



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

U.S. Department of Labor Compliance
OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard CFR 1910.1200

PRODUCT IDENTITY: *ProGuard Tacky EP Gear Oils - All Grades*

SECTION 1

Manufacturer's Name: Lyden Oil Company
3711 LeHarps Road
Youngstown, Ohio 44515

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

Lyden Oil Company 330-792-1100 Normal Business Hours
(800) 362-9410 After Business Hours

SECTION 2 - Ingredients/Identity Information

P Gear Lubricant Tacky EP

1. Solvent refined, hydrotreated paraffinic distillate
2. Additive Pkg., containing Extreme Pressure Agent, Pour Point Depressant, Antifoam Additive, Hitec.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

No.	OSHA		ACGIH		OTHER
	PEL/TWA	PEL/CEILING	TLV/TWA	TLV/STEL	
P	5 Mg/M3*	None	5 Mg/M3*	10 Mg/M3*	None

*Oil Mist, Mineral

SECTION 3 - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point: Not Available Gravity, API @ 60 deg.F: 26.9
Vapor Pressure: Not Available Melt Point: +05 deg.F Pour Pt.
Vapor Density: (Air=1) N.A. Evaporation Rate: N.A.
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Appearance and Odor: Amber/Yellow to Dark Brown, Sulfurous/Hydrocarbon Odor

SECTION 4 - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point: 425 deg.F COC [MIN] Flammable Limits // % Volume Air
Lower: N/AV Upper: N/AV

Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or CO2. Do not use a direct stream of water. Product will float and be reignited on surface of water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions: Material will not burn unless preheated. Do not enter confined fire-space without full bunker gear (Helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive-pressure NIOSH-Approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

SECTION 5 - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable *Hazardous Polymerization:* Will Not Occur

Conditions and Materials to Avoid: Avoid heat, open flames and oxidizing materials.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition products are highly dependent on the combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solid, liquid, particulate and gases will evolve when this material undergoes pyrolysis or combustion. Carbon monoxide and other unidentified organic compounds may be formed upon combustion.

SECTION 6 - Health Hazard Data

The health effects noted below are consistent with requirements under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Eye Contact: Lubricating oils are generally considered to be no more than minimally irritating to the eyes.

Skin Contact: Lubricating oils are generally considered no more than mildly irritating to the skin. Prolonged and repeated contact may result in various skin disorders such as Dermatitis, Folliculitis or Oil Acne.

Inhalation: Inhalation vapor (generated at high temperatures only) or oil mist from this product may result in mild irritation of the upper respiratory tract.

Ingestion: Lubricating oils are generally considered no more than slightly toxic if swallowed.

Signs and Symptoms: Irritation as noted above.

Aggravated Medical Conditions: Pre-existing skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

Other Health Effects: The international agency for research on cancer has determined there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity in experimental animals of used motor (crankcase) oils. Handling procedures and safety precautions in the MSDS should be followed to minimize employee's exposure to the product if used as a lubricating oil in a gasoline internal combustion engine.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Eye Contact - Flush with water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact - Remove contaminated clothing and wipe excess off. Wash with soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner followed by soap and water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention.

Inhalation - Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention.

Ingestion - Do not induce vomiting. In general, no treatment is necessary unless large quantities of product are ingested. However, get medical attention.

Note to Physician - In general, Emesis Induction is unnecessary in high viscosity, low volatility products, I.E., most oils and greases.

SECTION 7 - Precautions For Safe Handling and Use

Spill or Leak Procedures: May burn although not readily ignitable. Use cautious judgment when cleaning up large spills. ***Large Spills*** Wear respirator and protective clothing as appropriate. Shut off source of leak. If safe to do so, dike and contain. Remove with vacuum trucks or pump to storage salvage vessels. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable materials; dispose of properly. Flush area with water to remove trace residue. ***Small Spills*** Take up with an absorbent material and dispose of properly.

Waste Disposal: Place in an appropriate disposal facility in compliance with local regulations.

Environmental Hazards: This product is classified as an oil under section 311 of the Clean Water Act. Spills entering (A) surface waters or (B) any water courses or sewers entering/leading to surface waters that cause a sheen must be reported to the nearest local Environmental Protection Agency office.

SECTION 8 - Control Measures

Minimize skin contact. Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse, properly dispose of contaminated leather articles, including shoes that cannot be decontaminated.

Store in a cool, dry place with adequate ventilation. Keep away from open flames and high temperatures.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure may or does exceed occupational exposure limits (SECTION 2) use a NIOSH-Approved respirator to prevent overexposure. In accord with 29 DFR 1910.134 use either an atmosphere-supplying respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors and particulate.

Protective Clothing: Wear chemical resistant gloves and other protective clothing as required to minimize skin contact. Wear safety goggles to avoid eye contact. Test data from published literature and/or glove and clothing manufacturers indicate the best protection is provided by nitrile gloves.

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