



PPS PACKAGING COMPANY

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SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Zoom Spout Oiler
CHEMICAL NAME: Turbine Oil
APPLICATION(S): A high grade, non-detergent oil for blower bearings and motor bearings
PPS PART NUMBER(S): 81583
**MANUFACTURED FOR PPS
PACKAGING BY:** Norvegy Inc.
300 S. Standard Ave.
Santa Ana, CA 92701
Phone - (714) 973-0330
EMERGENCY PHONE: (800) 424-9300

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

OVERVIEW: This material is not considered hazardous according to OSHA criteria

ROUTES OF ENTRY: May enter body via skin, mouth or eyes

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering and redness

SKIN: Contact may cause mild skin irritation including redness and a burning sensation; repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. A component of this material may cause an allergic skin reaction; no harmful effects from skin absorption are expected.

INGESTION: Low degree of toxicity by ingestion; accidental ingestion can result in minor irritation of the digestive tract, nausea and diarrhea.

INHALATION: Inhalation of oil mists or vapors generated at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY
AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Conditions which may be aggravated by exposure include skin disorders; see Section 11 for additional toxicity information.

CARCINOGENICITY: Not determined

TERATOGENICITY: Not determined

MUTAGENICITY: Not determined

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT:	CAS NO.	% WT	ACGIH	OSHA	NIOSH
Lubricant Base Oil (Petroleum)	*	>99	5 mg/m ³ TWA 10 mg/m ³ STEL	5 mg/m ³ TWA	2500 mg/m ³ IDLH
Additives	-	>1	Not Available	Not Available	N/A

*The base oil for this product can be a mixture of any of the following highly refined petroleum streams: CAS 64741-88-4; CAS

64741-89-5; CAS 64741-96-4; CAS 64741-97-5; CAS 64742-01-4; CAS 94742-52-5; CAS 64742-53-6; CAS 64742-54-7; CAS 64742-55-8; CAS 64742-56-9; CAS 64742-57-0; CAS 64742-62-7; CAS 64742-63-8; CAS 64742-65-0; CAS 72623-83-7; CAS 72683-85-9; CAS 72623-86-0; and CAS 72623-87-1.

Note: State, Local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits; consult your industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:	Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce a serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be evaluated for the development of long-term sequela. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.
INHALATION:	If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered by qualified personnel; if symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
INGESTION:	First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.
SKIN:	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.
EYES:	If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:	Health: 0	Flammability: 1	Instability: 0
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.		
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Dry chemicals, Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂), foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials when heated above 212° F / 100° C. Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) can displace oxygen; use caution when applying Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.		
FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:	For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out; stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely; avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.		

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:	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; avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8).
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ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Stop spill/release if it can be done safely; prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements.

METHODS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN-UP: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate clean-up of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water, remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: Wash thoroughly after handling; use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Keep away from flames and hot surfaces; do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29 CFR 1910.146.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers; keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. "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. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. 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 contemplated operations.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

NOTE: State, Local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits; consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION: The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury; depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

SKIN/HAND PROTECTION: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products; suggested protective materials: Nitrile.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit, a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with R or P95 filters may be used. A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions) in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5% oxygen) situations or under conditions

instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5% oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH). Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE/PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
COLOR:	Clear and bright
ODOR:	Petroleum
ODOR THRESHOLD:	No data
pH:	Not applicable
MELTING/FREEZING POINT:	<-0.4° F / <-18° C
BOILING POINT AND RANGE:	No data
FLASH POINT:	>302° F / >150° C
EVAPORATION RATE:	<1
FLAMMABILITY:	Not determined
UPPER/LOWER FLAMMABILITY OR EXPOSURE LIMITS:	No data
VAPOR PRESSURE:	<1 mmHg
VAPOR DENSITY:	>1
RELATIVE DENSITY:	Not determined
SOLUBILITY:	Negligible
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	No data
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	Not determined

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY:	Not determined
STABILITY:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	Combustion may yield smoke, Carbon Monoxide (CO) and other products of incomplete combustion; oxides of sulfur, nitrogen or phosphorus may also be formed.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Not known to occur

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CHRONIC TOXICITY

CARCINOGENICITY (PETROLEUM): The petroleum base oils contained in this product have been highly refined by a variety of processes including severe hydrocracking/hydroprocessing to reduce aromatics and improve performance characteristics. All of the oils meet the IP-346 criteria for less than

3% PAH's and are not considered carcinogens by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

ACUTE TOXICITY

DERMAL (PETROLEUM): LD50 = >2 g/kg - LC50 = No information available

ORAL (PETROLEUM): LD50 = >5 g/kg

DERMAL (ADDITIVES): LD50 = No information available / LC50 = No information available

ORAL (ADDITIVES): LD50 = No information available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY: Experimental studies show that acute aquatic toxicity values are greater than 100 mg/l. These values are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions.

MOBILITY: Volatilization to air is not expected to be a significant fate process due to the low vapor pressure of this material. In water, base oils will float and spread over the surface at a rate dependent upon viscosity; there will be significant removal of hydrocarbons from the water by sediment absorption. In soil and sediment, hydrocarbon components will show low mobility with absorption to sediments being the predominant physical process. The main fate process is expected to be slow biodegradation of base oil components in soil and sediment.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable, but since they can be degraded by microorganisms, they are regarded as inherently biodegradable.

BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon components of this material range from 4 to over 6, and therefore are regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes may reduce bioconcentration.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider State and Local requirements in addition to Federal regulations.

This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a Federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste and is not believed to exhibit characteristics of hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste.

This material under most intended uses would become "used oil" due to contamination by physical or chemical impurities. Whenever possible, recycle used oil in accordance with applicable Federal and State or Local regulations. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard.

SECTION 14: REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 AND 40 CFR 372: This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

SARA 311 / 312: Acute Health: No Chronic Health: No Fire Hazard: No
Pressure Hazard: No Reactive Hazard: No

SARA 313 AND 40 CFR 372: This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA: This material does not contain any chemicals with CERCLA Reportable Quantities

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: This material does not contain any chemicals which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm at concentrations that trigger

the warning requirements of California Proposition 65.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the regulations.

WHMIS HAZARD CLASS: None

NATIONAL CHEMICAL INVENTORIES: All components are either listed on the U.S. TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA.

All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

U.S. EXPORT CONTROL CLASSIFICATION NUMBER: EAR99

SECTION 15: OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARATION INFORMATION: The information contained herein is based on the data available to PPS Packaging and is believed to be accurate; however, PPS Packaging makes no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

DATE PREPARED: 12/13/2013

DATE REVISED: 1/31/2014

DISCLAIMER: The conditions or methods of handling, storing, using, and disposing of this product are beyond PPS Packaging's control and may be beyond their knowledge. For this reason, they do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storing, using, or disposing of this product.