



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT INFORMATION

MATERIAL IDENTITY

Product code and name:

01693 RANDO HDZ 15

Chemical name and/or family or description:

Hydraulic Oils

Manufacturer's name and address:

Chevron Lubricants Canada Inc.

Lubricants Chevron Canada

6975-A Pacific Circle

Mississauga, ONT L5T 2H3

Canada

www.chevronlubricants.com

Telephone numbers:

Transportation emergency:

(800) 567-7455

CHEMTREC (USA): (800) 424-9300

Health emergency-Company: (504) 680-1900

MSDS Assistance (USA): (845) 838-7204

Technical Information - Fuels, Fuel Additives: (845) 838-7611

Technical Information - Coolants: (845) 838-7444

Product and/or component(s)

Carcinogenic According to:

NONE

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WHMIS:

This product is Not Controlled according to WHMIS criteria.

2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Cas nr</u>	<u>Range in %</u>
Non-hazardous mixture of components in highly refined base oil	-	100

3. PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance:	Bright and clear liquid
Odor:	Hydrocarbon odor
Vapor Pressure:	Not determined.
Vapor Density (air=1):	Not determined.
Boiling Point (degrees C):	Not determined.
Melting/Freezing point (degrees C):	Not determined.
pH of undiluted product:	Not applicable.
Specific Gravity (water=1):	0.85 - 0.9
Solubility in Water (%):	Not determined.
Viscosity (degrees C):	14 - 17 cSt (40)
VOC Content:	Not determined.
Other:	None

4. FIRE OR EXPLOSION DATA

Ignition Temperature - AIT (degrees C):

Not determined.

Flash Point (degrees C):

> 120 (COC)

Recommended Fire Extinguishing Agents and Special Procedures:

Use water spray, dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide to extinguish flames. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water or foam may cause frothing.

Extinguishing Media Which Must Not be Used:

Water jet.

Products Evolved When Subjected to Heat or Combustion:

Toxic levels of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating aldehydes and ketones.

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Unusual or Explosive Hazards:

None

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:

Other than normal protective fire-fighting equipment, no special equipment or procedures required.

5. REACTIVITY DATA

This material reacts violently with:

Strong Oxidizers

Comments:

None

Hazardous Polymerizations:

No

6. TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Primary Route of Exposure:

EYES

SKIN

INHALATION

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Acute:

Eyes:

May cause minimal irritation, experienced as temporary discomfort.

Skin:

Brief contact is not irritating. Prolonged contact, as with clothing wetted with material, may cause defatting of skin or irritation, seen as local redness with possible mild discomfort.

Other than the potential skin irritation effects noted above, acute (short term) adverse effects are not expected from brief skin contact, see other effects, below, for information regarding potential long term effects.

Inhalation:

Vapors or mist, in excess of permissible concentrations, or in unusually high concentrations generated from spraying, heating the material or as from exposure in poorly ventilated areas or confined spaces, may cause irritation of the nose and throat, headache, nausea, and drowsiness.

Ingestion:

If more than several mouthfuls are swallowed, abdominal discomfort, nausea, and diarrhea may occur. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting resulting in lung damage.

Chronic:

No adverse effects have been documented in humans as a result of chronic exposure.

Sensitization Properties:

Unknown.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Over Exposure:

Because of its defatting properties, prolonged and repeated skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis (skin condition).

Exposure Control for Total Product:

None established for product. For Mineral oil mist: OSHA PEL-TWA 5 mg/m³, ACGIH TLV-TWA 5 mg/m³.

Other Remarks:

Material from high pressure equipment, pinhole leaks, or high pressure line failure can penetrate the skin and, if not properly treated, can cause severe injury, including disfigurement, loss of function, or even require amputation of the affected area. To prevent such serious injury, immediate medical attention should be sought even if the injection injury appears to be minor.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (ANIMAL TOXICITY DATA)

Median Lethal Dose**Oral:**

LD50 Believed to be > 5.00 g/kg (rat) practically non-toxic

Inhalation:

Not determined.

Dermal:

LD50 Believed to be > 2.00 g/kg (rabbit) practically non-toxic

Irritation Index, Estimation of Irritation (Species)**Skin:**

(Draize) Believed to be < .50 /8.0 (rabbit) no appreciable effect

Eyes:

(Draize) Believed to be < 15.00 /110 (rabbit) no appreciable effect

Sensitization:

Not determined.

Other:

None

Aquatic Toxicity:

Not determined.

Mobility:

Not determined.

Persistence and Biodegradability:

Not determined.

Potential to Bioaccumulate:

Not determined.

Remarks:

None

7. PREVENTATIVE MEASURES**PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES:**

-Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor, mist, or gas.

-Workers should wash exposed skin several times daily with soap and water.

Protective Equipment (Type)**Eye/Face Protection:**

Safety glasses, chemical type goggles, or face shield recommended to prevent eye contact.

Skin Protection:

Workers should wash exposed skin several times daily with soap and water. Soiled work clothing should be laundered or dry-cleaned.

Respiratory Protection:

Airborne concentrations should be kept to lowest levels possible. If vapor, mist or dust is generated and the occupational exposure limit of the product, or any component of the product, is exceeded,

use appropriate NIOSH or MSHA approved air purifying or air supplied respirator after determining the airborne concentration of the contaminant. Air supplied respirators should always be worn when airborne concentration of the contaminant or oxygen content is unknown.

Ventilation:

Adequate to meet occupational exposure limits (see below).

Mineral oil mist: OSHA PEL-TWA 5 mg/m³, ACGIH TLV-TWA 5 mg/m³.

Procedures in Case of Accidental Release, Breakage or Leakage:

Ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapor. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, including appropriate respiratory protection. Contain spill if possible. Wipe up or absorb on suitable material and shovel up. Prevent entry into sewers and waterways. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Waste Disposal Methods:

Dispose of this product in accordance with local and/or national regulations.

Remarks:

None

Precautions to be Taken in

Handling:

Minimum feasible handling temperatures should be maintained.

Storage:

Periods of exposure to high temperatures should be minimized. Water contamination should be avoided.

DOT: Not regulated

IMDG: Not regulated

ICAO: Not evaluated

TDG: Not regulated

Regulatory Information:

Regulatory Comments:

This product, or its components, are listed on or are exempt from the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

Contact Texaco's Product Stewardship Office for TSCA inventory information on this product.

Other Information:

None

8. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes:

Flush eyes with plenty of water for several minutes. Get medical attention if eye irritation persists.

Skin:

Wash skin with plenty of soap and water for several minutes. Get medical attention if skin irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion:

If more than several mouthfuls of this material are swallowed, give two glasses of water (16 oz.). Get

medical attention.

Inhalation:

If irritation, headache, nausea, or drowsiness occurs, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if breathing becomes difficult or respiratory irritation persists.

Other Instructions:

Remove and dry-clean or launder clothing soaked or soiled with this material before reuse. Dry cleaning of contaminated clothing may be more effective than normal laundering. Inform individuals responsible for cleaning of potential hazards associated with handling contaminated clothing.

Note to Physician:

High pressure injection of material can cause severe injury. Failure to debride the wound of all residual material can result in disfigurement, loss of function, or may require amputation of the affected area.

Aspiration of this product during induced emesis may result in severe lung injury. If evacuation of stomach is necessary, use method least likely to cause aspiration, such as gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. Contact a Poison Center for additional treatment information.

Product Code :

Date Issued : 31/03/2000

CAUTION: Misuse of empty containers can be hazardous. Empty containers can be hazardous if used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive materials. Cutting or welding of empty containers might cause fire, explosion or toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose to open flame or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place.

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