

GC Electronics
 1801 Morgan Street
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Product Name: Teles-Oiler
 MSDS Number: 134
 Revision Date: 5/23/06
 Supersedes Date: 9/15/03

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Complies with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

Product Type: Lubricant
 Product Name: **Teles-Oiler**
 Part Number(s): **10-9410**

Emergency Contact: Chemtree
Phone: (800) 424-9300

Section 1 – Identification of Product

Generic Name:	Industrial Oil, Mineral	Least	0
Chemical Family:	Petroleum Hydrocarbon	Slight	1
		Moderate	2
NFPA Hazard Class		High	3
Health:	1 (Slight)	Extreme	4
Flammability:	1 (Slight)		
Reactivity:	0 (Least)		

Section 2 – Hazardous Ingredients

No hazardous components identified per 29 CFR 1910.1200.

OTHER COMPONENTS	CAS #	% VOLUME	EXPOSURE GUIDELINE		
			LIMITS	AGENCY	TYPE
White Mineral Oil	8042-47-5	100	(See: Oil Mist, If Generated)		
REFERENCE			EXPOSURE GUIDELINE		
			LIMITS	AGENCY	TYPE
Oil Mist, If Generated	None		5 mg/m3	ACGIH	TWA
			10 mg/m3	ACGIH	STEL
			5 mg/m3	OSHA	TWA
			5 mg/m3	MSHA	TWA
			5 mg/m3	CAL.OSHA	TWA

Note: OSHA exposure limits adopted in 1989 were vacated by the U.S. Court of Appeals. OSHA PEL's listed above (if any) may be included in those that were overturned, but are provided as guidance. Enforceable limits may be less stringent and/or may not yet be established.

Section 3 – Physical Data

Note:	Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm).
Flash Point:	> 345°F /174°C (COC)
Flammable/Explosive Limits (%):	No data
Auto-ignition Temperature:	No data
Burn Rate (solids only)	No data
Appearance:	Colorless
Physical State:	Liquid
Odor:	Odorless
pH:	No data
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	< 1
Vapor Density (air=1)	> 1
Boiling Point/Range:	> 572°F /300°C
Freezing/Melting Point:	No data
Solubility in Water:	Negligible
Specific Gravity:	0.85
Percent Volatile:	Negligible
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	< 1
Bulk Density:	7.08 lbs/gal

Section 4 – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flammable Properties	
Flash point:	> 345°F /174°C (COC)
OSHA Flammability Class:	Not regulated
LEL / UEL %:	No data
Auto-ignition Temperature:	No data
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:	This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.
Extinguishing Media:	Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, halon, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Halon may decompose into toxic materials. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.
Fire Fighting Instructions:	Emergency responders in the danger area should wear bunker gear and self-contained breathing apparatus for fires beyond the incipient stage (29CFR 1910.156). In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see section 8).
	Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors. 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.

Section 5 – Health Hazard Data

Potential Health Effects

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. No harmful effects from skin absorption have been reported.

Inhalation (Breathing): Low degree of toxicity by inhalation.

Ingestion: Low degree of toxicity by ingestion.

Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the nose and throat, irritation of the digestive tract, nausea and diarrhea.

Cancer: No evidence of cancer has been demonstrated in well conducted studies.

Target Organs: No data available.

Developmental: No data available.

Pre-Existing Medical Conditions: None known.

Eye: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with plenty of clean water. Seek medical attention immediately.

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

Inhalation (Breathing): First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): No first aid is normally required, but it is a good idea to seek medical attention anyway.

Note to Physicians: Acute aspiration of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce a serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Repeated aspiration of small quantities of mineral oil may produce chronic inflammation of the lung (i.e., lipoid pneumonia) that may progress to pulmonary fibrosis. Symptoms often are subtle and radiological changes appear worse than clinical abnormalities. An occasional and persistent cough, irritation of the upper respiratory tract, shortness of breath with exertion, fever, and bloody sputum occur. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits, is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.

Section 6 – Reactivity Data

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Conditions to Avoid: Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition.

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Incompatible Materials:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Productions:	Combustion can yield major amounts of oxides of carbon and minor amounts of oxides of sulfur and also nitrogen.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

Section 7 – Spill or Leak Procedures

May ignite. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Use explosion-proof equipment. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate danger area and keep all unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see section 8).

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 of any spill 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 (phone number 800-424-8802).

Section 8 – Special Protection Information

Engineering Controls:	If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (see section 2), additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required.
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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Respiratory:	The use of respiratory protection is advised when concentrations are expected to exceed the established exposure limits (see Section 2). Depending on the airborne concentration, use a respirator with appropriate cartridges (NIOSH approved, if available) or supplied-air equipment.
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Skin:	Not required, based on the hazards of the material. However, it is considered good practice to wear gloves when handling any and all chemicals.
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Eye/Face:	While contact with this material is not expected to cause irritation, the use of approved eye protection in order to safeguard personnel against potential eye contact is considered good practice.
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Other Protective Equipment:	It is suggested that a source of clean water be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.
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Section 9 – Special Precautions

Handling:	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. The use of respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see sections 2 and 8). Wash thoroughly after any handling.
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Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Use good personal hygiene practice.

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the 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.

“Empty” containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapors) 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. Any rinsate should be considered RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care.

Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1 and other governmental and industrial references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed. 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 6). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Never store any kind of a container with vapors of any kind inside, in an area where heat, ignition sources or flames are present.

Section 10 – Regulatory Information

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372:
NONE

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):

NONE KNOWN

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.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity: None

Hazards Class or Division : Not regulated

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Section 11 – Other Information

White Mineral Oil (CAS # 8042-47-5)

This material, as produced, is not an EPA “listed” hazardous waste, but has not been evaluated using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). The EPA hazardous waste classification has not been determined.

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 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 discard. Rinsate may be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care 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.

Hazardous Class or Division: Not classified as hazardous

Disclaimer

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