



**LPS LABORATORIES
MSDS
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Section 1 - Product Identification and Use

Manufacturer's Name:
LPS Laboratories

Trade Name:
LPS® Nickel Anti-Seize

Address (Number Street):
4647 Hugh Howell Road

Chemical Family:

Address (City, State, Zip):
Tucker, GA 30085-5052

Part Numbers:

Telephone Number: 770-934-7800

Emergency Telephone Number: 1-800-424-9300 Chemtrec

Outside U.S.: 703-527-3887

Hazardous Materials Description and proper shipping name (49 CFR 172.101):

Compound, Boiler, Preserving Liquid NMFC 50093 SUB 2 BRL/BXS CL554

TSCA Inventory:

All of the ingredients are listed on the TSCA inventory.

HMIS Labeling:

Health: 1

Flammability: 1

Flammability: 1
Reactivity: 0

Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredients / Identity Information

Ingredients	CAS Numbers	%WW	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OTHER LIMITS
Petroleum Oil	64741-96-4	50-70	5mg/m3*	N.E.	N.E.
Nickel	7440-02-0	20-30	1mg/m3**	1mg/m3**	N.E.

Section 3 - Physical / Chemical Characteristics

Boiling point (F°): N.E. **Specific gravity (H₂O = 1):** 1.10
Vapor pressure (mmHg) @100°F: <.01 **Percent volatile by volume (%):** 0
Vapor density (Air = 1): >5 **Evaporation rate (n-Butyl Acetate = 1):** <.01
Solubility in water: Nil
Appearance and odor: Silver colored paste, no odor.

Section 4 - Fire and Explosion Hazard

Flash point (method used): > 430 F° TCC **Flammable limits (of diluent):** LEL 9% UEL 7.0%

Extinguishing media: Foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.

Special fire fighting procedures: Do not use water. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be provided to fire fighters. Unusual fire and explosive hazards: None

N.E. = Not established
N.A. = Not applicable

Section 5 - Health Hazard Data

Primary route(s) of entry: Eyes.

Health hazard/effects of over exposure: Also see Section 9 - Supplementary Information

Inhalation: Oil mist may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.

Eyes: Irritation.

Skin: Repeated or prolonged contact may cause drying and defatting of skin.

Ingestion: Not a likely route of exposure. Low order of oral toxicity; however minute amount aspirated into lungs during ingestion may cause severe pulmonary injury.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: None from normal exposure.

Chemicals listed as potential carcinogen: NTP: Yes IARC: Yes OSHA: No

Emergency and first aid procedures:

Inhalation: Move to fresh air and contact physician. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.

Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water and contact physician.

Skin: Wash with soap and water; apply medicated skin cream.

Ingestion: Contains petroleum oil. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs. Contact physician immediately.

Section 6 - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable **Conditions to avoid:** Strong oxidizing materials and nickel reactive agents.

Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): Strong oxidizing agents, nickel reactive agents, aluminum, aluminum trichloride, ethylene, p-dioane.

Hazardous decomposition products: Thermal decomposition may yield hydrogen, carbon monoxide, aldehydes, smoke, fumes, and toxic nickel compounds.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 7 - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Wear gloves & protective overalls. Scoop up excess, wipe up with rags, pick-up residue with diatomaceous earth to avoid walking hazard.

Waste disposal methods: Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations for petroleum distillates.

RCRA Hazardous Waste No.: N.A.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity: N.A.

SARA TITLE III Chemicals: CAS # 7440-02-0

Precautions to be taken in handling and storage: Store below 150°F and above 32°F. Store away from ignition sources and avoid breathing vapors.

Section 8 - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection: None required if good ventilation is maintained. For enclosed areas, use NIOSH approved organic vapor cartridge respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus.

Ventilation: Local exhaust is usually adequate.

Protective gloves: Protective gloves for hypersensitive persons.

Eye protection: Use face shield or goggles if splattering is likely.

Other protective equipment: As necessary to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact.

Work/hygienic practices: Wash hands with soap and water after use and/or before breaks, lunch and at the end of work periods. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

Section 9 - Supplementary Information

HEALTH HAZARDS - SUPPLEMENT

Inhalation: The National Toxicology Program has listed nickel and nickel oxide as possible cancer hazards. The International Agency for Research on Cancer concluded there was sufficient evidence that nickel refining was carcinogenic to humans and limited evidence that nickel and certain nickel compounds were carcinogenic to humans. IARC could not state with certainty which forms of nickel are human

carcinogens, but said "...metallic nickel seems less likely to be so than nickel subsulphide or nickel oxides." The inhalation of nickel oxide, even at high concentrations, and of nickel powder has not resulted in an increased incidence of malignant tumors in rodents. Studies of workers exposed to nickel powder and to dust and fumes generated in the production of nickel alloys and of stainless steel have not indicated a respiratory cancer hazard.

The State of California has listed Nickel under Proposition 65 as a chemical known to the state to cause cancer.

Inhalation of airborne nickel powder at concentrations fifteen times the PEL irritated the respiratory tract in rodents. Inhalation of nickel oxide impaired long-term lung clearance in rats and, at concentrations fifty times the PEL, produced pneumoconiosis in hamsters.

Skin Contact: Repeated contact with metallic nickel can cause nickel sensitivity resulting in allergic skin rashes.

Wounds: Nickel powder and nickel oxide have caused tumors at the site of injection in rodents. However, studies of nickel-containing prostheses do not suggest a significant risk for humans.

Ingestion: Nickel metal and nickel oxide have low oral toxicities: their oral rat LD50s are <9000 mg/kg and >5000 mg/kg, respectively. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration conclude that nickel and its inorganic compounds are not carcinogenic when ingested.

Preexisting Conditions: Sensitized individuals may experience an allergic skin rash.

Section 10 - Preparation Date of MSDS

The foregoing technical information and recommendations are compiled from sources that are believed to be accurate and reliable. However, they are supplied without warranty or guarantee of any kind either expressed or implied. The purchaser is responsible for selecting and determining the suitability of products for purchaser's particular needs and we disclaim any responsibility for improper applications or misuse of our products in any manner whatsoever.

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Fred Fugitt, Technical Services Chemist

Ed Williams, Manager of Research and Development

LPS Laboratories

ITW

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LPS Nickel Anti-Seize