



KLINGSPOR
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Material Safety Data Sheet

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Product name: GREASESTICK

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1. Substance / preparation

Product name: Greasestick
Description: Brown Block
Use: All purpose lubricant for polishing wheels and belts

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture of fatty acid, glyceride and petroleum wax/oil
Not listed under 29 CFR 1910.1200 as hazardous

3. Possible hazards

Product is not considered hazardous in shipping, storage or handling according to the criteria of the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However observe precautions for the dust generated by the user.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation: Material is not considered an inhalation hazard as supplied. However, dust generated during buffing may irritate the respiratory tract
Eye Contact: Mildly irritating to the eye for short term contact. Long term contact can produce scratching of the cornea through abrasive action.
Skin Contact: Product does not generally irritate and is only mildly irritating to sensitive skin.
Ingestion: No hazard anticipated through ingestion in normal industrial use
Chronic: Long term exposure to respirable dust in excess of TWA may result in scarring of lungs.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation: If exposed to excessive levels of dust, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if cough, irritation or other symptoms develop
Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. If abrasive particles are not removed by flush, obtain medical attention.
Skin contact: Wash with soap and water. Wash clothing daily, imbedded abrasive particles can abrade skin resulting in irritation.
Ingestion: Swallowing less than an ounce will not cause significant harm. For larger amounts do not induce vomiting, but give two 12 ounce glasses of water and obtain medical advise.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Flash point 350°F
Flammable Limits: N/A
Autoignition Temperature: N/A
General Hazard: Material will not burn, until all water has been boiled off. See section 16 for used material from buffing.

Fire Fighting Instructions:	As in any fire, wear self contained breathing apparatus (pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear
Fire Fighting Equipment:	Use alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, or water spray when fighting fires involving this material
Hazardous Combustion Products:	If heated to high temperature the product may emit carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide

6. Accidental release measures

Sweep or scoop up material for reuse or reclaim if possible; otherwise place in a disposal container for proper disposition. Do not flush to sewers or waterways unless authorized to do so by appropriate government official.

7. Handling and storage

Storage Temperatures:	Ambient
General:	Keep out of sun and away from heat sources, as product may melt. Observe all safeguards for container residue until cleaned or destroyed.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Engineering Controls:	Local exhaust ventilation should be provided to maintain airborne exposure to personnel below the OSHA PEL & ACGIH TWA during handling and use
Personal Protection / Respirator:	Where engineering controls cannot be provided a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator for dusts having a TWA not less than 0.05 MG/M3 should be used during buffing operations. Respiratory protection is usually not required during normal storage and handling.
Protective Clothing:	For normal handling of used product wear safety glasses and observe normal good hygiene, such as frequent washing of exposed areas and daily change and laundering of clothing. During buffing the use of a face shield, cloth gloves, and cloth apron is recommended.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Brown Block
Odor:	Mild
Changes in physical state:	
Boiling point/Boiling range (°C):	Not applicable
Melting point (°C):	125°C
Vapour pressure(mbar) :	Not applicable
Density(g/cm ³):	0.8
Vapor density(air=1):	Not applicable
Solubility in water:	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable
pH-value:	Not applicable
Physical State	Solid

10. Stability and reactivity

General:	Stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Incompatible Materials:	No incompatibility anticipated during normal industrial use
Hazardous decomposition:	None identified

11. Toxicological information

No information available

12. Ecological information

No information available

13. Disposal considerations

If discarded the material in its original unused form is not a RCRA hazardous waste. Disposal should be in accordance with State and Local regulations for the disposal of non-hazardous waste. be sure to check if compound (after used) has come in contact with hazardous substance before disposal.

14. Transport information

Proper Shipping Name:	Compounds or lubricant
Hazardous label required:	NONE
Freight Trade Schedule B#: 2712.90.0000	
IATA:	NONE
IMO:	NONE

15. Regulatory information

TSCA:	All components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory
CERCLA:	NONE
SARA:	
302 Extremely hazardous substances:	NONE
311 Hazard categorization:	Acute, Chronic, Fire, Pressure, reactive, Not established
313 Reportable Ingredients:	NONE

CALIFORNIA Proposition 65 Ingredients:	NONE
MICHIGAN Critical Materials:	Not Determined
NEW JERSEY Environmental Hazardous Substance:	Not Determined
PENNSYLVANIA Hazardous Substance:	Not Determined
PENNSYLVANIA Environmental Hazardous Substance:	Not Determined
CANADIAN WHMIS:	Class D, Div 2, Sub Div B, Eye/Skin Irritant
CPR:	This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR)
Hazardous Products Act:	See CERCLA information above.

16. Other information

After buffing compounds have been used there is normally produced a waste containing dried buffing compound, buffing wheel lint of cotton, polyester, etc. plus dust from the material that was polished. The use of extinguishing media in a fire room from this waste should be evaluated as to the material that was polished. Fibre lint with the dried buffing compound may make the mixture combustible. The addition of metal dust like aluminum, titanium or magnesium to the cotton lint and dry buffing compound may increase the mixture's degree of combustibility. This addition of metal dust may change the recommended extinguishing media. For buffing compound waste, the general recommended extinguishing media is water by flooding, chemical foam only, or smothering. Individual recommendation for a specific metal dust may be dry chemical foam only, or smothering. Individual situations will vary according to the material that was polished. The metal supplier should be questioned as to the recommended fire fighting media or procedure when his material is involved.