

Material Safety Data Sheet

Lyondell Lubricants 12000 Lawndale Avenue P.O. Box 2451

Houston, TX 77252-2451

MSDS No.

Revision Date 03/29/1999

Hazard Rankings

Health Hazard Fire Hazard

n 0 1

HMIS NFPA

Reactivity

= Chronic Health Hazard

Protective Equipment

Minimum Requirements See Section 8 for Details





Emergency Overview

IMPORTANT: Read this MSDS before handling or disposing of this product and pass this information on to

Physical State Liquid.

Color

employees, customers and users of this product.

Colorless.

Odor

Odorless.

Not expected to present any hazards under anticipated conditions of use. Not intended for human Ingestion! If swallowed, do not induce vomiting since aspiration into the lungs might cause lipoid pneumonial Splils may create a slipping hazard!

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name

DUOprime® Oil 90

Technical Contact

(800) 525-4692

Product Number

69348

Medical Emergency

(800) 313-7645

CAS Number

8042-47-5

CHEMTREC Emergency

(800) 424-9300

Product Family

White Mineral Oil

Synonyms

Food-grade White Mineral Oil; ARCOprime® Oil 90 (former name)

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)

CAS Registry No.

Concentration (%)

1) White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)

8042-47-5

100

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Also see Emergency Overview and Hazard Ratings on the top of Page 1 of this MSDS.

Major Route(s) of

Skin contact. Eye Contact.

Entry

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

Inhalation

No significant adverse health effects are expected to occur upon short-term exposure to this product. Aspiration of liquid into the lungs can cause severe lung damage or death.

Eye Contact

Minimal eye imitation may result from short-term contact with liquid, mist, and/or vapor.

Skin Contact

This product can cause mild, transient skin irritation with short-term exposure.

Ingestion

If swallowed in quantities greater than one teaspoon, this material can cause a laxative effect.

Chronic Health **Effects Summary** Prolonged or repeated contact can cause mild skin irritation and inflammation characterized by drying,

cracking, (dermatitis) or oil acne.

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		DOOPrime	560 OH 30					
Conditions No Aggravated by Exposure	one known.							
	one							
	s product does not contain any components at concentrations above 0.1% which are considered cinogenic by OSHA, IARC, or NTP.							
OSHA Hazard Classification exhibit the hazard as define	n is indicated by an ". ed in the OSHA Haza	X" in the box adjace	ent to the h Standard (nazard title. If no "X" 29 CFR 1910.1200).	is preser	nt, the product doe	s not	
OSHA Health Hazard	OSHA Physical Hazard Classification							
Irritant Toxi	С	Combustible		Explosive		Pyrophoric	$\overline{\Box}$	
Sensitizer High	ly Toxic	Flammable		Oxidizer		Water-reactive	一	
Corrosive Carc	Inogenic	Compressed G	 	Organic Peroxid		Unstable		
COLIDSIVE L CALC	mogenic	Complessed	•43 []	Organio i croxid		Unatable		
		; ***						
SECTION 4: FIRST								
Take proper precaution For more specific info								
Inhalation	Vaporization is not expected at ambient temperatures. This material is not expected to cause inhalation-related disorders under anticipated conditions of use. In case of overexposure, move the person to fresh air.							
Eye Contact	Check for and remove contact lenses. Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water while occasionally lifting and lowering eyelids. Seek medical attention if excessive tearing, redness, or persists.					or pain		
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Wipe off excess material. Wash exposed skin with soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if irritation persists. Thoroughly decontaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods.							
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.							
Notes to Physician	This material presents a high aspiration hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended because of the potential for aspiration. Aspiration may produce chemical pneumonitis. Treatment may involve careful gastric lavage if performed soon after ingestion or in patients who are comatose or at risk of convulsing. Protect airway by placement in Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position or by cuffed endotracheal intubation. Subcutaneous or intramuscular injection requires prompt surgical debridement.							
SECTION 5: FIRE	FIGHTING MEA	SURES						
NFPA Flammability Classification	OSHA/NFPA Class	OSHA/NFPA Class-IIIB combustible liquid. Slightly combustible!						
Flash Point/Method	OPEN CUP: 177°C (351°F) (Cleveland.).							
Lower Flammable Lim			Upper Fl	ammable Limit	AP 7 %			
Auto-ignition Temp.	Not available.							
Hazardous	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and unburned hydrocarbons.							

