

**ThixoCal™ 5300 (EU)**

8-17-10

**1. Identification of substance and company.**

**Trade name:** ThixoCal™ 5300

**Chemical name:** modified oil soluble calcium sulfonate, overbased

**Company:** Soltex, Inc. (Synthetic Oils & Lubricants of Texas, Inc.)  
3707 FM 1960 West, Suite 560  
Houston, TX 77068

USA

**Phone number:** 281-587-0900 or 800-275-8580

**Emergency phone:** 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC - in USA and Canada)

**2. Composition.**

Chemical	CAS RN
Oil Soluble Calcium Sulfonates	Trade Secrets
Mineral Spirits -Distillates, Petroleum Hydrotreated (Light)	64742-47-8
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1
Crude Wax, Petroleum Hydrocarbon	8002-74-2
Tall Oil Fatty Acid	61790-12-3
Microcrystalline Wax	63231-60-7
Calcium Salt, Petroleum Hydrocarbon, Proprietary Mixture	Not Applicable For Mixtures

**3. Hazards Information.**

Hazardous Ingredients:

Mineral Spirits - Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated (Light) CAS RN: 64742-47-8

Summary of Risks:

Mineral Spirits: Millions of industrial workers in chemical process and allied industries have been exposed to mineral spirits with minimal serious health effects, aside from the drying, defatting (stripping away of your skin's protective fats and emollients), and irritant skin effects. However, overexposure can depress the central nervous system (CNS) with these symptoms: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, intoxication with euphoria, and possibly unconsciousness. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause dermatitis due to this mineral spirits' defatting effect or by sensitization.

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EU Risk phrases

Symbols: Xn Harmful  
R phrases: R10 Flammable  
R65 Harmful may cause lung damage if swallowed  
R38 Irritating to skin  
R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Canadian WHIMS:

Class B Division 3 Combustible Liquid

HMIS and NFPA HAZARD INDEX

HMIS and NFPA RATINGS

Hazardous	4 - Severe	Health	1
Materials	3 - Serious	Flammability	2
Identification	2 - Moderate	Reactivity	0
System	1 - Slight		
0-Minimal			

**4. First aid measures.**

**Immediate treatment:**

Eye contact:

May cause eye irritation. Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

Skin contact:

Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis (skin irritation).

If hot material contacts skin, immediately cool before attempting removal. Cool with water or ice. Apply topical dressing. Severe blistered burns should be treated by a physician.

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and call a physician.

Ingestion:

Contact a physician.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS

Routes of entry: Eyes, skin, ingestion, inhalation of mist.

Target organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system., central nervous system

Mineral Spirits: Aspiration of even a few milliliters of mineral spirits can be fatal! The resulting diffused chemical irritation of the lungs can progress to fatal pulmonary edema after aspirating liquid mineral spirits.

To prevent their aspiration of freshly vomited solvent, carefully monitor persons who swallow mineral spirits. Consider intubation in treating any significant ingestion.

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**5. Fire fighting measures.**

Special hazards or procedures:

This product contains Mineral Spirits (Flash point (ASTM D-93): 105°F (41°C)). It is not exceedingly volatile, but will easily burn. Vapors may travel to an ignition source and flash back. Oxides of carbon (CO and CO<sub>2</sub>) and sulfur (SO<sub>2</sub>) will be given off while burning. This product will float upon water, so water spray is not a suitable extinguishing agent as it may cause fire to spread. See Extinguishing Media.

Protective equipment:

As in any fire, firefighters must be equipped to prevent breathing of vapors or products of combustion. Wear an approved self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

Extinguishing media:

Dry chemical, water fog, CO<sub>2</sub>, foam, or sand/earth. Closed containers may be cooled with water.

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**6. Accidental release measures.**

Procedures for spill clean-up:

Shut off leak and dike up large spills. Eliminate heat and ignition sources, provide optimum explosion-proof ventilation. Absorb with an inert material such as sand, soil or vermiculite. Sweep up absorbent and dispose according to regulatory requirements.

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**7. Handling and storage.**

Handling:

Keep drums tightly closed to prevent contamination. Avoid skin and eye contact. Wear recommended personal protection equipment. Discard or wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
ATTENTION: Never use pressure to empty drums.

Storage:

Long-term storage temperatures should be below flash point of 105°F (41°C). Short-term temperatures of up to 200 °F can be tolerated. However, precautions should be taken to minimize the risk of fire.

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**8. Exposure control/personal protection.**

Ventilation required:

Use additional ventilation if needed to control vapor concentrations particularly if a mist is generated or fumes from hot material are present. Maintain solvent below exposure limits in Section 11. Respiratory protection is required when levels exceed limits.

Respiratory protection:

None required if area adequately ventilated. Use appropriate respiratory protection if used in confined areas or when levels exceed limits. If used in an application where a mist may be generated, observe a

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TWA/PEL of 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (OSHA, ACGIH) for a mineral oil mist. Use a respirator with dual organic vapor/mist and particulates cartridge if vapor concentration exceeds permissible exposure limit.

Skin protection:

Rubber or plastic solvent resistant gloves and aprons.

Eye protection:

Wear chemical safety goggles and/or a face shield. Contact lenses should not be worn.

