
SECTION 1) Chemical Product and Supplier's Identification

Product ID : 587702-Heavy Condensate
Product Name : 587702-Heavy Condensate
Revision Date : 12/23/2014
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

Date Printed : 12/23/2014

Product/Recommended Uses: Solvent, Chemical carrier, Gasoline blend stock.

SECTION 2) Hazards Identification

Classification:

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1
Carcinogenicity - Category 1
Eye Damage / Irritation - Category 2/2A
STOT (Repeated) - Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
UN GHS : Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 3 *
Flammable Liquid - Category 2
Acute - Environment - Category 3
Chronic - Environment - Category 3

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger.

Hazard Statements:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
May cause genetic defects.
May cause cancer.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Causes mild skin irritation.

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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:

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Do not breathe fume/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof equipment.

Keep container tightly closed.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Specific treatment (If applicable, see information on label)

IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

In case of fire: Use water, dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center.

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.

SECTION 3) Composition / Information on Ingredients

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
0008030-30-6	NAPHTHA	82% - 100%
0000111-65-9	OCTANE	1% - 2%
0000108-38-3	M-XYLENE	0.1% - 2.6%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.1% - 2.5%
0000111-84-2	NONANE	0.1% - 1.9%

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 you feel unwell (headache, nausea, drowsiness etc.) or are concerned.

Eye Contact:

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact:

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use.

Ingestion:

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

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

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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, or carbon dioxide 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.
Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a point of ignition and flash back.

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.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special protective actions:

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

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.

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 vapor.

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Use explosive proof equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions:

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains/surface waters/ groundwater. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

SECTION 7) Handling and Storage

General:

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

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, especially when vapor or mist is generated when material is heated or handled. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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 container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

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

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

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.

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.

Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

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.

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. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours.

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
M-XYLENE	100	435			1			100	435	150	655	
NAPHTHA	100	400			1			100	400			
NONANE								200	1050			
OCTANE	500	2350			1			75	350			
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2			100	375	150	560	

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
M-XYLENE	100	434	150	651	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
NAPHTHA							
NONANE	200	1050					CNS impair
OCTANE	300	1400					URT irr
TOLUENE	20	0.2			A4	A4; BEI	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss

SECTION 9) Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical Properties

Density	6.27579 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	0.00000%
Density VOC	6.27579 lb/gal
% VOC	100.00000%
VOC Actual	6.27579 lb/gal
VOC Actual	752.02836 g/l
Specific Gravity	0.75201

Appearance	Light amber liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Mild hydrocarbon odor
pH	N.A.
Flammability	Flashpoint at or above 73 °F and below 100 °F
Flash Point Symbol	<
Flash Point	75 °F
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	103.43 mmHg @ 75 °F
Vapor Density	1+
Water Solubility	Insoluble
Viscosity	N.A.
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	N.A.
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:

May produce dizziness and nausea.
If inhaled, large amounts may cause nausea and vomiting.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Causes mild skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Causes serious eye irritation.

Carcinogenicity:

May cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

May cause genetic defects.

Reproductive Toxicity:

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:

No data available.

Aspiration Hazard:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

0008030-30-6 NAPHTHA

LD50 (oral, rat): >5 gm/kg

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)

LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0000108-38-3 M-XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 7330 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 5984 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3,17)

LC50 (mouse): 6450 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 5267 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5011 mg/kg (3); 6660 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (3,17)

0000111-65-9 OCTANE

LC50 (rat): 28,438 ppm (118,000 mg/m³); 4-hr exposure (unconfirmed).(10)

0000111-84-2 NONANE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 3200 ppm (4-hr exposure) (1,9)

LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15 g/kg (4)

Chronic Exposure

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000108-88-3 Toluene

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. **WARNING:** This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

SECTION 12) Ecological Information

Toxicity:

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Product may coat gill structures resulting in suffocation if spilled in shallow, running water. Product may be moderately toxic to amphibians by preventing dermal respiration.

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

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

Persistence and Degradability:

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

Bio-accumulative Potential:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

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: Naphtha

Identification Number: UN 1255, PG II, Placarded Flammable

Hazard Classification: Class 3

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: Naphtha

Identification Number: UN 1255, PG II, Placarded Flammable

Hazard Classification: Class 3

Marine Pollutant: No data available.

IATA Information:

Proper Shipping Name: Naphtha
 Identification Number: UN 1255, PG II, Placarded Flammable
 Hazard Classification: Class 3

SECTION 15) Regulatory Information

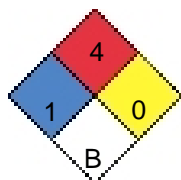
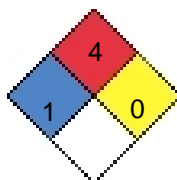
CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000108-38-3	M-XYLENE	0.1% - 2.6%	DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,TX_TCEQ
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.1% - 2.5%	DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,TX_ESL,TX_TCEQ,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0000111-65-9	OCTANE	1% - 2%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,TX_ESL,TX_TCEQ
0000111-84-2	NONANE	0.1% - 1.9%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,TX_ESL,TX_TCEQ
0008030-30-6	NAPHTHA	82% - 100%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,TX_ESL

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.

Other Information:

* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

HMIS**NFPA**

Chronic :



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