



**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
FOR: 1407K DUOSEAL VACUUM PUMP OIL**

HMIS Rating: Health: 0 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0 Special: X

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Name: Highly-Refined Petroleum Lubricant Oils

Synonyms: 1407K DUOSEAL Vacuum Pump Oil

Formula: N/A

Manufacturer's Name: Gardner Denver Thomas, Inc., Welch Vacuum Technology
4601 Central Avenue
Monroe, LA 71203

Date Prepared: March 31, 2009

Telephone Number for
General Information: (847) 676-8800

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY

Exposure Limits in Air

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH TVL</u>
Highly-Refined Petroleum Lubricant Oils	64741-88-4	NO	NO

To the best of our knowledge, the above listed component is not hazardous according to OSHA (1910.1200) or one or more state right-to-know lists.

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Major Route of Entry: Skin contact

**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 irritation may result from short term contact with liquid, mist, and/or vapor.

Skin Contact:

This material can cause mild skin irritation from prolonged or repeated skin contact. Injection under the skin, in muscle, or into the blood stream can cause irritation, inflammation, swelling, fever, and systemic effects and mild central nervous system depression. Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe, permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor. Injection of petroleum hydrocarbons requires immediate medical attention.

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Ingestion: If swallowed, large volumes of material can cause generalized depression, headache, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Smaller doses can cause a laxative effect. If aspirated into the lungs, liquid can cause lung damage.

Chronic Health Effects Summary: Contains a petroleum-based mineral oil. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause mild irritation and inflammation characterized by drying, cracking, (dermatitis) or oil acne. Inhalation of petroleum-based mineral oils can cause respiratory irritation or other pulmonary effects after repeated or prolonged inhalation of oil mists at concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels.

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Personnel with pre-existing disorders should avoid repeated or prolonged contact with this product.

Target Organs: Skin

Carcinogenic Potential: This product does not contain any components at concentrations above 0.1% which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC, or NTP.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this MSDS.

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 pain persists.

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 clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods. If material is injected under the skin, into muscle, or into the blood stream, seek medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting unless directed to by a physician. Do not give anything to drink unless directed to by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. If large amounts are swallowed or irritation or discomfort occurs, seek medical attention immediately.

Notes to Physician: The viscosity range of the product(s) represented by this MSDS is 100 to 400 SUS at 100°F. Accordingly, upon ingestion there is a low to moderate risk of aspiration. Careful gastric lavage may be considered to evacuate large quantities of material. Subcutaneous or intramuscular injections requires prompt surgical debridement.

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SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability

Classification: OSHA/NFPA Class-IIIB combustible liquid. Slightly combustible!
Flash Point/Method: CLOSED CUP: 210°C(410°F). (Pensky-Martens (ASTM D-93)) OPEN CUP: 238°C(460°F) (Cleveland.).
Lower Flammable Limit: No data
Upper Flammable Limit: No data
Auto-Ignition Temp.: Not available

Hazardous Combustion Products:

Carbon Dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and trace oxides of Sulfur and/or nitrogen.

Special Properties:

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 may burn at temperatures below the flash point.

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.

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 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, brase 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 extend 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.

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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. 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:** Oil mist, mineral
- Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels:**
- TWA: 5 (mg/M³) from ACGIH (United States)
 - STEL: 10 (mg/M³) ACGIH (United States)
 - TWA: 5 (mg/M³) from OSHA (United States)

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SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Liquid	Color:	Light Amber to Amber
Odor:	Mild Petroleum Odor	Specific Gravity:	0.88(Water = 1)
pH:	N/A	Vapor Density:	GT 1 (Air = 1)
Boiling Point/Range:	N/A	Melting/Freezing Point:	N/A
Vapor Pressure:	0.01mm of Hg (20°C)	Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C):	65
Density:	7.30 Lbs/gal.	Solubility in Water:	Insoluble in cold water
Viscosity	(ASTM D2161) = 339 SUS @ 100°F	Volatile Characteristics:	Negligible volatility
Additional Properties:	Gravity, API (ASTM D287) = 30.0 @ 60°F		

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 strong oxidizing conditions.
Materials Incompatibility:	Strong oxidizers
Hazardous	
Decomposition Products:	No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in section 5 of this MSDS.

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:	Distillates, petroleum, solvent-refined heavy paraffinic:
ORAL (LD50):	Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat].
DERMAL (LD50):	Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Distillates, petroleum, solvent-refined heavy paraffinic:

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. Analyses conducted by method IP346 indicate that the polycyclic aromatic concentration of this mineral oil is below 3.0 weight percent.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eco-toxicity:	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:	An environmental fate analysis has not been conducted on this specific 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.

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SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change 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 regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation as a hazardous material.
Proper Shipping Name: Not regulated
Hazard Class: Not regulated
Packing Group(s): Not applicable
UN/NA ID: Not regulated
Reportable Quantity: A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for any components of this material.
Placards: Not applicable.
Emergency Response Guide No.: Not applicable.
HAZMAT STCC No.: 2911990
MARPOL III Status: Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Inventory.
SARA 302/304: The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires Facilities subject 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.
SARA 313: This product contains the following components in concentrations above the minimis levels that are 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 (RQs) 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.

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CWA: This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Air Act (CWA) and the Oil 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 Proposition 65: This material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):
Toluene: 0.0008%

New Jersey Right-To-Know Label: Petroleum Oil
Additional Regulatory Remarks: No additional regulatory remarks.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

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ABBREVIATIONS :
AP= Approximately EQ= Equal
GT= Grater Than LT= Less Than
NA= Not Applicable ND= No Data
NE= Not Established ACGIH= American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA= American Ind. Hygiene Association IARC= Internal 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 Manufactures Association
HMIS= hazardous Materials Information System
NFPA= National Fire Protection Association EPA= Environmental Protection Agency

All statements, information, and data provided in this Material Safety Data Sheet are believed to be accurate and reliable, but are presented without guarantee, warranty, or responsibility of any kind, expressed or implied on our part. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information of products for their particular purpose.

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