



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE SUPPLIER

Product ID: 573888, 574848, 574830
Product Name: Xtreme GL-1 SAE 90, 140, 250
Revision Date: Jan 17, 2019 **Date Printed:** Feb 05, 2019
Version: 3.0 **Supersedes Date:** Jul 14, 2015
Manufacturer's Name: Martin Operating Partnership L.P.
Address: P.O. Box 191, Kilgore, TX, US, 75663
Emergency Phone: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
Information Phone Number: 870-864-7800
Fax:
Product/Recommended Uses: Lubricant

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0064742-52-5	MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	85% - 100%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

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.

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.

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.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell or if concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

If more than several mouthfuls have been swallowed, give two glasses of water (16 Oz.). Get medical attention.

Notes

High velocity injection of grease under the skin may result in serious injury. If left untreated, the affected area is subject to infection, disfigurement, lack of blood circulation and may require amputation. When dispensed by high-pressure equipment, this material can easily penetrate the skin and leave a bloodless puncture wound. Material injected into a finger can be deposited into the palm of the hand and in rare occasions up to the elbow. Within 24 to 48 hours the patient may experience swelling, discoloration, and throbbing pain in the affected area. Immediate treatment by a surgical specialist is recommended.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed

No data available

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

No data available

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

Hazardous combustion products may include: Toxic levels of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating aldehydes and ketones.

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 or fog may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel.

Special Protective Actions

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

WARNING: Product can burn in a fire.

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. Contain spill. Wipe up or add suitable absorbent, non-combustible, inert material such as sand, sawdust, etc. to spill area and shovel into appropriate container for disposal. Local authorities should be advised immediately if required or if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Ventilate area.

Recommended equipment

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

Personal Precautions

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

Will not produce vapors unless heated to temperatures of ~300 °F.

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.
 Do not swallow.
 Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
 Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated.

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, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. 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 containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

Minimum feasible handling temperature should be maintained. Periods of exposure to high temperature should be minimized. Water contamination should be avoided.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

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 the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator.

Supplied air respiratory protection should be used for cleaning large spills or upon entry into tanks, vessels, or other confined spaces.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of gas, vapors or dusts below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	500	2000			1							

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinog	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV

				en		Basis
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	(L)[N159] (L)[N800]	[(L) [N159](L) [N800]]; [5 (I) [N159]5 (I) [N800]];		[A2 [N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	[A2 [N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	URT irr [N159]U RT irr [N800]

URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density @15.6 °C	7.70 - 7.80 lb/gal
Specific Gravity @15.6 °C	0.930 - 0.935
<hr/>	
Appearance	Clear; light amber to dark liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Mild hydrocarbon odor
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	Insoluble
Flammability	Flash point at or above 200°F/93°C
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	227°C - 258°C (440°F - 495°F)
Viscosity	192 - 605 cSt @ 40°C (104 °F), 14.1 - 30.6 cSt @ 100°C (212.0°F)
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density	1+
Pour Point	-15°C - -1°C(-1°F - 30°F)
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	>600.8 °F
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	N.A.
Partition Coefficient: n-Octanol/Water	N.A.

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, flame, and contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials

Reacts violently with strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Evolves toxic levels of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating aldehydes and ketones when heated to combustion.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely route of exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Irritating, but will not permanently injure eye tissue.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No Data Available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No Data Available

Carcinogenicity

The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346, hence the classification of a carcinogen need not apply.

Reproductive Toxicity

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No Data Available

Aspiration Hazard

No Data Available

Acute Toxicity

No Data Available

0064742-52-5 MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC

LD50 (Rodent - rat, Oral) : >5000 mg/kg, Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

LD50 (Rodent - rabbit, Administration onto the skin) : >2000 mg/kg, Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

This product is not toxic to fish but may coat gill structures resulting in suffocation if spilled in shallow, running water. Product may be moderately toxic to amphibians by preventing dermal respiration.

This product may cause gastrointestinal distress in birds and mammals through ingestion.

If applied to leaves, this product may kill grasses and small plants by interfering with transpiration and respiration.

Persistence and Degradability

Is rapidly biodegradable. Biodegradation is possible with 100 to 120 days in aerobic environments at temperatures above 70 °F (21 °C).

Bio-accumulative Potential

CAS 64742-52-5 Mineral oil, petroleum distillates, hydrotreated (Mild) heavy naphthenic : Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

CAS 64742-52-5 Mineral Oil, Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated (Mild) heavy naphthenic : Liquid under most environmental conditions. Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

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

UN number: Not Regulated

Proper shipping name: N/A (N/A)

Hazard class: Not Applicable

Packaging group: Not Applicable

Hazardous substance (RQ): No Data Available

Toxic-Inhalation Hazard: No Data Available

Marine Pollutant: No Data Available

Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

IMDG Information

UN number: Not Regulated

Proper shipping name: N/A (N/A)

Hazard class: Not Applicable

Packaging group: Not Applicable

Marine Pollutant: No Data Available

Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

IATA Information

UN number: Not Regulated

Hazard class: Not Applicable

Packaging group: Not Applicable

Proper shipping name: N/A (N/A)

Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0064742-52-5	MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	85% - 100%	SARA312,TSCA,TX_ESL

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.

Additional Information

ACGIH Notations from Section 8:

For pure, highly and severely refined Mineral Oils (N159) and Mineral Spirits (N800) the ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) is 5 mg/m3(I), ACGIH Notations is A4

For poorly and mildly refined Mineral Oils (N159) and Mineral Spirits (N800) the ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) is (L), ACGIH Notations is A2

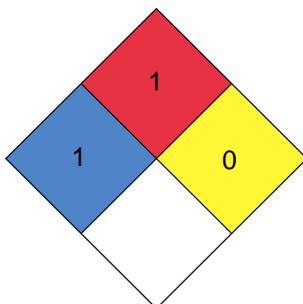
(I)- Inhalable fraction

(L)- Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to the levels as low as possible.

(A2)- Suspected Human Carcinogen

(A4)- Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

NFPA



Version 3.0:

Revision Date: Jan 17, 2019

The SDS supersedes the following individual SDSs:

Product ID: GL-1 Gear Lube SAE 90, Supersedes Date: Jul 14, 2015

Product ID: GL-1 Gear Lube SAE 140, Supersedes Date: Jul 14, 2015

Product ID: GL-1 Gear Lube SAE 250, Supersedes Date: Jul 14, 2015

Changes made on: All sections

Please contact the supplier for further information on the version history

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