BASO Gas Products LLC

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

H HEALTH	1
F FLAMMABILITY	1
R REACTIVITY	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	B

MSDS No.	W00001
Date Issued	4/6/87
Date Revised	03/24/11

I. Product Identification

Chemical/Trade Name (identity used on label) BASO Y70AA Gas Valve Grease	**Chemical Family/Classification** Grease
Synonyms/Common Name Grease	
Company Name BASO Gas Products LLC	**Address** 1007 South 12th Street Watertown, WI 53094
Division or Department Systems Products	
CONTACT	**TELEPHONE NUMBER**
Questions Concerning MSDS BASO Gas Products LLC	(920) 261-2302
Transportation Emergencies CHEMTREC	(800) 424-9300

II. Hazardous Ingredients

Material	% by Weight or Volume	CAS Number	Exposure Limits OSHA	ACGIH	Other
Specific Chemical Identity Zinc Oxide **Common Name**	25	1314-13-2	15	10	—
Specific Chemical Identity Parapol 1300 **Common Name** Lube Oil Additive	25	9003-29-6	5	5	—
Specific Chemical Identity Molybdenum Disulfide **Common Name**	25	1317-33-5	15	5	—
Specific Chemical Identity Mineral Oil **Common Name**	13-14	64742-62-7	5	5	—
Specific Chemical Identity Aluminum Complex Soap **Common Name**	2-3	68815-27-0	—	—	—
Specific Chemical Identity Additives **Common Name**	< 1% < 1%	136-32-2 64742-52-5	— —	— —	— —
Specific Chemical Identity Inorganic Thickener **Common Name**	< 1%	71011-25-1	—	—	—
Specific Chemical Identity Bentone No. 34 **Common Name**	1		15	10	—

III. Physical Data

Material is (at normal temperatures) ☐ **Solid** ☐ **Liquid** ☐ **Gas** ☐ **Other** Grease	**Appearance and Odor** Dark, heavy grease with a mineral oil odor
Boiling Point (at 760 mm Hg) > 500°F — **Melting Point**	
Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1) 1.6	**Vapor Pressure ☐ (mm Hg at 20°C) ☐ (PSIG)** Negligible
Vapor Density (AIR = 1) 5.0	**Solubility in H_20** Insoluble
% Volatiles By Weight Non volatile	**Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)** Non volatile

IV Health Hazard Information

ROUTES AND METHODS OF ENTRY
Inhalation Vapor pressure is very low. Inhalation at room temperature is not a problem.
Skin Contact Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause skin irritation.
Skin Absorption Skin absorption is not a problem.
Eye Contact Eye contact may cause eye irritation.
Ingestion Ingestion may have a mild laxative effect. It may cause stomach irritation.
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE
Acute Effects Eye or skin irritation may be a symptom of acute overexposure.
Chronic Effects Skin irritation may be a symptom of chronic overexposure.
POTENTIAL TO CAUSE CANCER
This material or its components ☐ have ☐ have not been tested for ability to cause cancer. The results of such testing have been listed by ☐ NTP ☐ IARC ☐OSHA. **The testing showed**
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES
Inhalation If overcome by vapor from hot product, immediately remove from exposure and call a physician.
Skin Remove any contaminated clothing and wash with soap and warm water, if injected under skin, contact a physician immediately. Delay may cause loss of affected part of body.
Eyes Flush with clear water for 15 minutes or until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, consult a physician.
Ingestion If ingested, call a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH CAN BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Unknown.

V. Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point (test method)	Autoignition Temperature	Flammable Limits in Air, % by Volume	
		Lower	Upper
> 415°F open cup	Unknown	N/A	N/A

Extinguishing Media Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or foam.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures Do not use solid stream of water because the stream may scatter and spread the fire.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard Unknown

VI. Reactivity Data

Stability	Conditions to avoid
☐ **Unstable** ■ **Stable**	
Incompatibility (material to avoid) Strong oxidizers may cause fire or explosions.	
Hazardous Decomposition Products Thermal decomposition or burning may produce carbon monoxide or sulfur dioxide or both.	
Hazardous Polymerization ☐ **May Occur** ☐ **Will Not Occur**	**Conditions to avoid**

VII. Control Measures

Engineering Controls Engineering controls are not necessary under normal use conditions. Local exhaust ventilation should be used if airborne concentrations exceed 5 mg/M^3. Enclosures or barriers should be used if splashing is possible.
Work Practices Work practices should be devised to minimize skin and eye contact.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Respiratory Protection NIOSH approved organic vapor respirators with dust prefilters should be used if airborne concentrations exceed 5 mg/M^3.
Eyes and Face Eye and face protection should be used if eye contact is likely.
Hands, Arms, Body Protective gloves may be used to prevent hand contact.
Other Special Clothing and Equipment Unknown.

VIII. Safe Handling Precautions

Hygiene Practices Wash hands with soap and warm water after handling the grease.
Protective measures to be taken during non-routine tasks including equipment maintenance. Avoid skin and eye contact.
SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES
Protective measures to be taken if material is released or spilled. Persons not wearing protective equipment and clothing should stay out of the spill area. Remove ignition sources and ventilate area. Small quantities may be absorbed on paper towels. Larger quantities can be shoveled into a container. Do not allow spill to enter waterways or sewers.
Waste Disposal Method Dispose in accordance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
OTHER HANDLING AND STORAGE PRECAUTIONS
Keep containers closed.