LUBRI-LOY®
PREMIUM LUBRICANTS & GREASES

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PAL-032

PREMIUM AIR LINE LUBRICANT, MINERAL

NON-FOOD GRADE · ISO 32

LUBRI-LOY CATALOG #: PAL-032, PAL-032-640 **DATE ISSUED:** 8/7/2012 **REPLACES ISSUE:** New Issue

I PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Product Name	Lubri-Loy **Premium Air Line Lubricant, Mineral,** Non-Food Grade, ISO 32
Lubri-Loy Catalog#	PAL-032, PAL-032-640
Intended Use	Industrial Hydraulic Fluids
Chemical Family	Lubricating Oils; Hydrocarbon
Date Issued	8/7/2012
Replaces Issue	New Issue
24-Hr. Emergency Phone	CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

II COMPONENTS AND HAZARD INFORMATION

Component	Petroleum Lubricating Oil
CAS #'s	64741884, 64742525, 647422536, 64742547, 64742581, 64742627, and 72623837
Wt. %	80 – 100

May Generate Hydrogen Sulfide (CAS # 7783-06-4) OSHA, ACGIH PEL 10 ppm, Stel 15 ppm.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS):
Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS):
NFPA 704 Hazard Class: Health: 0 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

EXPOSURE LIMITS FOR MINERAL OIL MIST

TWA-OSHA	5mg/m3
TWA-ACGIH	5mg/m3
STEL-ACGIH	10mg/m3

III HEALTH AND HAZARD INFORMATION

Potential Health Hazards Eye: Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering, and redness. **Skin:** Contact may cause mild skin irritation including redness, and a burning sensation. Prolonged or repeated contact can worsen irritation by causing dryness and cracking of the skin leading to dermatitis (inflammation). No harmful effects from skin absorption are expected. **Inhalation (Breathing):** Not expected to be harmful if inhaled. High concentrations of vapor or mist may be irritating to the respiratory tract. **Ingestion (Swallowing):** Not expected to be harmful if swallowed. **Carcinogenicity:** No data available to indicate any components present at greater than 0.1%may present a carcinogenic hazard. **Pre-Existing Medical Conditions:** Individuals with pre-existing skin or lung disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of exposure.

IV FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eye with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: Wipe material from skin and remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Clean affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water and, if necessary, a waterless skin cleanser. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

V FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Properties Flash Point/Method: > 380ºF / > 193ºC Min / Cleveland Open Cup

Auto ignition: Does not Occur

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas.

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant.

*Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if possible. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if possible.

*Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispensing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

VI ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons down wind of spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/ release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material. Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center at 800-424-8802

VII HANDLING AND STORAGE

Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without the proper entry procedures. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see section 2 and 8). Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Use good personal hygiene practices. “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. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high pressure hydraulic oil equipment. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other complicated operations. Keep container(s) tightly closed. Store only in approved containers. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat and all sources of ignition. Storage temperatures above 113°F may lead to thermal decomposition, resulting in the generation of hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur containing gases. Keep away from incompatible material (see section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

VIII EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (see section 2), additional engineering controls may be required. **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Respiratory:** A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (see Section 2). Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSIZ88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. **Skin:** The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturer's literature for information on permeability). **Eyes/Face:** Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary. **Other Protective Equipment:** A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as necessary. Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. User should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

IX CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Amber Liquid
Physical Form	Liquid
Odor	Petroleum Odor
Specific Gravity	0.86 – 0.88
Viscosity cSt @ 40°C	22 - 150
Flash Point	380ºF – 460ºF

X STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. **Conditions to Avoid:** Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition. **Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials):** Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents. **Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Combustion can yield carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, and zinc oxides. Hydrogen sulfide may also be released. **Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

XI TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chronic Data: Lubricant Base Oil (Petroleum) – CAS: Various **Carcinogenicity:** The petroleum base oils contained in this product have been highly refined by a variety of processes including solvent extraction, hydrotreating, and dewaxing to remove aromatics and improve performance characteristics. All of the oils meet the IP-346 criteria of less than 3% PAH's and therefore none are listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

Acute Data: Additives – CAS: Proprietary
Dermal LD50 = No information available
LC50 = No information available
Oral LD50 = No information available

Lubricant Base Oil (Petroleum) – CAS: Various
Dermal LD50 = >2g/kg
LC50 = No information available
Oral LD50 = >5g/kg

XII ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not evaluated at this time.

XIII DISPOSAL INFORMATION

This material under most intended uses would become used oil due to contamination by physical or chemical impurities. RECYCLE ALL USED OIL. While being recycled, used oil is regulated by 40 CFR 279. Use resulting in chemical or physical change or contamination may also subject it to regulation as hazardous waste. Under federal regulations, used oil is a solid waste managed under 40 CFR 279. However, in California, used oil is managed as a hazardous waste until tested to show it is not hazardous. Consult state and local regulations regarding the proper handling of used oil. In the case of used oil, the intent to discard it may cause the used oil to be regulated as hazardous waste. Contents should be

completely used and containers emptied prior to discarding. Rinse materials may be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Large empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or a drum reconditioner. To assure proper disposal of small empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

XIV TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping Description: Not Regulated **Note:** Material is unregulated unless it contains 3500 gallons or more, the provisions of 49 CFR part 130 apply for land shipment.

XV REGULATORY INFORMATION

US REGULATIONS

EPA SARA 311/312 (TITLE III HAZARD CATEGORIES)

Acute Health	No
Chronic Health	No
Fire Hazard	No
Pressure Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

SARA – Section 313 and 40 CFR 372: This material contains the following chemicals subject to reporting requirements of SARA 131 and 40 CFR 372: —No Known—

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds): —No Known—

CERCLA/SARA – Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQ's (in pounds): This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372: —No Known—

California Proposition 65: Warning: This material contains the following chemicals which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5): Used engine oils, while not a component of this material, are on the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer.

Carcinogen Identification: This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. See Section 11 for carcinogenicity information of individual components, if any. Used motor oil has been identified as a possible skin carcinogen by IARC.

TSCA: All components are listed on the TSCA inventory.

XVI OTHER INFORMATION

This material safety data sheet and the information it contains is offered to you in good faith as accurate. We have reviewed any information contained in this data sheet which we received from sources outside our company. We believe that information to be correct but cannot guarantee its accuracy or completeness. Health and safety precautions in this data sheet may not be adequate for all individuals and/or situations. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. No statement made in this data sheet shall be construed as a permission or recommendation for the use of any product in a manner that might infringe existing patents. No warranty is made, either expressed or implied.