



SAFETY DATA SHEET
JET-LUBE RENEW FG BELT DRESSING - AEROSOL

Product classified as hazardous according to NOHSC classification

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Identification of the substance or preparation

Product Name: JET-LUBE RENEW FG BELT DRESSING - AEROSOL

Use of the substance/preparation: Belt Dressing

Company/undertaking identification

Manufacturer: Jet-Lube, Inc.
4849 Homestead Rd., Suite 232
Houston, TX 77028
Email: doldiges@jetlube.com

Australian Contact: Xtex Pty. Ltd
ABN 40 121 722 236
80 Daly Street
Ascot, WA 6104 1300-00-9839 phone 0437-272-490 mobile

Emergency telephone numbers: Australian Poison Information Centre 13-11-26

2. Hazards identification

The preparation is not classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

Classification: Extremely Flammable Liquid

Physical/chemical hazards: Flammable Liquid/Aerosol/Gas: Category 1

Human health hazards: Acute Toxicity: Category ?; Skin Corrosion: Category ?; Skin Sensitization: UN; Eye: Category ?

Environmental hazards: Acute Toxicity: Category ?; Chronic Toxicity: Category ?

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

3. Composition /information on ingredients

Substance/preparation:

Preparation

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>EC Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Polybutenes	9003-29-6	Polymer	10 - 15	Not classified
Heptane	142-82-5	205-563-8	65 - 70	F; R11 - Xi; R36-R66-R67
or Hexane	110-54-3	203-777-6		F; R11 - Xi; R36-R66-R67
Hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7	270-704-2	20 - 30	F; R11 - Xi; R36-R66-R67

The solvents and additives do not require carcinogenic listing.

Risk Phrases: R11; R38; R65; R67 R51/53- SEE Section 15 for greater details

Safety Phrases: S2; S9 S16; S29; S61, S62 - SEE Section 15 for greater details

* Occupational Exposure Limit(s), if available, are listed in Section 8

4. First aid measures

Effects and symptoms

Inhalation:

Inhalation of vapors irritates the respiratory tract. May produce light headedness, dizziness, muscle incoordination, loss of appetite and nausea. Higher concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, narcosis, and unconsciousness.

Ingestion:

May produce abdominal pain, nausea. Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage and is a medical

Skin Contact:

May cause mild irritation, redness, pain

Eye contact:

May be irritating to the eyes.

First aid measures

Inhalation:

Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

Ingestion:

Aspiration hazard. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give large amounts of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Eye contact:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

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5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media:

For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or alcohol-resistant foam.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media:

Do NOT use straight streams of water. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

Special exposures hazards:

Hazardous thermal decomposition products:

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:

Smoke, Fume, Incomplete combustion products. Oxides of carbon, sulfur & nitrogen.

As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Flammable Liquid. Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures above the flashpoint. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Water may be ineffective. Material is lighter than water and a fire may be spread by the use of water. Vapors may be heavier than air. They can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. May polymerize explosively when involved in a fire. Containers may explode when heated.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions:

See Exposure Controls in Section 8 below.

Environmental precautions:

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. When released into the soil, this material may biodegrade to a moderate extent. When released into the soil, this material is not expected to leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into water, this material may biodegrade to a moderate extent. When released to water, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into the water, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days. This material has an estimated bioconcentration factor (BCF) of less than 100. This material has a log octanol-water partition coefficient of greater than 3.0. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into the air, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days.

Methods for cleaning up:

Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak, and to flush spills away from exposures.

7. Handling and storage

Handling:

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage:

Packaging materials

Recommended:

Specific uses:

Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Drums must be earthed and bonded and equipped with self-closing valves, pressure vacuum bungs and flame arresters. Storage Temperature: [0C(-18F)-35C (95F)] Storage Pressure: [Ambient]

Use original container.

Not available.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient Name:

Polybutene

Occupational exposure limits

EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 9/2006)

No Data Available

Hexane

TWA: 20 8 hour period, 72 mg/m³

Heptane

EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 9/2006).

