
SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: 531021
Product Name: Crosstrans 206
Revision Date: Sep 09, 2015 **Date Printed:** Sep 16, 2016
Version: 2.0 **Supersedes Date:** Feb 03, 2015
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 Number: 870-864-7500
Fax:
Product/Recommended Uses: Electrical insulating oil.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

- Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
- Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
- Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Hazardous Statements - Environmental:

- Harmful to aquatic life
- Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General:

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

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- Do NOT induce vomiting.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

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 |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| 0064742-53-6 | MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) LIGHT NAPHTHENIC | 77% - 100% |
| 0000128-39-2 | 2,6-DI-T-BUTYLPHENOL | 0.0% - 0.3% |

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

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 or are concerned.

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.

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.

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.).

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. 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. Wipe up or add suitable absorbent, non-combustible, inert material such as sand, sawdust, etc. to spill area and shovel into appropriate container for disposal. Local authorities should be advised immediately if required or 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 vapor or mist. 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:

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.

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.

Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. 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

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.

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

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.

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

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

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

| Chemical Name | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA TWA (mg/m3) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m3) | OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | NIOSH TWA (ppm) | NIOSH TWA (mg/m3) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | NIOSH Carcinogen |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 2,6-DI-T-BUTYLPHENOL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) LIGHT 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 |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2,6-DI-T-BUTYLPHENOL | | | | | | | |
| MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) LIGHT NAPHTHENIC | | | | | | | |

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Density @ 15.6°C | 7.432 lb/gal |
| Specific Gravity @ 15.6°C | 0.891 |
| Appearance | Clear; light amber to dark liquid |
| Odor Threshold | N.A. |
| Odor Description | Mild hydrocarbon odor |
| pH | N.A. |
| Water Solubility | Insoluble |
| Flammability | N/A |
| Flash Point Symbol | N.A. |
| Flash Point, COC | 152.0 °C (305.6 °F) |
| Viscosity | 9.15 cSt @ 40°C (104°F) |
| Lower Explosion Level | N.A. |
| Upper Explosion Level | N.A. |
| Vapor Pressure | 0 mmHg (Calculated @ 20 C/68 F) |
| Vapor Density | 1+ |
| Freezing Point | N.A. |
| Pour Point | -46.0 °C (-50.8°F) |
| Melting Point | N.A. |
| Low Boiling Point | 392 °F |
| High Boiling Point | 794 °F |
| Auto Ignition Temp | N.A. |
| Decomposition Pt | N.A. |
| Evaporation Rate | N.A. |
| Partition Coefficient: n-Octanol/Water | N.A. |

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Stable

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, build up of static electricity, contact with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials:

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

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Irritating, but will not permanently injure eye tissue.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

No Data Available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

No Data Available

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

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

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.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Acute Toxicity:

No Data Available

0064742-53-6 MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) LIGHT NAPHTHENIC

LC50 (Rodent - rat , Inhalation) : 2180 mg/m³ (4 hours exposure) Toxic effects : Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration - structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi.

LD50 (Rodent - rat, Oral) : >5000 mg/kg, Toxic effects : Behavioral - somnolence (general depressed activity).

LD50 (Rodent - rabbit, Administration onto the skin) : >2000 mg/kg, Toxic effects : Skin and Appendages - primary irritation (after topical exposure)

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.

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.

Harmful to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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:

Bulk Shipping Description: Does not apply to bulk oil shipping.

Non-Bulk Shipping Description: Does not apply to non-bulk oil shipping.

Identification Number: Not applicable.

Hazard Classification: Not applicable.

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:

This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

IATA Information:

This material is not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations.

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight | Regulation List |
|--------------|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| 0064742-53-6 | MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) LIGHT NAPHTHENIC | 77% - 100% | DSL,SARA312,TSCA,OSHA |
| 0000128-39-2 | 2,6-DI-T-BUTYLPHENOL | 0.0% - 0.3% | DSL,SARA312,TSCA |

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

Glossary:

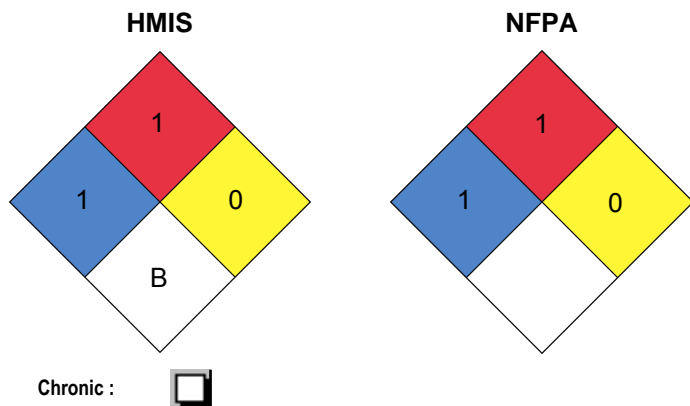
ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; 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.

Version 2.0:

Changes made on: Section 1, Section 2, Section 3, section 8, Section 9, Section 11, Section 12 and Section 15

Revision Date: Sep 9, 2016

Please contact the supplier for further information on the version history



DISCLAIMER

This SDS is prepared to comply with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) as prescribed by the United States (US) Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

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