

**1 Identification**

**GHS Product Identifier**

Product form: Mixture  
 Trade name: Max Pro Di-Electric Grease  
 Product code: 2114

**Recommended use of the chemical and restriction on use**

Use of the substance/mixture: Di-Electric Grease

**Supplier's details**

Max Pro  
 P.O. Box 9962  
 Ft Lauderdale FL USA 33310

Tel.: 954-972-3338

**Emergency phone number**

CHEMTREC 24 Hour Emergency Response  
 USA & Canada 800-424-9300

**2 Hazard(s) identification**

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Flammable Aerosol, 1, H222  
 Gases Under Pressure – Liquefied Gas, H280  
 Acute Toxicity - Inhalation 4  
 Acute Toxicity - Oral 4  
 Aspiration hazard Category 1  
 Skin Irritation 2  
 Eye Irritant 2A  
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) 3  
 Acute Aquatic Toxicity - 2  
 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity 2

**GHS label elements**

Danger



Highly flammable liquid and vapour

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

Harmful if swallowed

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

Harmful if inhaled

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor/ if you feel unwell.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water/shower.

IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

N/A

*Note: This product is a consumer product and is labeled in accordance with the US Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations which take precedence over OSHA Hazard Communication labeling. The actual container label will not include the label elements above. The labeling above applies to industrial/professional products.*

## 3 Composition/information on ingredients

Description	CAS Number	EINECS Number	%	Note
n-hexane	110-54-3		40 - 90	
Propane	74-98-6		7.78	
n-Butane	106-97-8		22.26	
Solvent naphtha (Petroleum), light	64742-89-8		10 - 60	

## 4 First-aid measures

### Description of necessary first-aid measures

<b>Eye Contact:</b>	For liquid contact, irrigate with running water for minimum of 15 minutes. Seek medical attention. Rinse thoroughly with large amounts of clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	Wash off with soap and water. Consult a physician if symptoms persist. For liquid contact, warm areas gradually and get medical attention if there is evidence of frost bite or tissue damage. Flush area with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. If blistering occurs, apply a sterile dressing. Seek medical attention.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Remove to fresh air. Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary. Consult a physician. Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician if symptoms persist.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	This material is a gas under normal atmospheric conditions and ingestion is unlikely. DO NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician immediately.

## Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

<b>Acute:</b>	Anesthetic effects at high concentrations. Can cause severe irritation to respiratory, digestive tissue, soft tissues and eyes.
<b>Delayed:</b>	None known or anticipated. See Section 11 for information on effects from chronic exposure, if any. Symptom onset may be delayed dependant on the concentration and amount of exposure.

## Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

<b>Notes to Physician:</b>	Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.
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## 5 Fire-fighting measures

### Suitable extinguishing media

Water spray, Water mist, Alcohol-resistant foam, Dry chemical or Carbon Dioxide. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

#### Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Extremely flammable. Contents under pressure. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition. The vapor is heavier than air. Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Drains can be plugged and valves made inoperable by the formation of ice if rapid evaporation of large quantities of the liquefied gas occurs. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses – may cause explosion hazard in drains and may reignite.

#### Hazardous Combustion

**Products:** Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

**PPE for Firefighter:** For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. If this cannot be done, allow fire to burn. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Stay away from ends of container. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely.

**Personal Precautions:** See Section 8 for personal protection requirements. Proper PPE is required for all accidental release response.

**PPE Requirements:** In the event of material discharge during fire, see Section 8. Otherwise, use fire protection equipment suitable to surrounding fire and materials.

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**Precautionary Measures:**

Keep non-emergency personnel away. If safe to do so, remove containers from proximity of fire. If not feasible, keep containers cool with water spray.

**6 Accidental release measures****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Extremely flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Beware of accumulation of gas in low areas or contained areas, where explosive concentrations may occur. Prevent from entering drains or any place where accumulation may occur. Ventilate area and allow to evaporate. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures. Steps To Be Taken If Material Is Released or Spilled: Avoid sources of ignition - ventilate area. Use water fog to evaporate or ventilate. Protect body against contact with liquid. If confined space - use self contained breathing apparatus. Consult local fire authorities.

**Environmental precautions**

Keep product and any flush water or other neutralizing agents from entering water supplies, sewers, or running water. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Eliminate all ignition sources. Suitable protective clothing should be worn. Shut off or plug source of spill, then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Salvage as much re-useable liquid as possible into a suitable container. Avoid contaminating ground and surface water. Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

**7 Handling and storage****Precautions for safe handling**

Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Do not get on skin, in eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use explosion proof equipment. Keep away from sources of ignition. NO SMOKING. Take measures to prevent build up of static charge. Moisture sensitive. Comply with state and local regulations covering liquefied petroleum gases. Comply with NFPA Pamphlet #58. Keep away from heat or sources of ignition. Prohibit smoking in areas of storage or use. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Contents are under pressure. Gases can accumulate in confined spaces and limit oxygen available for breathing. Use only with adequate ventilation. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146.

**WARNING:** Unless otherwise specifically indicated, no odorant is added to this product. You cannot depend upon your sense of smell for leak detection! Ensure appropriate gas detection is available and working for the detection of leaks.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. "Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Avoid exposing any part of a compressed-gas cylinder to temperatures above 125F (51.6C). Gas cylinders should be stored outdoors or in well ventilated storerooms at no lower than ground level and should be quickly removable in an emergency.

