SCHUMANN / STEIER, INC.

Duopac® Oil 70 Material Safety Data Sheet

Responsible Party:

SCHUMANN / STEIER, INC.

2525 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Suite 650

Coral Gables, FL 33134

MSDS No.

42004

Revision Date

02/05/2008

IMPORTANT: This MSDS is prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200. Read this MSDS before transporting, handling, storing or disposing of this product and forward this information to employees, customers and users of this product.

Emergency Overview

Physical State Liquid.

Color Colorless.

Odor

Odorless.

WARNING!

If liquid material is swallowed, contact a physician.

Do not induce vomiting.

If liquid material enters the lungs, it can cause severe damage. Spills may create a slipping hazard.

Hazard Rankings									
	HMIS	NFPA							
Health Hazard	0	0							
Fire Hazard	1	1							
Reactivity	0	0							
* = Chronic Health Hazard									

Protective Equipment

Minimum Recommended See Section 8 for Details

(800) 424-9300



SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

8042-47-5

Trade Name Duopac® Oil 70 Technical Contact (866) 521-5525

Product Number 42004 California Poison Control System (800) 222-1222

CHEMTREC Emergency (United States Only)

Product Family

CAS Number

White mineral oil

Synonyms Technical-grade white oil;

High-quality packaging oil;

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION

Component Name(s) CAS Registry No. Concentration (%)

White mineral oil 8042-47-5 100 dl-alpha tocopherol (Vitamin E) (Stabilizer) 59-02-9 <0.1

SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Major Route(s) of Entry Not applicable.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

Inhalation No significant adverse health effects are expected to occur upon short-term exposure.

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

Skin Contact No significant irritation is expected to occur upon short-term exposure.

Ingestion Ingestion can cause a laxative effect. If liquid material enters into the lungs, it can cause

severe damage.

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Duopac® Oil 70

Summary

Chronic Health Effects Repeated or prolonged inhalation of petroleum-based mineral oil mists at concentrations

above applicable workplace exposure levels can cause respiratory irritation or other

pulmonary effects.

Conditions Aggravated None known.

by Exposure

Target Organs No target organ effects are anticipated.

Carcinogenic Potential This product is not known to contain any components at concentrations above 0.1% which

are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC or NTP.

OSHA Hazard Classification is indicated by an "X" in the box adjacent to the hazard title. If no "X" is present, the product does not exhibit the hazard as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).										
OSHA Health Hazard Classification			OSHA Physical Hazard Classification							
Irritant [Toxic [Corrosive [Sensitizer Highly Toxic Carcinogenic	Combustible [Flammable [Compressed Gas		Explosive Oxidizer Organic Peroxide		Pyrophoric Water-reactive Unstable			

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.

Vaporization is not expected at ambient temperatures. This material is not expected to cause Inhalation

inhalation-related disorders under anticipated conditions of use. In case of overexposure,

move the person to fresh air.

Check for and remove contact lenses. Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water while Eye Contact

occasionally lifting and lowering eyelids. Seek medical attention if excessive tearing, redness,

or pain persists.

Skin Contact If burned by hot material, cool skin by quenching with large amounts of cool water. For

> contact with product at ambient temperatures, remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Wipe off excess material. Wash exposed skin with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists. Thoroughly clean

contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean or discard contaminated leather goods. If material

is injected under the skin, seek medical attention immediately.

Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below Ingestion

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 SKIN: In the event of injection in underlying tissue, immediate treatment should include

extensive incision, debridement and saline irrigation. Inadequate treatment can result in

ischemia and gangrene. Early symptoms may be minimal.

INGESTION: If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

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SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability

Classification

NFPA Class-IIIB combustible material.

Open cup: 166°C (331°F) (Cleveland.). **Flash Point**

Lower Flammable Limit No data. Upper Flammable Limit No data.

Autoignition

Temperature

Not available.

Products

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

Special Properties

This material can burn but will not readily ignite. This material will release vapors when heated above the flash point temperature that can ignite when exposed to a source of ignition. In enclosed spaces, heated vapor 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. Water or foam may cause frothing.

Carbon dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon

dioxide or inert gas in confined spaces.

Protection of Fire

Fighters

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 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 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

before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers or waste

residues of this product.

Keep container closed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not store with strong Storage oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures. Avoid storing product in direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities

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. 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 are recommended as minimum protection in

industrial settings. Wear goggles if splashing or spraying is anticipated. Wear goggles and

face shield if material is heated above 125°F (51°C). Have suitable eye wash water

available.

