Safety Data Sheet

Category 2

Issue Date: 14-May-2020

Revision Date: 19-March-2021

Version 1

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier Product Name

Other means of identification SDS #

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on useRecommended UseInsert Repair Lubricant.

Insert Lube

ELG-015

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Address North Shore Holding LLC dba: Safety Seal 4245 Main Ave Fargo, ND 58103 978-531-3044

Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone

INFOTRAC 1-352-323-3500 (International) 1-800-535-5053 (North America)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Appearance Clear colorless or pale yellow tacky semi-solid/liquid resin or rubber-like solids

Physical state Liquid

Odor Hydrocarbon

Classification

Carious au	damaga/a	a irritation
Senous eye	a uamage/e	e initation

Signal Word Warning

Hazard statements

Causes serious eye irritation



Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical name	CAS No	Weight-%
Petrolatum	8009-03-8	40-60

If Chemical Name/CAS No is "proprietary" and/or Weight-% is listed as a range, the specific chemical identity and/or percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General Advice	Provide this SDS to medical personnel for treatment.
Eye Contact	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Skin Contact	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention.
Most important symptoms and	l effects, both acute and delayed
Symptoms	If mists or sprays of this product are inhaled, irritation of the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the respiratory system may occur. Symptoms may include coughing, sneezing, and difficulty breathing.
	Depending on the duration and concentration of overexposure, eyecontact with vapors may result in mild irritation. Direct eye contact with liquid or mist may cause conjunctivalirritation. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause significant cause irritation unless contact isprolonged. Repeated or prolonged contact may produce defatting of the skin leading to irritation anddermatitis, with symptoms of dryness, redness and cracking.
	Accidental injection of this product (via cut or puncture with a contaminated object) may causeirritation in addition to the wound.
	Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of occupational exposure. If this product isswallowed, it may cause gastrointestinal irritation and vomiting. Ingestion of large quantities may be harmfulor fatal. Ingestion may lead to aspiration into the lungs. Aspiration may lead to chemical pneumonitis whichis characterized by pulmonary edema and hemorrhage, and may be fatal.
Indication of any immediate m	edical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to Physician

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use fire extinguishers with class B extinguishing agents. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical. Foam. Halogen.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Not determined.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

These products can burn if highly heated. Decompositionproducts may ignite in air at or above the flash point. Volatile flammable hydrocarbons are released whenthe polymer is stored hot for a prolonged period of time, which can accumulate in confined spaces, resultingin a fire or explosion hazard. Stored hot polymer auto-oxidizes, which can lead to spontaneous combustion. Hot, liquefied material may accumulate static charge. During a fire, very toxic gases and other compoundsare formed. These include: For Solids: Carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, organic aldehydes, acids,hydrogen gas and hydrocarbons such as ethene, propene, butene, 2-pentene, and ethane. For Liquids:smaller polymers (lower oligomers), carbon monoxide, formic acid, acetone, and other oxygenated smallorganic molecules. Thermal decomposition in absence of air releases mainly saturated and unsaturatedhydrocarbons, methane, propane, butene isomers, dimethylpropane isomers, anddimethylheptane isomers. Once ignited, non-stabilized polymer burns vigorously and the fire can spreadrapidly. In the heat of a fire, the polymer melts and flows, producing flaming tar-like drippings, which aredifficult to extinguish and can start secondary fires. Depending on the fire conditions, dense sooty smokemay be formed. Some additives can increase the amount of smoke produced. Fire gases and vapors havea pungent odor, smelling like wax or paraffin. The behavior of polymers in a fire is influenced by a number of factors, including the chemical compositionand structure of the polymer, as well as the presence of additives. Heat from a fire can cause a build-up ofpressure inside containers due to thermal decomposition of product, which may cause explosive rupture. The fire properties of polymers can be modified by the addition of fire retardants.

Explosion Data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact Not sensitive. Sensitivity to Static Discharge If heated, vapors may be ignited by static electrical energy.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Keep containers cool and vapors down with water spray. Prevent runoff from entering sewers and public waterways.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal Precautions	Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Remove all sources of ignition. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.		
Environmental precautions			
Environmental precautions	See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.		
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up			
Methods for Containment	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.		
Methods for Clean-Up	Clean contaminated surface thoroughly. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.		

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on Safe Handling	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with
	skin, eyes or clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Ensure adequate
	ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions All	employees who handle this material should be trained tohandle it safely. Keep away
from	m heat, sparks, and other sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closedwhen not in
use	e. Use nonsparking tools. Bond and ground containers during transfers of material. If
this	sproduct is transferred into another container, only use portable containers and
disj	pensing equipment(faucet, pump, drip can) approved for combustible liquids. Store
cor	ttainers in a cool, dry location, awayfrom direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or
whe	ere freezing is possible. Do not store containers above100°C (212°F). Material stored at
colu-	d temperatures may become very viscous and be difficult to pump.Material should be
sto	red in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers
awa	ayfrom incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Containers
sho	build be separatedfrom oxidizing materials by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a barrier
of r	non-combustible material at least5 ft. high having a fire-resistance rating of at least 0.5
hou	urs. Storage areas should be made of fire resistantmaterials. Post warning and "NO
SM	OKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Haveappropriate extinguishing
equ	uipment in the storage area (i.e., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers).Inspect all
inc.	oming containers before storage to ensure containersare properly labeled and not
dar	maged. Refer to NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, foradditional
info	ormation on storage. Empty containers may contain residual liquid or vapors that
are	flammable; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Never perform any
wel	lding, cutting,soldering, drilling, or other hot work on an empty container or piping until all
liqu	id, vapors, and residue havebeen cleared.