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and unburned hydrocarbons.

Combustion Products Special Properties

may burn at temperatures below the flash point.

When heated above its flash point temperature, this material will release vapors which, if exposed to an ignition source, can ignite. In enclosed spaces vapors can ignite with explosive force. Mists or sprays

Extinguishing Media

Use dry chemical, foam, Carbon Dioxide or water fog.

Fire Fighting
Protective Clothing

Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective equipment. Slipping hazard; do not walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. For small spills, absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent material and place into waste containers for later disposal. Contain large spills to maximize product recovery or disposal. Prevent entry into waterways or sewers. In urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible. In natural environments, seek cleanup advice from specialists to minimize physical habitat damage. This material will float on water. Absorbent pads and similar materials can be used. Comply with all laws and regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Avoid water contamination and extreme temperatures to minimize product degradation. Empty containers may contain product residues that can ignite with explosive force. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, grind or expose containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this product.

Storage

Keep container closed. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store at temperatures above 120° F or in direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers or waste residues of this product.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of mists and/or vapors below the recommended exposure limits (see below). An eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

Personal Protective Equipment Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.



Eye Protection

Safety glasses equipped with side shields should be adequate protection under most conditions of use. Wear goggles and/or face shield if splashing or spraying is likely, especially if material is heated above 125°F (or 51°C). Have suitable eye wash water available.

Hand Protection

Use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as neoprene or heavy nitrile rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected. Use heat-protective gloves when handling product at elevated temperatures.

Body Protection

Use clean and impervious protective clothing (e.g., neoprene or Tyvek®) if splashing or spraying conditions are present. Protective clothing may include long-sleeve outer garment, apron, or lab coat. If significant contact occurs, remove oil-contaminated clothing as soon as possible and promptly shower. Launder contaminated before reuse or discard. Wear heat protective boots and protective clothing when handling material at elevated temperatures.

Respiratory Protection

Vaporization or misting is not expected at ambient temperatures. Therefore, the need for respiratory protection is not anticipated under normal use conditions and with adequate ventilation. If elevated

airborne concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels are anticipated, a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator equipped with a dust/mist prefilter should be used. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in

accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

General Comments

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands and other exposed skin areas with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work. DO NOT use

gasoline, kerosene, solvents, or harsh abrasive skin cleaners. Since specific exposure

standards/control limits have not been established for this product, the "Oil Mist, Mineral" exposure

limits shown below are suggested as minimum control guidelines.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines

Substance

Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels

1) Highly-Refined Petroleum Lubricant Oils

TWA: 5 STEL: 10 (mg/M3) from ACGIH (TLV) TWA: 5 (mg/M3) from OSHA (PEL)

TWA: 5 STEL: 10 (mg/M3) from NIOSH

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State

Color Colorless.

Odor

Odorless.

Specific Gravity

0.85 (Water = 1)

pН Not applicable.

Vapor Density >1 (Air = 1)

Boiling

Not available.

Melting/Freezing Point

Not available.

Point/Range

Vapor Pressure

<1 mm of Hg (@ 20*C)

Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)

16

Solubility in Water Insoluble in cold water.

Volatile Characteristics

Negligible volatility

Additional

No additional information.

Properties

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable.

Hazardous

Polymerization

Not expected to occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame and strongly oxidizing conditions.

Materials

Incompatibility

Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous

No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.

Decomposition **Products**

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For other health-related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

Toxicity Data

Low-viscosity and High-viscosity White Mineral Oils:

ORAL (LD50):

Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat]. Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

DERMAL (LD50): DRAIZE EYE: DRAIZE DERMAL:

Acute: Non-irritating [Rabbit]. Acute: Non-irritating [Rabbit].

