



3707 FM1960 West, Suite 560
Houston, TX 77068
Phone: 281-587-0900
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www.soltexinc.com

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET SOLTEX G3 BASE OILS

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Soltex G3 Base Oil

Intended Use: Industrial oil

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon

Responsible Party: SOLTEX, INC.

3707 FM 1960 Rd. West, #560

Houston, TX 77068

MSDS's & Tech. Information: 281 587-0900

The intended use of this product is indicated above. If any additional use is known, please contact us at the Technical Information number listed.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

24 Hour Emergency Telephone Numbers:

Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3129

Call CHEMTREC - North America: (800)424-9300, Others: (703)527-3887 (collect)

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 Hazard Class: **HMIS Hazard Class:**

Health: 1 (Slight) Health: 1 (Slight)

Flammability: 1 (Slight) Flammability: 1 (Slight)

Reactivity: 0 (Least) Physical Hazard: 0 (Least)



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2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

No hazardous components identified per 29 CFR 1910.1200.

OTHER COMPONENTS % WEIGHT EXPOSURE GUIDELINE

Limits Agency Type

Hydrotreated Distillate, Heavy Paraffin, 0-100 (See: Oil Mist, If Generated)
 C20-50.....CAS# 64742-54-7

Hydrotreated Distillate, Light Paraffin, 0-100 (See: Oil Mist, If Generated)
 C15-30.....CAS# 64742-55-8

REFERENCE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE

Limits Agency Type

Oil Mist, If Generated	5mg/m3	ACGIH	TWA
CAS# None	10mg/m3	ACGIH	STEL
	5mg/m3	OSHA	TWA
2.5 g/m3		NIOSH	IDLH
5mg/m3		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. All components are listed on the TSCA inventory.

3. HAZARDS 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 nose and throat, irritation of the digestive tract, nausea and diarrhea.

Cancer: Inadequate evidence available to evaluate the cancer hazard of this material. See Section 11 for carcinogenicity information of individual components, if any.



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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. Clean 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.

Note To Physicians: High-pressure hydrocarbon injection injuries may produce substantial necrosis of underlying tissue despite an innocuous appearing external wound. Often these injuries require extensive emergency surgical debridement and all injuries should be evaluated by a specialist in order to assess the extent of injury.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties: Flash Point: >351°F/177°C (COC)

OSHA Flammability Class: Not applicable

LEL/UEL%: No Data

Autoignition Temperature: 670°F (354°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.



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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. 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 and to protect personnel. 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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay up-wind and away from any 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. 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.



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“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/in tanks which contain/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 191Q.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 manufacturer’s literature for information on permeability).



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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.

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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 State: Liquid

Odor: Mild petroleum

pH: Not applicable

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): <1

Vapor Density (air=1): >1

Boiling Point/Range: Not available

Freezing/Melting Point: No Data

Solubility in Water: Insoluble

Specific Gravity: 0.857-0.876

Percent Volatile: Nil

Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): Nil

Viscosity @ 40°C: 20.5 – 114 cSt (typical)

@ 100°C: 4.1 – 12.2 cSt (typical)

Bulk Density: 7.14 – 7.30 lb/gal (typical)

Flash Point: >351°F /177°C (COC)

Flammable/Explosive Limits: 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.



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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

Hydrotreated Distillate, Heavy Paraffin ..C20-50 (CAS# 64742-54-7)

Carcinogenicity: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that severely hydrotreated mineral oils are not carcinogenic. This product meets the OSHA guidance for severe hydrotreating.

Hydrotreated Distillate, Light Paraffin ..C15-30 (CAS# 64742-55-8)

Carcinogenicity: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that severely hydrotreated mineral oils are not carcinogenic. This product meets the OSHA guidance for severe hydrotreating.

Target Organ(s): 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

Not evaluated at this time

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.



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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. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Shipping Description: Not classified as hazardous

Note: Material is unregulated unless in container of 3,500 gal or more, then provisions of 49 CFR Part 130 apply for land shipment.

IMDG: Not regulated

IATA: Not regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA SARA 311/312 (Title HI Hazard Categories):

Acute Health: No

Chronic Health: No

Fire Hazard: No

Pressure Hazard: No

Reactive Hazard: No

SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372:

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

CFR 372:

--None--

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 252495):

--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.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity:

--None--



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Canada - Domestic Substances List:

Listed

WHMIS Class:

Not regulated

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.

Components listed on the following inventories:

Hydrotreated Distillate, US EU China Canada Korea Japan Australia Philippines

Light Paraffin ..C15-30

64742-55-8

Hydrotreated Distillate, Heavy

Paraffin . .C20-50

64742-54-7

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date: 07/24/06

Previous Issue Date: New

Revised Sections: None

MSDS Number: 787559

Status: Final

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.



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REVISED: February 2009

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