Heptane

TWA: 500 ppm

Heptane

STEL 2050 mg/m³ [United States]

Heptane

TWA: 500 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States]

Heptane

TWA: 2000 (mg/m³) from OSHA (PEL) [United States]

Heptane

TWA: 350 CEIL: 1800 (mg/m³) from NIOSH [United States]

Heptane

TWA: 500 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)]

Heptane

TWA: 400 STEL: 500 (ppm) [Canada]

Heptane

TWA: 1640 STEL: 2049 (mg/m³) [Canada]

Heptane

TWA: 400 STEL: 500 (ppm) [Belgium]

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Heptane Heptane Heptane Hydrocarbon propellant	TWA: 200 (ppm) [Norway] TWA: 300 STEL: 500 (ppm) [Finland] TWA: 500 (ppm) [Austria] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits. TLV (United States (US)) 1000 ppm; schedule: 15 minutes
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Exposure controls Occupational exposure controls:	Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective occupational exposure limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Respiratory protection:	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details. If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a half-face organic vapor respirator may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face piece organic vapor respirator may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.
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.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Liquid
Color:	Clear
Odor:	Light paraffinic hydrocarbon
pH:	Neutral
Boiling point:	>(194°F) to > (230°F)
Melting point:	(-210°F) to (-130°F)
Flash point:	>CLOSED CUP: -20°C (-4°F). OPEN CUP: -9°C (15.8°F) (Cleveland).
Flammability (solid, gas):	Flammable Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. Sensitive to static discharge.
Explosive properties:	
Explosive limits:	(Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 1.0 %V UEL: 6.7 %V
Oxidizing properties:	None
Vapor pressure:	40 - 45 mmHg at 20°C (68°F) 5 kPa (@ 20°C)
Specific gravity:	0.69 at (60°F)
Density:	690 kg/m3 (5.75 lbs/gal, 0.69 kg/dm3)
Solubility:	Solvent fraction largely soluble in cold water, hot water.
Octanol/water partition coefficient:	> 3.0
Viscosity:	Like water
Vapor density:	3.4-3.5 (Air=1)
Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1):	4.5 (n-Butyl Acetate=1)
Auto-ignition temperature:	246°C (475°F)

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability:	The product is stable
Conditions to avoid:	Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep away from heat. Strong oxidizing agents, amines, ammonia, copper, isocyanates, caustics (e.g. ammonia, ammonium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide), chlorosulfonic acid, fuming sulfuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide, pyridine, chloroform + alkali, hydrogen peroxides + nitric acid, 2-propanol, inorganic acids. Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide.
Materials to avoid:	
Hazardous Decomposition products:	
Hazardous polymerization:	Has not been reported.

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11. Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation - Toxicity: Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material.
Inhalation - Irritation: Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures with adequate ventilation.
Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact: Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure.
Eye contact: Can cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Not expected in well ventilated areas.
Acute toxicity

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>
Polybutene	LD50	>10250 mk/kg bw	Oral	Rat
Polybutene	LC50, 4 hours	>34600 mk/kg bw	Inhalation	Rat
Polybutene	LD50	>17300 mk/kg bw	Dermal	Rabbit
Hexane	LD -50, Draize 72 Hrs.	28710 mg/kg	Acute Oral	Rat
Hexane	LD -50, Draize	10 mg/kg	Eye test -	Rabbit
Hexane	LD -50	3000 mg/kg bw	Skin	Rabbit
Hexane	LD -50	5000 mg/kg bw	Acute Oral	Mouse
Hexane	LC50	48000 ppm/4H	Inhalation	Rat
Heptane	LC -50	103 mg/m 4 hours	Inhalation	Rat
Heptane	LD -50	17000 mg/kg bw	Acute Oral	Rat
Hydrocarbon Propellant	LC -50	500,000 mg/m3/15 min.	Inhalation	Rat

High Pressure Injection: Seek medical advice immediately for subcutaneous injection.

Potential chronic health effects

Carcinogenicity: May contain small amounts of Ethylbenzene which is known to cause cancer.

California Prop 65:

None

Australian National Health & Safety Commission (NOSC):

None

Mutagenicity:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation:

No known significant effects or critical hazards as high viscosity makes inhalation unlikely.

Ingestion:

No known significant effects or critical hazards as grease results in gastric distress negating bioaccumulation concerns.

Skin:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Target organs:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Other adverse effects:

Not available

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity data

Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Result</u>
Heptane	Gambusia affinis	LC50 (48 HR.)	4924 mg/l
Heptane	Leuciscus idus	LC50 (96 HR.)	250 - 270 mg/l
Heptane	Orcorhynchus kisutch	LC50 (96 HR.)	>100 mg/l
Heptane	Daphnia magna	EC50 (24 HR.)	>10 mg/l
Polybutenes	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hr/hrs	>10000 mg/l
Polybutenes	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hr/hrs	>1000 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hr/hrs	>10000 mg/l

Biodegradation:

Solvent portion biodegrades 55-63% in 28 days in OECD 301B tests.

Other ecological information

Mobility:

Material -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Other adverse effects:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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13. Disposal consideration

Methods of disposal:

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. 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.

Hazardous waste:

European Waste Code: 07 01 99 NOTE: These codes are assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste producers need to assess the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code(s).

14. Transport information

Hazchem code 1Z

International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN Number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
USA Dept of Transportation	1950	Consumer Comodoty ORM-D	2.1	None		
ADR/RID Class	1950	Aerosols, Flammable	2.1	None		-
ADNR Class	1950	Aerosols, Flammable	2.1	None		-
IMDG Class	1950	Aerosols, Flammable	2.1	None		-
IATA-DGR Class	1950	Aerosols, Flammable	2.1	None		-
Australia ADG Code	1950	Aerosols, Flammable	2.1	None		Reference SP-AU01

15. Regulatory information

Poison Schedule

Not scheduled

EU Regulations

Risk Phrases:

R11 : Highly flammable; R 20: Harmful by inhalation.R, 38 : Irritating to skin.; R22; Harmful if swallowed.

Safety Phrases:

S-2: Keep out of reach of children S9- Keep container in a well-ventilated place. S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S23; Do not breathe vapour / spray S29 : Do not empty into drains. S51: Use in well ventilated areas. S62; If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label; S33 : Take precautionary measures against static discharges; S60 : This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

Product use:

Classification and labeling have been performed according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC (including amendments) and the intended use. Industrial applications.

Other EU regulations

Restrictions on the marketing and use directive:

Not applicable.

National regulations United Kingdom (UK)

US Regulations:

TSCA: All components are listed. (See Section 3).

TSCA 12B Components: None

SARA 313 (40 CFR Part 372):

None known

SARA 311/312:

FIRE: YES, PRESSURE GENERATING: NO, REACTIVITY: NO, ACUTE: YES, CHRONIC: Yes

CERCLA RQ: Not established for Heptane; >5000 pounds if Hexane used

OZONE DEPLETING CHEMICALS: None

TSCA REGULATORY: This material or its components are listed in the TSCA inventory.

RCRA Hazard class: Not listed but treat as Flammable.

Clean Air Act Sect 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs):

N-Hexane if used in place of n-heptane

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs):

635 g/liter

NSF Food Registered:

Category P-1 NSF Registration File Number: 137631

State Right to Know:

New Jersey: 9003-29-6, 142-82-5 or 110-54-3, 68476-85-7
 Pennsylvania: 9003-29-6, 142-82-5 or 110-54-3, 68476-85-7
 Massachusetts: 9003-29-6, 142-82-5 or 110-54-3, 68476-85-7
 Rhode Island : 9003-29-6, 142-82-5 or 110-54-3, 68476-85-7

Canadian Regulations:

DSL: All components are listed. (See Section 3)

WHMIS: CLASS A, B-5:

Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).

RoHs Compliance

This product is compliant with Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003. This product does not contain any of the restricted substances as listed in Article 4(1) of the RoHS Directive.

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16. Other information

History

Date of printing: January 1, 2014
Date of issue: January 1, 2014
Date of previous issue: No previous validation
Version: 1
Prepared by:



Donald Oldiges, VP of Research & Development

NFPA:	Health: 2	Flammability: 3	Reactivity: 0	
HMS:	Health: 2	Flammability: 3	Reactivity: 0	PPE: B

Notice to reader:



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