BUEHLER: 28-Day DERMAL:

Acute: Non-sensitizing [Guinea Pig]. Sub-Chronic: Non-irritating [Rabbit]. 104-Week DERMAL: Chronic: No skin tumors at site of application [Mouse].

MUTAGENICITY: Modified Ames Assay:

Negative [Salmonella typhimurium]. Negative or no toxicity [Mouse].

in-vitro Lymphoma Assay:

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Lifetime mouse skin painting studies indicated that this product is NOT mutagenic or carcinogenic.

Highly-Refined Petroleum Lubricant Olls: Mineral oil mists derived from highly refined oils are reported to have low acute and sub-acute toxicities in animals. Effects from single and short-term repeated exposures to high concentrations of mineral oil mists well above applicable workplace exposure levels include lung inflammatory reaction, lipoid granuloma formation and lipoid pneumonia. In acute and sub-acute studies involving exposures to lower concentrations of mineral oil mists at or near current work place exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects. In long term studies (up to two years) no carcinogenic effects have been reported in any animal species tested.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Analysis for ecological effects has not been conducted on this product. However, if spilled, this product and any contaminated soil or water may be harmful to human, animal, and aquatic life. Also, the coating action associated with petroleum and petroleum products can be harmful or fatal to aquatic life and waterfowl.

Environmental Fate

Ecological effects testing has not been conducted on this product. However, plants and animals may experience harmful or fatal effects when coated with petroleum-based products. Petroleum-based (mineral) lube oils will normally float on water. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, an oil layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this oil layer might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway might be enough to cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

> Conditions of use may cause this material to become a hazardous waste, as defined by Federal or State regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a hazardous waste at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Status

Not a U.S. Department of Transportation regulated material.

Proper Shipping Name

Not applicable.

Hazard Class

Not a DOT controlled material (United States).

Packing Group(s)

Not applicable.

UN/NA ID

Not applicable.

Reportable Quantity

A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for any components of this material.

Placards



Emergency Response

Guide No.

Not applicable.

HAZMAT STCC No.

Not applicable.

MARPOL III Status

Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant"

per 49 CFR 171.8.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) inventory. TSCA Inventory

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject SARA 302/304

to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances"

listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.

SARA 311/312 The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1989 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject

to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40

CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories:

No SARA 311/312 hazard categories identified.

This product contains the following components in concentrations above de minimis levels that are **SARA 313**

listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA: No

components were identified.

CERCLA The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)

requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. This product or refinery

stream is not known to contain chemical substances subject to this statute. However, it is

recommended that you contact state and local authorities to determine if there are any other reporting

requirements in the event of a spill.

This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil **CWA**

Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the

EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

California

This product is not known to contain the any components for which the State of California has found to

cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Proposition 65

New Jersey Right-to-Know Label Petroleum Oil

Additional Regulatory

Remarks

Under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, related statutes, and Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, as defined by 16 CFR 1500.14(b)(3) and 1500.83(a)(13): This product contains "Petroleum Distillates" which may require special labeling if distributed in a manner intended or packaged in a form suitable for use in the household or by children. Precautionary label dialogue should display the following: "Contains Petroleum Distillates! May be harmful or fatal if swallowed! KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!";

USDA-registered "3H" Food Release Agent and "H-1" Lubricant for Use in Food Processing Plants;

Kosher and Pareve Certified by the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America;

ANSI/National Sanitation Foudation Standard 61 Certified.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the top of Page 1 for the HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings for this product.

REVISION INFORMATION

Version Number

1.0

Revision Date

03/29/1999

Print Date

Printed on 03/29/1999.

ABBREVIATIONS

AP = Approximately

EQ = Equal

GT = Greater Than

LT = Less Than

NA = Not Applicable

ND = No Data

NE = Not Established

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA = American Industrial Hygiene Association

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

NTP = National Toxicology Program

NIOSH = National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

NPCA = National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association

HMIS = Hazardous Materials Information System

NFPA = National Fire Protection Association

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency

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