



# Oatey Faucet and Valve Grease

## Oatey Co.

Version No: 1.2.15.12

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 09/30/2021

Print Date: 09/30/2021

S.GHS.USA.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Oatey Faucet and Valve Grease
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	30620

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Lubricating grease. Industrial use only.
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#### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Oatey Co.
Address	20600 Emerald Parkway, Cleveland, OH 44135 United States Ohio 44135 United States
Telephone	216-267-7100
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://oatey.com">oatey.com</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:info@oatey.com">info@oatey.com</a>

#### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtrec
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-424-9300 (Outside the US 1-703-527-3887)
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-877-740-5015 (Emergency First Aid)

### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Not Applicable
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#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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Signal word	Not Applicable
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#### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

## Oatey Faucet and Valve Grease

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Confidential	50-100	<u>mineral oil</u>
56-81-5*	0.1-1	<u>Glycerol</u>

**SECTION 4 First-aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	Flush thoroughly with water. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Wash off with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Move to fresh air. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Do not induce vomiting.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.

Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

Continued...

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<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p>Heat may cause the containers to explode. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

### SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### Environmental precautions

See section 12

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).</li> <li>▶ Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning</li> <li>▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator.</li> <li>▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Avoid generating dust.</li> <li>▶ Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

### SECTION 7 Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not expose to intense heat as product may expand and pressurize container.</p>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul> <p>For major quantities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).</li> <li>▶ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.</li> </ul>

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## Oatey Faucet and Valve Grease

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> <li>▶ Plastic pail.</li> <li>▶ Polyliner drum.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.</p> <p><b>CARE:</b> Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	mineral oil	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	mineral oil	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined (Inhalable particulate matter)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A4
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Glycerol	Glycerin (mist)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Glycerol	Glycerin (mist)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	Glycerol	Glycerin (mist)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.</li> <li>▶ Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.</li> <li>▶ If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;</li> <li>(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;</li> <li>(c): fresh-air hoods or masks</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.</li> <li>▶ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.</li> </ul> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td>Type of Contaminant:</td> <td>Air Speed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
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	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)										
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:											
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only	
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	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.											
Personal protection												
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>											
Skin protection	See Hand protection below											
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical-resistant gloves, footwear, and protective clothing appropriate for the risk of exposure. Contact health and safety professional or manufacturer for specific information.											
Body protection	See Other protection below											
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>											

## Respiratory protection

In case of inadequate ventilation use suitable respirator. Seek advice from supervisor on the company's respiratory protection standards.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Amber Grease		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.917
Odour	Mild petroleum/solvent	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	>22mm <sup>2</sup> /s (40 °C, estimated)

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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	171.11	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	1.7

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Not reactive under normal conditions of use.
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None needed under normal use.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat or contamination.
Incompatible materials	Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapors.

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health; nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.

Acute Toxicity	✘	Carcinogenicity	✘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✘	Reproductivity	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✘	STOT - Single Exposure	✘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	Aspiration Hazard	✘

Legend: ✘ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✔ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

Continued...

## Oatey Faucet and Valve Grease

## Toxicity

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Glycerol	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
	NO

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
mineral oil	Not Available
Glycerol	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
mineral oil	Not Available
Glycerol	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

mineral oil is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

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**Glycerol is found on the following regulatory lists**

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**Federal Regulations****Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****Section 311/312 hazard categories**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

**US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)**

None Reported

**State Regulations****US. California Proposition 65**

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Methyl isobutyl ketone, which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Cumene, Ethylbenzene2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester, Naphthalene, which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
USA - TSCA	No
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i> <i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i>

**SECTION 16 Other information**

<b>Revision Date</b>	09/30/2021
<b>Initial Date</b>	09/24/2021

**Oatey Faucet and Valve Grease****Other information**

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
ES: Exposure Standard  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
DSL: Domestic Substances List  
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances