MOLYKOTE(R) G-RAPID PLUS SPRAY



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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : MOLYKOTE(R) G-RAPID PLUS SPRAY

Product code : 00000000001685392

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : Dow Corning Corporation

Address : South Saginaw Road

Midland Michigan 48686

Telephone : (989) 496-6000

Emergency telephone : 24 Hour Emergency Telephone : (989) 496-5900

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Lubricants and lubricant additives

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable aerosols : Category 1

Gases under pressure : Dissolved gas

Serious eye damage : Category 1

Specific target organ syste-

mic toxicity - single exposure

Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :









Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H318 Causes serious eye damage. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.

No smoking.

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after

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use.

P261 Avoid breathing spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air

and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON

CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/doctor.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to tempera-

tures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste dis-

posal plant.

Other hazards

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture Mixture

Molybdenum disulfide Chemical nature

aerosol

Hazardous ingredients

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Butane	106-97-8	>= 30 -< 50
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	>= 20 -< 30
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	>= 10 -< 20
Molybdenum sulfide	1317-33-5	>= 5 -< 10
Propane	74-98-6	>= 5 -< 10
Calcium hydroxide	1305-62-0	>= 5 -< 10
Graphite	7782-42-5	>= 1 -< 5

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical

advice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

If inhaled If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

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In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water.

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Get medical attention.
Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes.

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.

Get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed : If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritati-

on.

Causes serious eye damage.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection,

and use the recommended personal protective equipment

when the potential for exposure exists.

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Flash back possible over considerable distance.

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting

due to the high vapor pressure.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

Carbon oxides Metal oxides

Sulfur oxides

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

SO.

Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.





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for fire-fighters

Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Remove all sources of ignition.
Use personal protective equipment.

Follow safe handling advice and personal protective

equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions : Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil

barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material.

Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray

jet.

For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate

containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material

can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate

container.

Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable

absorbent.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items

employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to

determine which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation : Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust

ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or spray mist.

Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

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environment.

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Conditions for safe storage : Store locked up.

Keep tightly closed.

Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types:

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

Organic peroxides Oxidizing agents Flammable solids Pyrophoric liquids Pyrophoric solids

Self-heating substances and mixtures

Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit

flammable gases

Explosives

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Ingredients	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Butane	106-97-8	TWA	800 ppm 1,900 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	TWA	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		ST (Mist)	10 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Inhal-	5 mg/m³	ACGIH
		able fraction)		
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		ST (Mist)	10 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
Molybdenum sulfide	1317-33-5	TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m³ (Molybdenum)	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Inhalable fraction)	10 mg/m³ (Molybdenum)	ACGIH
		TWA (Respirable fraction)	3 mg/m³ (Molybdenum)	ACGIH
Propane	74-98-6	TWA	1,000 ppm 1,800 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	1,000 ppm 1,800 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1





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Calcium hydroxide	1305-62-0	TWA	5 mg/m³	ACGIH
		TWA (total	15 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		dust)		
		TWA (respir-	5 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		able fraction)		
		TWA	5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
Graphite	7782-42-5	TWA (Res-	2.5 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		pirable)		
		TWA (Res-	2 mg/m³	ACGIH
		pirable frac-		
		tion)		
		TWA (Dust)	15 Million	OSHA Z-3
			particles per cubic	
			foot	

These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

Calcium hydroxide

Engineering measures : Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust

ventilation.

Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to

maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided

by air purifying respirators against exposure to any

hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other

circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide

adequate protection.

Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending

on the concentration specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often! For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Take note that the product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand

product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand protection. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of

workday.

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:

Chemical resistant goggles must be worn.





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If splashes are likely to occur, wear:

Face-shield

Skin and body protection : Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical

resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure

potential.

Wear the following personal protective equipment: Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing.

Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective

clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Hygiene measures : Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are

located close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

For further information regarding the use of silicones / organic oils in consumer aerosol applications, please refer to the guidance document regarding the use of these type of materials in consumer aerosol applications that has been developed by the silicone industry (www.SEHSC.com) or contact the Dow Corning customer service group.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Aerosol containing a dissolved gas

Color : black

Odor : solvent

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

Not applicable

Flash point : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : Extremely flammable aerosol.

Self-ignition : The substance or mixture is not classified as pyrophoric. The

substance or mixture is not classified as self heating.

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available





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No data available Vapor pressure

Relative vapor density No data available

Relative density 0.74

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

No data available

Autoignition temperature No data available

Decomposition temperature No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic Not applicable

Explosive properties Not explosive

Oxidizing properties The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Molecular weight No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Extremely flammable aerosol.

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting

due to the high vapor pressure.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

When heated to temperatures above 150 °C (300 °F) in the presence of air, product can form formaldehyde vapors. Safe handling conditions may be maintained by keeping vapor concentrations within the occupational exposure limit for for-

maldehyde.

See OSHA formaldehyde standard, 29 CFR 1910.1048 Formaldehyde may cause cancer. It is also toxic by inhalation, skin absorption and ingestion, corrosive to skin and eyes, and

may cause skin sensitization and respiratory irritation.

Conditions to avoid Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition

products

: No hazardous decomposition products are known.

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SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Ingredients:

Butane:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 658 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4,951 mg/m³

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,160 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Molybdenum sulfide:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity





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Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 2.82 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Propane:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 800000 ppm

Exposure time: 15 min Test atmosphere: gas

Calcium hydroxide:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,500 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Graphite:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Ingredients:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy:

Species: Rabbit

Result: Mild skin irritation

Assessment: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

White mineral oil (petroleum):

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Species: Rabbit

Result: No skin irritation

Molybdenum sulfide:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Result: No skin irritation

Calcium hydroxide:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Result: Skin irritation

Graphite:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Result: No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Ingredients:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy:

Species: Rabbit

Result: No eye irritation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species: Rabbit

Result: No eye irritation

Molybdenum sulfide:

Species: Rabbit

Result: No eye irritation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Calcium hydroxide:

Species: Rabbit

Result: Irreversible effects on the eye Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Graphite:

Species: Rabbit

Result: No eye irritation

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Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Ingredients:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy:

Test Type: Maximization Test Routes of exposure: Skin contact

Species: Guinea pig Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Test Type: Buehler Test

Routes of exposure: Skin contact

Species: Guinea pig Result: negative

Molybdenum sulfide:

Test Type: Maximization Test Routes of exposure: Skin contact

Species: Guinea pig Result: negative

Graphite:

Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure: Skin contact

Species: Mouse Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Ingredients:

Butane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy:



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Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Molybdenum sulfide:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Propane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Calcium hydroxide:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Graphite:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

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Ingredients:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy:

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time: 105 weeks

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Exposure time: 24 Months

Result: negative

Molybdenum sulfide:

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Exposure time: 232 days

Result: negative

Calcium hydroxide:

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Exposure time: 104 weeks

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

IARC No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed

human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen

by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Ingredients:

Butane:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative



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Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening

test

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Skin contact

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Propane:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Calcium hydroxide:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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Graphite:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

STOT-single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Ingredients:

Butane:

Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy:

Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Propane:

Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Calcium hydroxide:

Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

Remarks: These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contrib-

ute to a dust inhalation hazard.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Repeated dose toxicity

Ingredients:

Butane:

Species: Rat NOAEL: 9000 ppm

Application Route: inhalation (gas)

Exposure time: 6 Weeks

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy:

Species: Rat

NOAEL: 10,186 mg/m³

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Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time: 13 Weeks

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species: Rat

LOAEL: > 160 mg/kg Application Route: Ingestion Exposure time: 90 Days

Species: Rat LOAEL: >= 1 mg/l

Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time: 4 Weeks

Method: OECD Test Guideline 412

Propane:

Species: Rat NOAEL: 7.214 mg/l

Application Route: inhalation (gas)

Exposure time: 6 Weeks

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Graphite:

