NIOSH criteria.

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SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Keep product out of sewers and watercourses by diking or impounding. Absorb with sand or inert material. Sweep or scoop up and remove. Prevent spread of spill. Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers, watercourses or extensive land areas. Assure conformity with local regulations.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: (Consult federal, state, or local authorities for proper disposal procedures.)

Assure conformity with applicable disposal regulations. Dispose of absorbed material at an approved waste site or facility.

PROTECTION AND PRECAUTIONS

VENTILATION: (Always maintain below permissible exposure limits.)

Use local exhaust to capture vapor, mist or fumes, if necessary.

Provide ventilation sufficient to prevent exceeding recommended exposure limit or buildup of explosive concentrations of vapor in air.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: (Use only NIOSH approved equipment.)

Normally not needed at ambient temperatures. Use supplied air respiratory protection in confined or enclosed spaces, if needed. Use filter, dust, fume, or mist respirator type under misting conditions. Use can or cartridge; gas or vapor respirator type under conditions exceeding TWA standard.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Use chemical-resistant gloves, if needed, to avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.

EYE PROTECTION:

Use splash goggles or face shield when eye contact may occur.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Use chemical-resistant apron or other impervious clothing, if needed, to avoid contaminating regular clothing which could result in prolonged or repeated skin contact.

WORK PRACTICES/ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not handle near heat, sparks, flame or strong oxidants.

PERSONAL HYGIENE:

Minimize breathing vapor, mist, or fumes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Remove contaminated clothing; launder or dry-clean before reuse. Remove contaminated shoes and thoroughly clean before reuse; discard if oil-soaked. Cleanse skin thoroughly after contact, before breaks and meals, and at end of work period. Product is readily removed from skin by waterless hand cleaners followed by washing thoroughly with soap and water.

PREPARED BY: Erick Aho

CHEMIST

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