

## Material Safety Data Sheet

EMERGENCY PHONE: (513) 482-2297

CHEMTREC 800-424-9300

MSDS REFERENCE: EMERY 3844-A (10/17/96)

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SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT: PROECO 3844-A ISO 15 REFRIGERATION COMPRESSOR OIL

SYNONYMS:

CHEMICAL: ESTER

CAS NO: PROPRIETARY

SARA HAZARD: NONE NOTED (SECTION 311/312)  
TITLE III SECTION 313- NOT LISTED

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SECTION II - INGREDIENTS AND HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

COMPOSITION	%	PEL/TLV	HAZARD
PROPRIETARY	100	NONE/NONE	NONE NOTED

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SECTION III - HEALTH INFORMATION

INHALATION: UNKNOWN

INGESTION: LD50:&gt;5 G/KG (RAT) (SIMILAR PRODUCTS)

EYE CONTACT: SIMILAR PRODUCTS WERE NOT CLASSIFIED AS PRIMARY IRRITANTS BY OCULAR APPLICATION.

SKIN CONTACT: SIMILAR PRODUCTS WERE NOT CLASSIFIED AS PRIMARY SKIN IRRITANTS OR AS CORROSIVE MATERIALS BY DERMAL APPLICATION.

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SECTION IV - OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

PEL: NO OSHA PEL

TLV: NO ACGIH TLV

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SECTION V - EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURE

FOR OVEREXPOSURE BY SWALLOWING: CALL A PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER PROMPTLY.

FOR OVEREXPOSURE BY SKIN CONTACT: WASH AFFECTED AREA.

FOR OVEREXPOSURE BY EYE CONTACT: IMMEDIATELY FLUSH EYES WITH PLENTY OF COOL WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. DO NOT LET VICTIM RUB EYES.

FOR OVEREXPOSURE BY INHALATION: IMMEDIATELY REMOVE VICTIM TO FRESH AIR. IF VICTIM HAS STOPPED BREATHING GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION, PREFERABLY BY MOUTH-TO-MOUTH. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

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#### SECTION VI - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: NOT DETERMINED  
MELTING POINT: -60 DEG C MAX (POUR POINT)  
VAPOR PRESSURE: <1 MM HG PRESSURE AT 20 DEG C  
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.000-1.040 AT 15.6 DEG C  
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: NEGLIGIBLE  
APPEARANCE AND COLOR:  
CLEAR LIQUID-MILD ESTER ODOR

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#### SECTION VII - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

FLASH POINT & METHOD USED: 440 DEG F MIN (226 DEG C)  
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % BY VOL. LOWER: NOT ESTABLISHED  
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % BY VOL. UPPER: NOT ESTABLISHED  
NFPA RATING: NO NFPA RATING  
HMIS RATING: HEALTH (1) FIRE (1) REACTIVITY (0)  
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES & PRECAUTIONS

(INDIVIDUALS SHOULD PERFORM ONLY THOSE FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES FOR WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN TRAINED). WATER OR FOAM MAY CAUSE FROTHING WHEN APPLIED TO FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS HAVING FLASH POINTS ABOVE 212 DEG F (100 DEG C). THE REMARK IS INCLUDED ONLY AS A PRECAUTION AND DOES NOT MEAN THAT WATER OR FOAM SHOULD NOT OR COULD NOT BE USED IN FIGHTING FIRES IN SUCH LIQUIDS. THE FROTHING MAY BE QUITE VIOLENT AND COULD ENDANGER THE LIFE OF THE FIREFIGHTER PARTICULARLY WHEN SOLID STREAMS ARE DIRECTED INTO THE HOT BURNING LIQUID. ON THE OTHER HAND, WATER SPRAY CAREFULLY APPLIED HAS FREQUENTLY BEEN USED WITH SUCCESS IN EXTINGUISHING SUCH FIRES BY CAUSING THE FROTHING TO OCCUR ONLY ON THE SURFACE AND THIS FOAMING ACTION BLANKETS AND EXTINGUISHES THE FIRE. (NFPA 325M-1984)

#### UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS

FIREFIGHTERS SHOULD WEAR SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS IN THE POSITIVE-PRESSURE MODE WITH A FULL FACEPIECE WHEN THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF EXPOSURE TO SMOKE, FUMES OR HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS.

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#### SECTION VIII - REACTIVITY

##### STABILITY:

GENERALLY STABLE

##### HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

NONE LIKELY

##### CONDITIONS & MATERIALS TO AVOID: