SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) Chemical Product and Supplier's Identification

Product ID : GL-1 Gear Lube SAE 140

Product Name : GL-1 Gear Lube SAE 140

Revision Date : 10/06/2014

Manufacturer's Name : Martin Lubricants

Address : 484 East 6th Street Smackover, AR, US, 71762

Emergency Phone : CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 **Date Printed :** 10/06/2014

Information Phone : 903-988-4211

Product/Recommended Uses: Industrial Gear Lubricant

SECTION 2) Hazards Identification

Classification:

Not classified under GHS.

Pictograms:

None.

Signal Word:

No Signal Word.

Hazard Statements:

No GHS Hazard Statements.

Precautionary Statements - General:

Read label before use.

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

No specific precautionary statement.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

No specific precautionary statement.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

No specific precautionary statement.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

No specific precautionary statement.

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.

SECTION 3) Composition / Information on Ingredients

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
MIXTURE	SEVERELY HYDRO-TREATED NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATES	85% - 100%

SECTION 4) First-aid Measures

Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or are concerned.

Eye Contact:

If irritation occurs, cautiously rinse eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes, while holding the eyelids open. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact:

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 5 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion:

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

SECTION 5) Fire-fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.Water or foam may cause frothing.If leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to cool the containers and to provide protection for personnel attempting to stop the leak.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not use water in a jet.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Dense smoke may be generated while burning. Toxic fumes, gases or vapors may evolve on burning. Heavy flammable vapors may settle along ground level and low spots to create an invisible fire hazard. The vapors may extend to sources of ignition and flash back.

Fire-fighting Procedures:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special protective actions:

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

SECTION 6) Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedure:

Immediately turn off or isolate any source of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Collect with absorbent, non-combustible material into suitable containers. Transfer to a container for disposal. Large spills, once contained, may be picked up using explosion proof, non sparking vacuum pumps, shovels, or buckets, and disposed of in suitable containers for disposal. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Spill procedures (water): Remove from surface by skimming or with suitable adsorbents. If a large spill occurs notify appropriate authorities.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Recommended equipment:

Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (Pilot lights, electrical equipment, flames, heater, no smoking, flares, sparks in immediate area).

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin,eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

SECTION 7) Handling and Storage

General:

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Ventilation Requirements:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

SECTION 8) Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Mechanical methods such as fume hoods or area fans may be used to reduce localized vapor/mist areas.

If vapor or mist is generated when material is heated or handled,provide adequate ventilation to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Eye protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin protection:

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Chemical-resistant clothing is recommended to avoid prolonged contact. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

If handling hot material, use insulated protective equipment.

Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

If vapor or mist is generated when the material is heated or handled, adequate ventilation in accordance with good engineering practice must be provided to maintain concentrations below the specified exposure.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA-Tables-Z1,2,3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
Severely hydrotreated naphthenic distillates		5		10								

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
Severely hydrotreated naphthenic distillates		5					

SECTION 9) Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical Properties

Density [lb/gal]	7.744

% Solids By Weight	100.000%
Density VOC	0.000
% VOC	0.000%
VOC Actual [lb/gal]	0.000
VOC Actual [g/l]	0.000
Specific Gravity	0.928
VOC Regulatory [lb/gal]	0.000
VOC Regulatory [g/l]	0.000

Appearance	Amber, clear fluid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Mild petroleum hydrocarbon odor
pH	N.A.
Flammability	Flash Point at or above 200 °F
Flash Point Symbol	>
Flash Point	396 °F
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	Negligible at STP
Vapor Density	>1 at STP
Water Solubility	Negligible in water
Viscosity	441.7 cSt at 40°C (104°F), 21.92 cSt at 100°C (212°F)
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	Not determined. Expected to be > 260°C (500°F).
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Negligible at STP
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

SECTION 10) Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Material is stable at room temperature and pressure.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials:

Avoid contact with acids and oxidizing materials.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid heat, flame, and contact with incompatible materials.

Avoid high temperatures and product contamination.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Smoke, carbon monoxide and dioxide and other aldehydes of incomplete combustion.

SECTION 11) Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity:

If inhalation : Overexposure by inhalation of hot material may cause nonspecific discomfort, such as nausea, headache or weakness. Caution should be taken to prevent forming aerosol or misting of this product without proper respiratory protection.

If ingested, due to the expected concentration of oil (70-100%) ingestion is expected to be relatively non-toxic unless lung aspiration occurs. Gastrointestinal discomfort may develop, followed by vomiting with a further risk of aspiration. This product has laxative properties and may result in abdominal cramps and diarrhea.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

No data available.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Avoid prolonged contact with the eyes, which may cause mild eye discomfort, tearing, or blurring of vision.

Carcinogenicity:

No data available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity:

No data available.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:

Prolonged or repeated contact may make skin more sensitive to other skin sensitizers.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

No data available.

Aspiration Hazard:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

SECTION 12) Ecological Information

Toxicity:

This material may be toxic to aquatic organisms and should be kept out of sewage and drainage systems and all bodies of water.

Persistence and Degradability:

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

SECTION 13) Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) Transport Information

U.S. DOT Information:

Bulk Shipping Description: Does not apply to bulk oil shipping.
Non-Bulk Shipping Description: Does not apply to non-bulk oil shipping.
Identification Number: Not applicable.
Hazard Classification: Not applicable.
Other: See 49 CFR for additional requirements for descriptions, allowed modes of transport and packaging. For more information concerning spills during transport, consult latest DOT Emergency Response Guidebook for Hazardous Materials Incidents, DOT P 5800.3.

IMDG Information:

This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

IATA Information:

This material is not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations.

SECTION 15) Regulatory Information

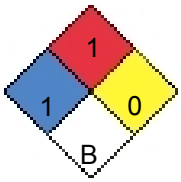
CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
Mixture	Severely hydrotreated naphthenic distillates	85% - 100%	SARA312,TSCA

SECTION 16) Other Information Including Information on Preparation and Revision of the SDS

Glossary:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

HMIS



Chronic : ☐

DISCLAIMER

Information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is considered accurate and reliable based on information issued from internal and outside sources to the best of Martin Operating Partnership's knowledge; however, Martin Operating Partnership makes no representations, guarantees or warranties, expressed or implied, of merchantability or fitness for the particular purpose, regarding the accuracy of such information or the result to be obtained from the use thereof or as to the sufficiency of information herein presented. Martin Operating Partnership assumes no responsibility for injury to recipient or to third persons or for any damage to any property and recipient assumes all such risks.

This product may be formulated in part with components purchased from other companies. In many instances, especially when proprietary or trade secret materials are used, Martin Resources; A Division of Martin Operating Partnership L.P., must rely upon information provided by the material manufacturers or distributors.