

## SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

<b>Product Name:</b>	<b>Val-Sol Gel Lubricant</b>
<b>Supplier:</b>	ValCool, LLC 5230 Brittmoore Rd Houston, TX 77041
<b>Telephone:</b>	(800) 244-9004
<b>Fax:</b>	(888) 695-6449
<b>Email:</b>	<a href="mailto:support@valcool.com">support@valcool.com</a>
<b>In case of Emergency:</b>	CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
<b>Product Description</b>	PTFE Penetrating Gel Lubricant

## SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### GHS Classification

Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) – Category 3  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure – Category 2  
Aspiration Hazard – Category 1  
Skin Irritation – Category 2  
Aerosol – Category 1  
Eye Irritation – Category 2A  
Reproductive Toxicity – Category 2  
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity – Category 2  
Acute Aquatic Toxicity – Category 2

### GHS Label

GHS label elements The product is classified and labeled according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Hazard pictogram



Signal word Danger

Hazard Statement

Physical	H222, H229 - Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container may burst if heated
Health	H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways H319 - Causes serious eye irritation H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H315 - Causes skin irritation H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

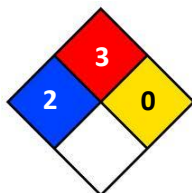
Environmental H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

## Precautionary statements

- General P101 – If medical advice is needed, have product container or label on hand.  
P102 – Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 – Read label before use.
- Prevention P273 – Avoid release to the environment.  
P264 – Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P211 – Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  
P251 – Do not pierce or burn, even after use.  
P210 – Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P202 – Do not handling until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P261 – Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
P271 – Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Response P301 + P310 – IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
P331 – DO NOT induce vomiting.  
P305 + P351 + P338 – IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P337 + P313 – If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
P370 + P378 – In case of fire: Use water fog, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.  
P308 + P313 – If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  
P302 + P352 – IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P332 + P313 – If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
P362 + P364 – Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P304 + P40 – IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
312 – Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- Storage P405 - Store locked up.  
P410 - Protect from sunlight.  
P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.  
P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Disposal P501 – Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

## Classification System

NFPA ratings  
(scale 0 - 4)



Health = 2  
Fire = 3  
Reactivity = 0

HMIS-ratings (scale 0 - 4)	<b>Health</b>	<b>2</b>	Health = 2
	<b>Fire</b>	<b>3</b>	Fire = 3
	<b>Reactivity</b>	<b>0</b>	Reactivity = 0
	<b>Personal Protection</b>	<b>B</b>	Personal Protection = B

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components/Ingredients	CAS No.	%
Isoparaffinic Petroleum Distillate	64742-47-8	24%-42%
Hexane	110-54-3	7%-17%
Acetone	67-64-1	7%-17%
Petrolatum	8009-03-8	6%-15%
Butane	106-97-8	4%-9%
Isobutane	75-28-5	2%-4%
Propane	74-98-6	2%-4%

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Eye Contact</b>	Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for duration of 15-20 minutes. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before reuse or discard.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing victim. Keep person warm and quiet.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

## SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing Media

Suitable extinguishing agents Use water, fog, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. 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.

Unsuitable extinguishing agents Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. Aerosol cans may rupture when heated. Heated cans may burst. In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

### Special Fire Fighting Instructions

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.

### Protective equipment

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

Flammable/combustible material. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. 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. Use absorbent sweeping compound to soak up material and put into suitable container for proper disposal.

### Recommended Equipment

Safety glasses, gloves, vapor respirator.



**Name:** Val-Sol Gel Lubricant  
**Revision Date:** 6/21/2018 – R1

ValCool, LLC  
5230 Brittmoore Rd  
Houston, TX 77041

**Personal Precautions**

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Use explosion proof equipment. 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**

**Handling**

General For industrial and institutional use only.  
For use by trained personnel only.  
Keep away from children.  
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.  
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

**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**

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and 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 container retain residue and may be dangerous.  
Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard. Store at temperatures below 120°F.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Additional information about design of technical systems** - No further data; see item 7.

### Control parameters

Components with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace

Acetone 67-64-1  
 OSHA TWA: 1000 ppm (2400 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 Tables: 1  
 NIOSH TWA: 250 ppm (590 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 ACGIH TWA: 500 ppm (1188 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 STEL: 750 ppm (1782 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Butane 106-97-8  
 NIOSH TWA: 800 ppm (1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 ACGIH TWA: 1000 ppm

Hexane 110-54-3  
 OSHA TWA: 500 ppm (1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 Tables: 1  
 NIOSH TWA: 50 ppm (180 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 ACGIH TWA: 50 ppm (176 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Isobutane 75-28-5  
 NIOSH TWA: 800 ppm (1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 ACGIH TWA: 1000 ppm

Isobutane Petroleum Distillate 64742-47-8  
 OSHA TWA: 500 ppm (2000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 Tables: 1

Propane 74-98-6  
 OSHA TWA: 1000 ppm (1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 Tables: 1  
 NIOSH TWA: 1000 ppm (1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 ACGIH TWA: See Appendix. F: minimal Oxygen Content

### Exposure controls

#### Personal protective equipment

Eye / Face Protection



Chemical goggles, safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

Hand Protection



#### Protective Gloves

Wear gloves, long sleeved shirt, long pants and other protective clothing as required minimizing skin contact. Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC



**Name:** Val-Sol Gel Lubricant  
**Revision Date:** 6/21/2018 – R1

ValCool, LLC  
 5230 Brittmoore Rd  
 Houston, TX 77041

neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent of usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, and 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.

**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. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapors. When spraying more than one half can continuously or more than one can consecutively, use NIOSH approved respirator.

**SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Density</b>	6.60455 lb/gal
<b>Density VOC</b>	1.65114 lb/gal
<b>% VOC</b>	25.00000%
<b>VOC Actual</b>	1.6514 lb/gal
<b>VOC Actual</b>	197.85581 g/l
<b>VOC Regulatory</b>	1.65114 lb/gal
<b>VOC Regulatory</b>	197.85581 g/l
<b>Appearance</b>	N.A
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	N.A
<b>Odor Description</b>	N.A
<b>pH</b>	N.A
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Nil
<b>Flammability</b>	Flashpoint below 73°F
<b>Flash Point Symbol</b>	N.A
<b>Flash Point</b>	N.A
<b>Viscosity</b>	N.A
<b>Lower Explosion Level</b>	1
<b>Upper Explosion Level</b>	9.5
<b>Melting Point</b>	N.A



**Name:** Val-Sol Gel Lubricant  
**Revision Date:** 6/21/2018 – R1

ValCool, LLC  
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Houston, TX 77041

<b>Vapor Density</b>	Slower than ether
<b>Freezing Point</b>	N.A
<b>Low Boiling Point</b>	0°F
<b>High Boiling Point</b>	651°F
<b>Decomposition Pt</b>	0
<b>Auto Ignition Temp</b>	N.A
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Slower than ether

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Stability</b>	Stable
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	High temperatures.
<b>Incompatibility with other Materials</b>	None known.
<b>Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization</b>	Will not occur.
<b>Hazardous decomposition materials</b>	In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	Overexposure will cause redness and burning sensation
<b>Skin Corrosion/Irritation</b>	Overexposure will cause defatting of skin.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	No data available
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity</b>	No data available
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
<b>Respiratory/Skin Sensitization</b>	No data available
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity</b>	
Single Exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Repeated Exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

**Acute toxicity**



Inhalation: effect of overexposure include irritation of respiratory tract, headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

<b>ACETONE</b>	67-64-1
LC50 (male rat)	30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (male mouse)	18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (oral, female rat)	5800 mg/kg (24)
(oral, mature rat)	6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)
(oral, newborn rat)	1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)
(oral, mouse)	3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)
LC50 (dermal, rabbit)	Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

<b>HEXANE</b>	110-54-3
LC50 (male rat)	38500 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 77000 ppm (271040 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) (1-hour exposure) (15)
LC50 (rat)	48000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (16)
LC50 (rat)	73680 ppm (260480 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) (4-hour exposure) (n-hexane and isomers) (1,3)
LC50 (oral, 14-day old rat)	15840 mg/kg (3)
LC50 (oral, young rat)	32340 mg/kg (3)
LC50 (oral, adult rat)	28700 mg/kg (3,16)

<b>ISOBUTANE</b>	75-28-5
LC50 (mouse, inhalation):	520,000 ppm (52%); 2-hour exposure.(4)

<b>BUTANE</b>	106-97-8
LC50 (mouse)	202000 ppm (481000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) (4-hour exposure); cited as 680 mg/L (2-hour exposure) (9)
LC50 (rat)	276000 ppm (658000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) (4-hour exposure); cited as 658 mg/L (4- hour exposure) (9)

### Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

ACETONE 67-64-1	The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.
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## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Persistence and degradability	No data available

### Behavior in environmental systems

Bioaccumulative potential	No data available
Mobility in soil	No data available

### Additional ecological information

Other adverse effects	No data available.		
Bio-accumulative Potential	Acetone	67-64-1	Does not bioaccumulate
	Isoparaffinic Petroleum Distillate	64742-47-8	Contains constituents with the potential to bio accumulate.
Persistence and Degradability	Acetone	67-64-1	91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B
	Isoparaffinic Petroleum Distillate	64742-47-8	Expected to be inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.
Mobility in Soil	Isoparaffinic Petroleum Distillate	64742-47-8	Floats on water. Contains volatile constituents. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

Recommendation	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.
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### Uncleaned packaging

Recommendation	Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for other
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**Name:** Val-Sol Gel Lubricant  
**Revision Date:** 6/21/2018 – R1

ValCool, LLC  
 5230 Brittmoore Rd  
 Houston, TX 77041

purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**DOT Classification:** Consumer commodity, ORM-D  
**IMDG Information:** Consumer commodity, ORM-D  
**IATA Information:** Consumer commodity, ORM-D

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Components/Ingredients	CAS No.	% by Weight	Regulation List
Isoparaffinic Petroleum Distillate	64742-47-8	24%-42%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, OSHA
Hexane	110-54-3	7%-17%	CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, SARA313, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
Acetone	67-64-1	7%-17%	CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, OSHA
Petrolatum	8009-03-8	6%-15%	SARA312, TSCA
Butane	106-97-8	4%-9%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH
Isobutane	75-28-5	2%-4%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH
Propane	74-98-6	2%-4%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

**Revision Date:** 6/21/2018 - 1

**Special Notes:** \* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

### Abbreviations and acronyms:

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



**Name:** Val-Sol Gel Lubricant  
**Revision Date:** 6/21/2018 – R1

ValCool, LLC  
5230 Brittmoore Rd  
Houston, TX 77041

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:**

**Disclaimer:** The information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable and is accurate as of the date issued. However, since data, safety standards, and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use are beyond our control, we make no warranty regarding the accuracy of such data or its suitability for any use or for any consequence of its use. The data in this SDS relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process. Safe handling and use remains the responsibility of the purchaser and the purchaser has the sole responsibility to determine the suitability of the materials for any use and the manner of user contemplated. We assume no responsibility for injury to the recipient or to third persons or for any damage to any property and the recipient assumes all such risks.