Species: Rat NOAEL: 12 mg/m3

Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time: 28 Days

Method: OECD Test Guideline 412

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Ingredients:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

White mineral oil (petroleum):

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ingredients:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 10 - 30 mg/l



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Exposure time: 96 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 22 - 46 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae : EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1,000

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Molybdenum sulfide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 644.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 130.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

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Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 289.2

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 17 mg/l

Exposure time: 12 Months

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 156.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC: > 950 mg/l

Exposure time: 17 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Calcium hydroxide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Gasterosteus aculeatus (threespine stickleback)): 457

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 49.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 79.22

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 184.57

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 32 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: 300.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Graphite:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h





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Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: > 1,012.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Persistence and degradability

Ingredients:

Butane:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 385.5 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 89 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 31 % Exposure time: 28 d

Propane:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 385.5 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredients:

Butane:

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: 2.31

octanol/water

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

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SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Resource Conservation and

Recovery Act (RCRA)

When a decision is made to discard this material as supplied,

it is classified as a RCRA hazardous waste.

Waste Code D001: Ignitability

Waste from residues Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.

Empty containers retain residue and can 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 and/or

death.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product. Please ensure aerosol cans are sprayed completely empty

(including propellant)

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number UN 1950 Proper shipping name **AEROSOLS**

Class 2.1

Packing group Not assigned by regulation

Labels

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. UN 1950

Proper shipping name Aerosols, flammable

Class 2.1

Packing group Not assigned by regulation

Flammable Gas Labels

Packing instruction (cargo 203

Packing instruction (passen-

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN 1950 **UN** number Proper shipping name **AEROSOLS**

Class 2.1

Packing group Not assigned by regulation

Labels 2.1 EmS Code F-D. S-U Marine pollutant no

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Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1950 Proper shipping name : Aerosols

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

Labels : FLAMMABLE GAS

ERG Code : 126 Marine pollutant : no

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Fire Hazard

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

Acute Health Hazard

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with

known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Butane	106-97-8
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5
Molybdenum sulfide	1317-33-5
Propane	74-98-6
Calcium hydroxide	1305-62-0
Graphite	7782-42-5

California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth, or any other reproductive defects.

California List of Hazardous Substances

Butane	106-97-8
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5
Molybdenum sulfide	1317-33-5

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Calcium hydroxide 1305-62-0 Graphite 7782-42-5

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

 Butane
 106-97-8

 White mineral oil (petroleum)
 8042-47-5

 Molybdenum sulfide
 1317-33-5

 Propane
 74-98-6

 Calcium hydroxide
 1305-62-0

 Graphite
 7782-42-5

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TCSI : All ingredients listed or exempt.

REACH : All ingredients (pre-)registered or exempt.

TSCA : All chemical substances in this product are either listed on the

TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory

exemption.

AICS : All ingredients listed or exempt.

IECSC : All ingredients listed or exempt.

PICCS : All ingredients listed or exempt.

DSL : All chemical substances in this product comply with the CEPA

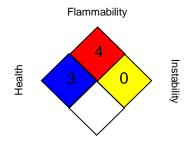
1999 and NSNR and are on or exempt from listing on the

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

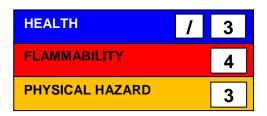
Further information

NFPA:



Special hazard.

HMIS® IV:



HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. The "*" represents a chronic hazard, while the "/" represents the absence of a chronic hazard.

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

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OSHA Z-1 USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

OSHA Z-3 USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Min-

eral Dusts

8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / TWA ACGIH / STEL Short-term exposure limit

NIOSH REL / TWA Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour

workday during a 40-hour workweek

NIOSH REL / ST STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded

at any time during a workday

OSHA Z-1 / TWA 8-hour time weighted average OSHA Z-3 / TWA 8-hour time weighted average

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC -International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals: OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development: OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory: TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States): UN - United Nations: UNRTDG -United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety

Data Sheet

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

Revision Date 05/02/2017

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

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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 is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

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