Incompatible Materials Strong oxidizers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines	This product, as supplied, does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational
	exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls	Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits. Showers. Eyewash stations. Ventilation systems.
Individual protection measures, s	such as personal protective equipment
Eye/Face Protection	Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). Refer to 29 CFR 1910.133 for eye and face protection regulations.
Skin and Body Protection	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing. Refer to 29 CFR 1910.138 for appropriate skin and body protection.
Respiratory Protection	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Refer to 29 CFR 1910.134 for respiratory protection requirements.

General Hygiene Considerations Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state Appearance	Liquid Clear colorless or pale yellow tacky semi-solid/liquid resin or rubber-like	Odor	Hydrocarbon
Color	solids Colorless Pale yellow	Odor Threshold	Not determined

Property pH Melting point / freezing point Boiling point / boiling range Elash point	Values Not determined -51-20 °C / -60-69 °F Not determined 115-170 °C / 239-338 °E	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
Evaporation Rate	<1	(n-BuAc =1)
Flammability (Solid, Gas) Flammability Limit in Air	Liquid - Not Applicable	(11 20110 = 1)
Upper flammability or explosive limits	Not determined	
Lower flammability or explosive limits	Not determined	
Vapor Pressure	<0.001 kPa (0.01 mm Hg)	@ 20 °C
Vapor Density	12-86	
Relative Density	<1	(Water=1)
Water Solubility	insoluble	
Solubility in other solvents	Soluble in non-polar solvents such as hydrocarbons and chlorinated hydrocarbons	
Partition Coefficient	log POW: >6	
Autoignition temperature	Decomposes	
Decomposition temperature	Not determined	
Kinematic viscosity	Not determined	
Dynamic Viscosity	11-4600cts	
Explosive Properties	Not determined	
Oxidizing Properties	Not determined	

Other information Liquid Density

0.75-0.87 g/cm3 @100°C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Not reactive under normal conditions.

Chemical stability

Stable under conditions of standard temperature and pressure. These products are not reactive, by can Oxidize slowly by air at room temperature to formperoxides. Air oxidation increases rapidly at temperatures above 200°C (392°F). The rate of oxidation also increases as the polymer chain length increases. Light and/or heat increase the rate of decomposition and peroxide formation. These materials candecompose upon prolonged exposure to light.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

None under normal processing.

Hazardous Polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Direct sunlight. Incompatible Materials.

Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion: For Solids: Carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, organicaldehydes, acids, hydrogen gas and hydrocarbons such as ethene, propene, butene, 2-pentene, andethane. For Liquids: smaller polymers (lower oligomers), carbon monoxide, formic acid, acetone, and otheroxygenated small organic molecules. Thermal decomposition in absence of air releases mainly saturatedand unsaturated hydrocarbons, methane, propane, butene isomers, dimethylpropane isomers, anddimethylheptane isomers. Hydrolysis: None known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information	
Eye Contact	Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Contact	Avoid contact with skin
Inhalation	Do not inhale
Ingestion	Do not ingest

Component Information

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Petrolatum	-	= 3600 mg/kg (Rabbit)	-
8009-03-8			

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Symptoms

Please see section 4 of this SDS for symptoms.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Carcinogenicity Carcinogenic potential is unknown.

Numerical measures of toxicity

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document . Dermal LD50 3,600.00 mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Persistence/Degradability

Not determined.

Bioaccumulation

There is no data for this product.

Mobility

Not determined

Other Adverse Effects

Not determined

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Treatment Methods

Disposal of Wastes	It is the responsibility of the generator to determine at the time of disposal whetherthe product meets the criteria of a hazardous waste per regulations of the area in which the waste isgenerated and/or disposed of. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, andlocal regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility oras advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. Shipment of wastes must be done withappropriately permitted and registered transporters. Waste materials must be placed in and shipped in appropriate 5-gallon poly or metal waste pails or drums. Permeable cardboard containers are not appropriate and shouldnot be used. Ensure that any required marking or labeling of the containers be done to all applicableregulations.
Contaminated Packaging	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<u>Note</u>	Please see current shipping paper for most up to date shipping information, including exemptions and special circumstances.			
DOT	Not regulated			
IATA	Not regulated			
IMDG	Not regulated			

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

Chemical name	TSCA	TSCA Inventory Status	DSL/NDSL	EINECS/ELI NCS	ENCS	IECSC	KECL	PICCS	AICS
Petrolatum	Х	ACTIVE	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х
Polyisobutylene	Х	ACTIVE	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

regulations.

ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

US Federal Regulations

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355).

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.

Health Hazards

Not determined

Health Hazards

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

This product does not contain any substances regulated under applicable state right-to-know regulations

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Ν	FPA

HMIS

Issue Date: Revision Date: Revision Note: Not determined N 14-May-2020 19-Mar-2021 New format

Flammability Not determined Flammability Not determined Instability Not determined Physical hazards Not determined Special Hazards Not determined Personal Protection Not determined

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of Safety Data Sheet