



CROSS OIL SAFETY DATA SHEET

REFINING & MARKETING

Version : 1.0

530790
Apr 01, 2015

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID : 530790
Product Name : Ebonite H-180
Revision Date : Apr 01, 2015 **Date Printed :** Apr 01, 2015
Supersedes Date : N.A.
Manufacturer's Name : Cross Oil Refining & Marketing, Inc.
Address : 484 E. 6th Street Smackover, AR, US, 71762
Emergency Phone : CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
Information Phone : 870-864-7800
Product/Recommended Uses: Process oil, Chemical carrier, Wetting agent.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Not classified under GHS.

Signal Word:

No Signal Word.

Hazard Statements:

No GHS Hazard Statements.
Fatal if inhaled.
May cause cancer.

Precautionary Statements - General:

Read label before use.
If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Keep out of reach of children.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

No specific precautionary statement.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

No specific precautionary statement.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

No specific precautionary statement.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

No specific precautionary statement.
Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
0064742-34-3	DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), CHEMICALLY NEUTRALIZED HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	62% - 84%

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention if exposed, feel unwell (headache, nausea, drowsiness etc.) or are concerned.

Eye Contact:

If irritation occurs, cautiously rinse eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes, while holding the eyelids open. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact:

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 5 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor for advice.

If more than several mouthfuls have been swallowed, give two glasses of water (16 Oz.).

Notes:

High velocity injection of grease under the skin may result in serious injury. If left untreated, the affected area is subject to infection, disfigurement, lack of blood circulation and may require amputation. When dispensed by high-pressure equipment, this material can easily penetrate the skin and leave a bloodless puncture wound. Material injected into a finger can be deposited into the palm of the hand and in rare occasions up to the elbow. Within 24 to 48 hours the patient may experience swelling, discoloration, and throbbing pain in the affected area. Immediate treatment by a surgical specialist is recommended.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. 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. Water or foam may cause frothing. If leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to cool the containers and to provide protection for personnel attempting to stop the leak.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not use water in a jet.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

Hazardous combustion products may include: Toxic levels of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating aldehydes and ketones.

Fire-fighting Procedures:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Stay upwind and avoid smoke and fumes. 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.

Special protective actions:

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

WARNING: Product can burn in a fire.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:

Immediately turn off or isolate any source of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. Contain spill. Collect with absorbent, non-combustible, inert material such as sand, sawdust, etc., into suitable containers. Dispose off according to federal, state and local regulations. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Ventilate area.

Recommended equipment:

Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions:

Avoid breathing fumes. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Will not produce vapors unless heated to temperatures of ~300 °F.

Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General:

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

Minimum feasible handling temperature should be maintained. Periods of exposure to high temperature should be minimized. Water contamination should be avoided.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Eye protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin protection:

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator.

Supplied air respiratory protection should be used for cleaning large spills or upon entry into tanks, vessels, or other confined spaces.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA-Tables-Z1,2,3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
BITUMENS												1
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), CHEMICALLY NEUTRALIZED HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	500	2000			1							

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
BITUMENS		0.5			A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	7.92700 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	100.00000%
Density VOC	0.00000 lb/gal
% VOC	0.00000%
VOC Actual	0.00000 lb/gal
VOC Actual	0.00000 g/l
Specific Gravity	0.94986

Appearance	Black liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Mild hydrocarbon odor
pH	N.A.
Flammability	Flash Point at or above 200 °F
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	226°F (439°F)
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A. (Calculated @ 20 C/68 F)
Water Solubility	Insoluble
Vapor Density	1+
Viscosity	40.87 cSt @ 100°C (212°F)
Pour Point	-7 °C
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	600.8 °F
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	N.A.
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Stable

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials:

Reacts violently with strong oxidizers.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid heat, flame, and contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Evolves toxic levels of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating aldehydes and ketones when heated to combustion.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity:

No data available.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Irritating, but will not permanently injure eye tissue.

Carcinogenicity:

The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346, hence the classification of a carcinogen need not apply.

Reproductive Toxicity:

No data available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

No data available.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

No data available.

Aspiration Hazard:

No data available.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0008052-42-4 BITUMENS

Is an IARC carcinogen. Occupational exposures to straight-run bitumens and their emissions during road paving are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

This product is not toxic to fish but may coat gill structures resulting in suffocation if spilled in shallow, running water. Product may be moderately toxic to amphibians by preventing dermal respiration.

This product may cause gastrointestinal distress in birds and mammals through ingestion.

If applied to leaves, this product may kill grasses and small plants by interfering with transpiration and respiration.

Bio-accumulative Potential:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability:

Is rapidly biodegradable. Biodegradation is possible with 100 to 120 days in aerobic environments at temperatures above 70 °F (21 °C).

Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal:

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information:

Proper Shipping Name: Elevated Temperature Liquid, N.O.S.
Identification Number: UN 3257, PG III
Hazard Classification: 9

Other: See 49 CFR for additional requirements for descriptions, allowed modes of transport and packaging. For more information concerning spills during transport, consult latest DOT Emergency Response Guidebook for Hazardous Materials Incidents, DOT P 5800.3.

IMDG Information:

Proper Shipping Name: Elevated Temperature Liquid, N.O.S.
Identification Number: UN 3257, PG III
Hazard Classification: 9

Marine Pollutant: No data available.

IATA Information:

Not determined.

Other:

CLASSIFIED as hazardous goods for land, sea and excluded from air transport if temperature exceeds 100°C.

NOT CLASSIFIED as hazardous goods for land, sea and air transport if temperature does not exceed 100°C.

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

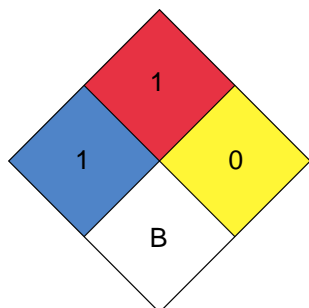
CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0008052-42-4	BITUMENS	23% - 31%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,TX_ESL
0064742-34-3	DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), CHEMICALLY NEUTRALIZED HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	62% - 84%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDING INFORMATION ON PREPARATION AND REVISION OF THE SDS

Glossary:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

HMIS



Chronic :



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