9.	Physical and chemical properties.	Typical Values
	<u>Physical state at 25 °C:</u>	Viscous liquid
	<u>Color:</u> Tan	
	<u>Odor:</u>	Slight, kerosene like
	<u>Changes in physical state at 1 bar:</u>	No data available/none expected
	<u>Density at 16 °C (gm/cm<sup>3</sup>):</u>	> 1
	<u>Vapor pressure at 20 °C (mm Hg):</u>	>2, based upon solvent
	<u>Vapor density (air = 1):</u>	>4, based upon solvent
	<u>Viscosity at 40 °C (SUS):</u>	>100
	<u>Solubility in H<sub>2</sub>O at 25 °C:</u>	negligible
	<u>pH (1%):</u>	No data available
	<u>Flash point (ASTM D-93):</u>	105°F (41°C)
	<u>Autoignition temperature:</u>	No data available
	<u>Flammability limits in air:</u>	Lower: 0.7 Upper: 6, based upon solvent
	<u>Volatile (by weight %)</u>	<30 %

**10. Stability and reactivity.**

This product is stable and not subject to hazardous polymerization.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Oxides of carbon (carbon monoxide carbon dioxide), oxides of hydrogen (water), oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide), and oxides of calcium are all formed from burning.

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Incompatible materials:

Strong oxidizers such as hydrogen peroxide, oxidizing chlorine and bromine compounds (e.g. chlorine bleach), and chromic acid.

Conditions to avoid:

Oxidizing agents; skin and eye contact.

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**11. Toxicological information.**

Acute toxicity:

May cause eye and skin irritation. The handling procedures and safety precautions in this MSDS should be followed to minimize employee exposure.

mineral oil mist: TWA/PEL of 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (OSHA, ACGIH)

mineral spirits: Irritation, redness of skin and eyes; narcotic effects like dizziness, slurred speech, or drunkenness. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain. After ingestion, the primary concern is aspiration into the lungs. Signs of aspiration pneumonitis include: fever, shortness of breath, increased rate of respiration, and rales (an abnormal rattling sound in the throat). Inhaling this material may cause arrhythmia.

mineral spirits:

OSHA PEL: TWA-air: 500 ppm, 2900 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
ACGIH TLV, 1989-90: TLV-TWA: 100 ppm, 525 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
NIOSH REL, 1987: 10-hr TWA: 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15-min Ceiling: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Toxicity Data†: Cat, inhalation, LC Lo : 10 g/m<sup>3</sup> /2.5 hr  
† See NIOSH, *RTECS*, for additional data with references to irritative effects.

Chronic toxicity for mineral spirits:

None reported in humans.

Carcinogenicity: Neither the NTP, IARC, nor OSHA lists mineral spirits as a carcinogen.

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**12. Ecological information.**

No data available.

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**13. Disposal considerations.**

A hazardous waste (ignitable) if disposed of as is, by the definitions of the U.S. EPA. Dispose of properly complying with appropriate laws and regulations.

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**14. Transportation information.**

US Department of Transportation  
Not Regulated

Bulk or International Shipments  
Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum Products, n.o.s.  
UN 1268, Class 3, PG III

**15. Regulatory information.**

<u>EU labeling:</u>		
Symbols:	Xn	Harmful
R phrases:	R10	Flammable
	R65	Harmful may cause lung damage if swallowed
	R38	Irritating to skin
	R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
S phrases	2	Keep out of reach of children
:	36/37/39	'wear suitable clothing protective /wear suitable gloves/wear eye/face protection'
	24/25	'avoid contact with skin/ avoid contact with eyes'
	26	'in case contact of with eyes rinse with plenty of water and seek medical advice'
	28 (soap and water)	'after contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of "soap and water"'
	43 (never use water)	In case of fire, never use water
	<u>EU labeling:</u>	Continued
	61	Avoid release to the environment
	62	Do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice and show this label

Canadian WHIMS:  
Class B Division 3                      Combustible Liquid

US OSHA Designations:  
Mineral Spirits is listed as an Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Subpart Z)  
EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001 as per 40 CFR 261.21 "Characteristic of ignitability" " flash point less than 140 F"

Chemical Inventory Information:  
All the components of this product are listed in the following chemical inventories: TSCA (United States) EINECS (European Union), ENCS (Japan), AICS (Australia), DSL (Canada).

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**16. Other information.**



**SOLTEX,INC.**

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[www.soltexinc.com](http://www.soltexinc.com)**

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Comments: This product has not been tested in long term, chronic exposure, therefore, the handling procedures and safety precautions in the MSDS should be followed to minimize employee exposure.

Label Information for the United States:

CAUTION: May cause skin and eye irritation. Do not swallow. Avoid eye and skin contact. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact with clothing. Wash clothing before reuse. Keep out of reach of children. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Avoid breathing mists or sprays of this product or its solutions.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye contact: Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

Skin contact: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

If hot material contacts skin, immediately cool before attempting removal. Cool with water or ice. Apply topical dressing. Severe blistered burns should be treated by a physician.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and call a physician.

Ingestion: Call a physician. Induce vomiting if victim is conscious. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY. SEE SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR DETAILED INFORMATION.

ATTENTION: Never use pressure to empty container, a drum is not a pressure vessel. When empty, drum may have vapor or product residue. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not puncture, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container.

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