Hand Protection None required for incidental contact. Use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials

such as heavy nitrile rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected. Use

heat-protective gloves when handling product at elevated temperatures.

Use clean protective clothing if splashing or spraying conditions are present. Protective **Body Protection**

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 clothing before reuse or discard. Wear heat protective boots and

protective clothing when handling material at elevated temperatures.

The need for respiratory protection is not anticipated under normal use conditions and with **Respiratory Protection**

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 abrasives as 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

Oil Mist. Mineral **ACGIH (United States).**

> TWA: 5 mg/m³ STEL: 10 mg/m³ OSHA (United States).

TWA: 5 mg/m³

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SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)

Color Odor Odorless. **Physical State** Liquid. Colorless.

>1 (Air = 1) Vapor 0.85 (Water = 1)**Specific Gravity** Hq Not applicable

Density

12

Not available. **Boiling Range** Not available. Melting/Freezing

Point

<0.1 mm of Hg (@ 20°C) 43 g/I VOC (w/v) **Vapor Pressure** Volatility

Negligible solubility in cold water. Viscosity Solubility in

(cSt @ 40°C) Water

Flash Point Open cup: 166°C (331°F) (Cleveland.).

Gravity, OAPI (ASTM D287) = AP 34.0 @ 600 F Additional

Density = AP 7.13 Lbs/gal. **Properties**

Viscosity (ASTM D2161) = AP 70 SUS @ 100° F

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Polymerization Not expected to occur. Chemical Stability Stable.

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

Strong oxidizers. **Materials**

Incompatibility

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 White mineral oil

> Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat]. ORAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. DERMAL (LD50):

Low-viscosity and High-viscosity White Mineral Oils:

DRAIZE EYE, Acute: Non-irritating [Rabbit]. DRAIZE DERMAL, Acute: Non-irritating [Rabbit]. BUEHLER, Acute: Non-sensitizing [Guinea Pig]. 28-Day DERMAL, Sub-Chronic: Non-irritating [Rabbit].

104-Week DERMAL, Chronic: No skin tumors at site of application [Mouse].

MUTAGENICITY:

Modified Ames Assay: Negative [Salmonella typhimurium]. in-vitro Lymphoma Assay: Negative or no toxicity [Mouse].

Lifetime mouse skin painting studies indicated that white mineral oils are not mutagenic or carcinogenic. 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

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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 Biodegradability: Inherently biodegradable in aerobic conditions.

Partition Coefficient (log Kow): >6 (based on similar materials)

Photodegradation: Based on similar materials, this product will have little or no tendency to partition to air. Hydrocarbons from this product which do partition to air are expected to rapidly photodegrade.

Stability in Water: Not readily susceptible to hydrolysis under aquatic conditions.

Distribution: Principally to soil and sediment. Petroleum-based (mineral) lubricating oils normally will 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 may be sufficient 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 your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues. Empty drums and pails retain residue. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose this product's empty container to heat, flame, or other ignition sources. DO NOT attempt to clean it. Empty drums and pails should be drained completely, properly bunged or sealed, and promptly sent to a reconditioner.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description below may not represent requirements for all modes of transportation, shipping methods or locations outside of the United States.

US 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 Not applicable.

UN/NA Number Not regulated.

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

Placard(s)

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Emergency Response

Guide No.

Not a DOT "Marine

Not applicable.

MARPOL III Status

Pollutant" per 49 CFR

171.8.

Oil: The product(s) represented by this MSDS is (are) regulated as "oil" under 49 CFR Part 130. Shipments by rail or highway in quantities of 3500 gallons or more are subject to these requirements. In addition, mixtures containing 10% or more of this product may be subject to these requirements.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory

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

SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning and Notification 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 Hazard Identification

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (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 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting This product contains the following components in concentrations above *de 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 (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.

Clean Water Act (CWA)

This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water 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 product is not known to contain any components for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

New Jersey Right-to-Know Label Petroleum Oil

Additional Remarks

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: DANGER: Contains Petroleum Distillates! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!

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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 02/05/2008

ABBREVIATIONS

AP: Approximately EQ: Equal >: Greater Than <: Less Than NA: Not Applicable ND: No Data NE: Not Establishe

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: US Environmental Protection Agency

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