**Incompatible Conditions:** Heat, sparks, open flame, or other ignition sources.

## 8 Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

ACGIH - TLV: 50 ppm

OSHA, TLV: 500 ppm

Component	ACIGH TLV (TWA)	ACIGH TLV (STEL)	OSHA PEL (TWA)	OTHER PEL
Propane	Simple Asphyxiant	Simple Asphyxiant	1000 ppm	
Isobutane		1000 ppm		
n-Butane		1000 ppm		

### Appropriate engineering controls

If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required. Any engineering requirements must be fulfilled with intrinsically safe (non-sparking) equipment. Safety eyewash and emergency chemical shower must be located nearby to all points of product storage and handling.

### Individual protection measures

**Eye/Face Protection:** The use of eye protection (such as splash goggles) that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended when there is potential liquid contact to the eye. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

**Skin Protection:** Impervious, insulated gloves recommended.

**Respiratory Protection:** A NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode should be used in situations of oxygen deficiency (oxygen content less than 19.5 percent), unknown exposure concentrations, or situations that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH). A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

**Other Protection:** Standard chemical resistant clothing and workboots as specified by OSHA regulations and local workplace safety procedures.

**Industrial Hygiene:** Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas where this product is handled. After handling, be sure to wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

## 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance &amp; Odor:</b>	Clear, colorless liquefied gas with sweet petroleum odor.
<b>Odor Threshold:</b>	No Data
<b>pH:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Melting / Freezing Point:</b>	No Data
<b>Initial Boiling Point / Range:</b>	-6.8 TO +31.1 °F
<b>Flash Point (Method):</b>	-156 °F (Estimated)
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	> 1 (Ethyl Ether = 1.0)
<b>Lower Explosion Limit:</b>	1.8% (vol.) Gas in air
<b>Upper Explosion Limit:</b>	9.5% (vol.) Gas in air
<b>Vapor Pressure @ 70 °F:</b>	46 PSIG
<b>Vapor Density (air = 1.00):</b>	1.876
<b>Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1.00):</b>	0.559
<b>Solubility in Water @ 70 °F:</b>	0.008%
<b>Percent Volatile by Volume:</b>	100%
<b>Auto-ignition temperature:</b>	453° F
<b>Decomposition Data:</b>	No Data
<b>Viscosity:</b>	No Data

## 10 Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

Reacts with hypochlorites to form explosive compounds that are sensitive to pressure and temperature increases.

### Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions. Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Extremely flammable gas. Extremely flammable aerosol. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Extreme risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition.

### Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Heat. Sparks. Open flame. Overheating.

### Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizers

### Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide, volatile hydrocarbon vapors.

## 11 Toxicological information

### Toxicological (health) effects

**Acute toxicity:** Not classified

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

### Effects Of Over Exposure

**Ingestion:** Aspiration hazard!

**Inhalation:** Inhalation of vapor may produce anesthetic effects and feeling of euphoria. Prolonged overexposure can cause rapid breathing, headache, dizziness, narcosis, unconsciousness, and death from asphyxiation, depending on concentration and time of exposure.

**Skin Contact:** Contact with evaporating liquid can cause frostbite.

**Eye Contact:** Liquid can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision, and possible freeze burns.

**Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure**

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure.

**Carcinogenicity:** Not expected to cause cancer. This substance is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

**Other information**

High concentrations may reduce the amount of oxygen available for breathing, especially in confined spaces. Hypoxia (inadequate oxygen) during pregnancy may have adverse effects on the developing fetus.

## 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

Petroleum gases will readily evaporate from the surface and would not be expected to have significant adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Classification: No classified hazards.

### Persistence and degradability

The hydrocarbons in this material are expected to be inherently biodegradable. In practice, hydrocarbon gases are not likely to remain in solution long enough for biodegradation to be a significant loss process.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Not expected as having the potential to bioaccumulate.

### Mobility in soil

Due to the extreme volatility of petroleum gases, air is the only environmental compartment in which they will be found. In air, these hydrocarbons undergo photodegradation by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives ranging from 3.2 days for n-butane to 7 days for propane.

### Other adverse effects

Avoid release to the environment.

## 13 Disposal considerations

### Disposal methods

Dispose in accordance with local, state and federal environmental regulations. Unused material is suitable for disposal in

sanitary landfill. Used material may be subject to regulation, depending on the nature of the material absorbed. Check with appropriate regulatory authority for used material containing hazardous waste. Dispose of empty containers as product.

## 14 Transport information

### UN Number

UN1950

### UN Proper Shipping Name

Aerosols, flammable, n.o.s.

### Transport hazard class(es)

2.1

## 15 Regulatory information

### Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

#### Chemical Inventories

**USA TSCA:** All components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

**Europe Einecs:** All components in this product are listed on EINECS

#### Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL):

This product and/or all of its components are listed on the Canadian DSL.

**Australia AICS:** All components of this product are listed on AICS.

**Korea ECL:** All components in this product are listed on the Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI).

**Japan Miti (ENCs):** All components of this product are listed on MITI.

#### SARA Title III:

#### CERCLA/SARA (Section 302) Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

#### SARA (311, 312) Hazard Class:

Acute Health: Yes

Chronic Health: No

Fire Hazard: Yes

Pressure Hazard: Yes

**SARA (313) Chemicals:** Not listed

#### California Proposition 65:

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Hexane which is known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm in males. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov)

#### EC Classification:



F+ Extremely flammable

**Risk phrases:** 12 Extremely flammable.

**Safety phrases:** 9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place. 16 Keep away from sources of ignition -No smoking. 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

**HMIS:**



HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	H

## 16 Other information

### Other information

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