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Material Safety Data Sheet

Date of Issue: May 15, 2008

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: STE Process Oil

Synonyms: STE P-21

General Uses: Process Oil, Base Oil, Carrier, Lubricants

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon

Responsible Party:

STE Oil Company, Inc.
2001 Clovis Barker
San Marcos, TX 78666
800-967-1931

Emergency Overview

24 Hour Emergency Telephone Numbers:

Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident Call CHEMTREC:

North America: (800) 424-9300

Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)

California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3129

Health Hazards/Precautionary Measures: Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Physical Hazards/Precautionary Measures: Keep away from all sources of ignition.

Appearance: Clear and bright, Water-white

Physical Form: Liquid

Odor: Mild petroleum

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Instability: 0 Legend: 0 (Least), 1 (Slight), 2 (Moderate), 3 (High), 4 (Extreme)

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Non-Hazardous Components		ACGIH	OSHA	NIOSH	Other:
Component	Concentration (wt%)				
Hydrotreated Distillate, Heavy Paraffin C20-C50 64742-54-7	0-100	5 mg/m TWA 10 mg/m STEL	5 mg/m	2500 mg/m IDLH	As Oil Mist, if generated 5 mg/m NOHSC TWA
Hydrotreated Distillate, Light Paraffin C15-C30 64742-55-8	0-100	5 mg/m TWA 10 mg/m STEL	5 mg/m TWA	2500 mg/m IDLH	As Oil Mist, if generated 5 mg/m NOHSC TWA

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.
1%=10,000 PPM.
NE=Not Established

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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. Prolonged or repeated contact can worsen irritation by causing drying and cracking of the skin leading to dermatitis (inflammation). Not acutely toxic by skin absorption, but prolonged or repeated skin contact may be harmful (see Section 11).

Inhalation (Breathing): No information available. Studies by other exposure routes suggest a low degree of toxicity by inhalation.

Ingestion (Swallowing): No harmful effects reported from ingestion.

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

Cancer: There is inadequate information to evaluate the cancer hazard of this material. See Section 11 for information on the individual components, if any.

Target Organs: Inadequate evidence available for this material. See Section 11 for target-organ toxicity information of individual components, if any.

Developmental: No data available for this material.

Pre-Existing Medical Conditions: Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

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

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties:

Flash Point:	>350°F / 177°C
Test Method:	Cleveland Open Cup (COC), ASTM D92
OSHA Flammability Class:	Not applicable
LEL (vol % in air):	No data
UEL (vol % in air):	No data
Autoignition Temperature:	700°F(371°C)

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 chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, 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, keep unauthorized personnel out. 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 with minimal risk.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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. Notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep 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).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see Sections 2 and 8).

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Use good personal hygiene practices.

"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. "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.

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.

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 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (see Section 2), additional engineering controls may be required.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (see Section 2). Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Skin: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturers literature for information on permeability).

Eye/Face: Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Other Protective Equipment: A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin.

Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm).

Appearance:	Clear and bright, Water-white
Physical Form:	Liquid
Odor:	Mild petroleum
Odor Threshold:	No data
pH:	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	<1
Vapor Density (air=1):	>1

Boiling Point/Range:	No data
Melting/Freezing Point:	No data
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):	No data
Specific Gravity:	0.85 – 0.88
Viscosity:	50 SUS@100 – 650SUS @100
Percent Volatile:	Nil
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	Nil
Flash Point:	>350°F / 177°C
Test Method:	Cleveland Open Cup (COC), ASTM D92
LEL (vol % in air):	No data
UEL (vol % in air):	No data
Autoignition Temperature:	700°F(371°C)

Decomposition Temperature: No data

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

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

Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion can yield carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, and zinc oxides.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chronic Data:

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 of less than 3 percent PAH's and are not considered carcinogens by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

Target Organ: Administration of certain mineral hydrocarbon white oils in the diet to Fischer 344 rats at 1500 mg/kg/day for 90 days resulted in the formation of microgranulomas in the liver. However, this response was not observed in studies conducted with other rat strains or dogs. Microgranulomas like those observed in the Fischer 344 rat studies have not been observed in humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Lubricant oil basestocks are complex mixtures of hydrocarbons (primarily branched chain alkanes and cycloalkanes) ranging in carbon number from C15 to C50. The aromatic hydrocarbon content of these mixtures varies with the severity of the refining process. White oils have negligible levels of aromatic hydrocarbons, whereas significant proportions are found in unrefined basestocks. Olefins are found only at very low concentrations. Volatilization is not significant after release of lubricating oil basestocks to the environment due to the very low vapor pressure of the hydrocarbon constituents. In water, lubricating oil basestocks will float and will spread at a rate that is viscosity dependent. Water solubilities are very low and dispersion occurs mainly from water movement with adsorption by sediment being the major fate process. In soil, lubricating oil basestocks show little mobility and adsorption is the predominant physical process.

Both acute and chronic ecotoxicity studies have been conducted on lubricant base oils. Results indicate that the acute aquatic toxicities to fish, Daphnia, Ceriodaphnia and algal species are above 1000 mg/l using either water accommodated fractions or oil in water dispersions. Since lubricant base oils mainly contain hydrocarbons having Carbon numbers in the range C15 to C50, it is predicted that acute toxicity would not be observed with these substances due to low water solubility. Results from chronic toxicity tests show that the no observed effect level (NOEL) usually exceeds 1000 mg/l for lubricant base oils with the overall weight of experimental evidence leading to the conclusion that lubricant base oils do not cause chronic toxicity to fish and invertebrates.

Large volumes spills of lubricant base oils into water will produce a layer of undissolved oil on the water surface that will cause direct physical fouling of organisms and may interfere with surface air exchange resulting in lower levels of dissolved oxygen. Petroleum products have also been associated with causing taint in fish even when the latter are caught in lightly contaminated environments. Highly refined base oils sprayed onto the surface of eggs will result in a failure to hatch.

Extensive experience from laboratory and field trials in a wide range of crops has confirmed that little or no damage is produced as a result of either aerosol exposure or direct application of oil emulsion to the leaves of crop plants. Base oils incorporated into soil have resulted in little or no adverse effects on seed germination and plant growth at contamination rates up to 4%.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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 and 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.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Shipping Description: Not regulated

Note: Material is unregulated unless shipped by land in a packaging having a capacity of 3,500 gallons or more. Then the provisions of 49 CFR, Part 130 apply.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

Shipping Description: Not regulated

International Civil Aviation Org. / International Air Transport Assoc. (ICAO/IATA)

Shipping Description: Not regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Regulations:

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Acute Health: No

Chronic Health: No

Fire Hazard: No

Pressure Hazard: No

Reactive Hazard: No

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372:

--None Known--

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):

--None Known--

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372:

-- None Known --

California Proposition 65:

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 --

Carcinogen Identification:

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.

TSCA:

All components are listed on the TSCA inventory.

International Regulations:

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

Domestic Substances List: Listed

WHMIS Hazard Class:

Not Regulated

International Inventories:

This material is listed on the following inventories:

Australia (AICS)

Canada (DSL)

China
Europe (EINECS)
Korea (Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances)
Philippines (PICCS)
Japan (ENCS)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:

The information presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a