

PYROIL® PENETRATING OIL
PYAP16

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Ashland	Regulatory Information Number	1-800-325-3751
P.O. Box 2219	Telephone	614-790-3333
Columbus, OH 43216	Emergency telephone number	1-800-ASHLAND (1-800-274-5263)

Product name	PYROIL® PENETRATING OIL
Product code	PYAP16
Product Use Description	No data

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance: liquid

Combustible Liquid, Toxic by inhalation, Toxic by ingestion, Toxic by skin absorption, Moderate skin irritant, Moderate eye irritant, Carcinogen.

Potential Health Effects

Routes of exposure

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

Eye contact

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin contact

Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: skin blistering, acne. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, and skin contact may be harmful.

Ingestion

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

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Inhalation

It is possible to breathe this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during heating, spraying, or stirring). Breathing this material may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.).

Aggravated Medical Condition

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, blood-forming system, Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), lung irritation, central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), loss of coordination, confusion, difficult breathing, irregular heartbeat, blood in the urine, blood abnormalities (breakage of red blood cells), narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), kidney damage, liver damage, convulsions, coma, and death

Target Organs

Acute lethal exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether in animal studies has resulted in congestion of organs including kidney, spleen, and lung., Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: blood abnormalities

Carcinogenicity

This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)., This product (or a component) is a petroleum-derived material. Similar materials and certain compounds occurring naturally in petroleum oils have been shown to cause skin cancer in laboratory animals following repeated exposure without washing or removal.

Reproductive hazard.

No data

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Other information

No data

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS-No.	Concentration
MINERAL SEAL OIL	64741-44-2	>=80-<90%
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHT	64742-53-6	>=5-<10%
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2	>=1.5-<5%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Immediately flush skin with water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek immediate medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse and decontaminate or discard contaminated shoes. Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

Notes to physician

Hazards: Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias.

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Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 2 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. 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 can produce chronic inflammation of the lungs (i.e. lipoid pneumonia) that may progress to pulmonary fibrosis. Symptoms are often subtle and radiological changes appear worse than clinical abnormalities. Occasionally, 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.

Treatment: No information available.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Water mist, carbon dioxide (CO₂), dry chemical

Hazardous combustion products

May form:, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons

Precautions for fire-fighting

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Flammability Class for Flammable Liquids

Combustible Liquid Class IIIA

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.

Environmental precautions

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Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred.

Methods for cleaning up

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact. Under oxidation conditions, peroxides may be formed. If they become concentrated, these peroxides may present an explosion hazard.

Storage

Do not store near extreme heat, open flame, or sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHT		64742-53-6	
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	500 ppm	
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	2,000 mg/m3	
OSHA Z1A	time weighted average	400 ppm	
OSHA Z1A	time weighted average	1,600 mg/m3	
US CA OEL	Time Weighted Average (TWA)	400 ppm	
US CA OEL	Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):		
	Time Weighted Average (TWA)	1,600 mg/m3	
ACGIH	time weighted average	5 mg/m3	Mist.
	Short term exposure limit	10 mg/m3	Mist.
ACGIH NIC	time weighted average	0.2 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER		111-76-2	
ACGIH	time weighted average	20 ppm	
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit	5 ppm	
	(REL):		
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit	24 mg/m3	
	(REL):		
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	50 ppm	
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	240 mg/m3	

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General advice

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

Exposure controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

Eye protection

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

Skin and body protection

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).
To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Respiratory protection

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), a NIOSH-approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	liquid
Form	aerosol,
Colour	No data
Odour	No data
Boiling point/range	No data
pH	No data
Flash point	160 °F / 71 °C
Evaporation rate	No data
Explosion limits	No data
Vapour pressure	No data
Vapour density	No data

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Density	0.819 g/cm ³ @ 60.00 °F / 15.56 °C 8 lb/gal @ 60.00 °F / 15.56 °C
Solubility	No data
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	No data
Autoignition temperature	No data

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to avoid

None known.

Incompatible products

Avoid contact with:, strong acids, strong alkalis, strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

May form:, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons

Hazardous reactions

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Thermal decomposition

No data

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity

MINERAL SEAL OIL	LD 50 Rat: 5 g/kg
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHT	LD 50 Rat: 5 g/kg
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	LD 50 Rat: 470 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

MINERAL SEAL OIL	LC 50 Rat: 1,700 mg/m ³ , 4 h
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ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER LC 50 Rat: 450 ppm, 4 h

Acute dermal toxicity

MINERAL SEAL OIL LD 50 Rabbit: 2 g/kg

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM),
HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHT LD 50 Rabbit: 2 g/kg

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER LD 50 Rabbit: 220 mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic toxicity

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

No data

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

No data

Environmental fate and pathways

No data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Dangerous goods descriptions may not reflect package size, quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied to shipments. Consult shipping documents for material-specific descriptions.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or any other harm.

SARA Hazard Classification Fire Hazard
 Acute Health Hazard
 Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Component(s)
ETHYLENE GLYCOL 111-76-2 2.77%
MONOBUTYL ETHER

OSHA Hazards Combustible Liquid
 Toxic by inhalation
 Toxic by ingestion
 Toxic by skin absorption
 Moderate skin irritant
 Moderate eye irritant
 Carcinogen

	Health	Flammability	Reactivity	Other
HMIS	1	3	0	
NFPA	1	3	0	

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

This MSDS has been prepared by Ashland's Environmental Health and Safety Department (1-800-325-3751).