



Pure Well Pump Oil

Pure Well Pump Oil is a highly refined paraffinic mineral oil developed for drip-feed lubrication of deep-well turbine water pumps.

Pure Well Pump Oil is a highly refined, non-compounded paraffinic mineral oil. It contains no hazardous additives that can affect water quality, and has negligible odor.

Applications

- Deep-well water pumps for domestic and agricultural use
- Vacuum pumps
- Industrial applications that require a non-compounded/non-detergent, ISO VG 46 mineral oil

Features/Benefits

- Low odor
- Good low-temperature properties
- Excellent flush oil for circulating systems
- Good water separation performance

PROPERTIES	PURE WELL PUMP OIL
ISO Grade	46
Specific Gravity @ 60°F	0.856
Density, lbs/gal @ 60°F	7.13
Color, ASTM D1500	0.5
Flash Point (COC), °C (°F)	232 (450)
Pour Point, °C (°F)	-13 (9)
Viscosity	
cSt @ 40°C	41.3
cSt @ 100°C	6.4
SUS @ 100°F	213
SUS @ 210°F	47.7
Viscosity Index	103

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SDS# 1003

Issue Date 01/09/2018

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200)

SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Product Name	Pure Well Pump Oil
Relevant uses	Process/Circulating Oil
Company Identification	Valley Pacific Petroleum Services 152 Frank West Circle, Suite 100 Stockton, CA 95206-4098 1-800-266-3782 www.vpps.net
Emergency Contact	CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300; 703-527-3887

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified Hazards	This material is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	PHNOC: None known HHNOC: None known
Label Elements	No classified hazards

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration ¹
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7	<100

¹All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact	If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.
Inhalation	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.



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Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed Inhalation of oil mists or vapors generated at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation. Accidental ingestion can result in minor irritation of the digestive tract, nausea and diarrhea. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Notes to Physician Acute aspirations 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. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 0

Flammability: 1

Instability: 0



- 0 (Minimal)
- 1 (Slight)
- 2 (Moderate)
- 3 (Serious)
- 4 (Severe)

Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F / 100°C. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

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.

Hazardous Combustion Products Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of sulfur, nitrogen or phosphorus may also be formed.

Special protective actions for firefighters

For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely 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 safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits



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SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental precautions

Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Spills will produce very slippery surfaces. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes.

Conditions for safe storage

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area 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. "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.



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SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Patriot
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	---	---	TWA: 5 mg/m3 STEL: 10 mg/m3 as Oil Mist, if Generated

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.

Engineering controls

If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection

The use of eye/face protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 whenever working with chemicals.

Skin/Hand Protection

The use of skin protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of gloves or other appropriate skin protection whenever working with chemicals. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile

Respiratory Protection

Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with R or P95 filters may be used. A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Colorless
Flash Point	> 396 °F / > 202 °C
Physical Form	Liquid
Test Method:	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (PMCC), ASTM D93, EPA 1010
Odor	Petroleum
Initial Boiling Point/Range	No data
Odor Threshold	No data



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Vapor Pressure	<1 mm Hg
pH	Not applicable
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):	No data
Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Melting/Freezing Point	< 16 °F / < -9 °C
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air)	No data
Auto-ignition Temperature	No data
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air)	No data
Decomposition Temperature	No data
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1)	No data
Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.86 @ 60°F (15.6°C)
Particle Size	Not applicable
Bulk Density	7.1 lbs/gal
Percent Volatile	No data
Viscosity	6.4 cSt @ 100°C; 41 cSt @ 40°C
Flammability (solid, gas)	N/A
Pour Point	< 16 °F / < -9 °C
Solubility in Water	Negligible

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Not chemically reactive.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous reactions not anticipated.
Conditions to avoid	Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition. Avoid all possible sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.



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SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Substance / Mixture	Acute Toxicity	Hazard	LC50/LD50 Data
	Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful	> 5 mg/L (mist)
	Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful	> 2 g/kg (estimated)
	Oral	Unlikely to be harmful	> 5 g/kg (estimated)

Aspiration Hazard	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Not expected to be irritating. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Not expected to be irritating.
Skin Sensitization	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.
Respiratory Sensitization	No information available.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)	Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)	Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure.
Carcinogenicity	Not expected to cause cancer.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.
Information on Toxicological Effects of Components	Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic Carcinogenicity: This oil has been highly refined by a variety of processes to reduce aromatics and improve performance characteristics. It meets the IP-346 criteria of less than 3 percent PAH's and is not considered a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GHS Classification	No classified hazards
Toxicity	All acute aquatic toxicity studies on samples of lubricant base oils show acute toxicity values greater than 100 mg/L for invertebrates, algae and fish. These tests were carried out on water accommodated fractions and the results are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions.
Persistence and Degradability	The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable, but since they can be degraded by microorganisms, they are regarded as inherently biodegradable.



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Bioaccumulative Potential Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon components of this material are greater than 5.3, and therefore regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes may reduce bioconcentration.

Mobility in Soil Volatilization to air is not expected to be a significant fate process due to the low vapor pressure of this material. In water, base oils will float and spread over the surface at a rate dependent upon viscosity. There will be significant removal of hydrocarbons from the water by sediment adsorption. In soil and sediment, hydrocarbon components will show low mobility with adsorption to sediments being the predominant physical process. The main fate process is expected to be slow biodegradation of the hydrocarbon constituents in soil and sediment.

Other adverse effects None anticipated.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste and is not believed to exhibit characteristics of hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. This material under most intended uses would become "Used Oil" due to contamination by physical or chemical impurities. Whenever possible, Recycle used oil in accordance with applicable federal and state or local regulations. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

UN Number	Not regulated
UN proper shipping name	None
Transport hazard class(es)	None
Packing Group	None
Environmental Hazards	This product does not meet the DOT/UN/IMDG/IMO criteria of a marine pollutant
Special precautions for user	If shipped by land in a packaging having a capacity of 3,500 gallons or more, the provisions of 49 CFR, Part 130 apply. (Contains oil)
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable



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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

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

Acute Health Hazard:	No
Chronic Health Hazard:	No
Fire Hazard:	No
Pressure Hazard:	No
Reactive Hazard:	No

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds)

This material does not contain any chemicals with CERCLA Reportable Quantities.

California Proposition 65

This material does not contain any chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm at concentrations that trigger the warning requirements of California Proposition 65.

International Hazard Classification

Canada

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

International Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA. All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

U.S. Export Control Classification Number

EAR99



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SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision New SDS

Guide to Abbreviations

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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