

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Date Issued : 04/18/2012

MSDS No : 452C

CUTTING OIL

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: CUTTING OIL

PRODUCT CODE: 452C

ALTERNATE TRADE NAME(S): Vanishing Oil

MANUFACTURER

Distributed by Tarr Acquisition, LLC

4115 W. Turney Ave.

Phoenix, AZ 85019

Service Number: 602-233-2000

24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

CHEMTREC (US Transportation) :(800) 424 - 9300

CANUTEC (Canadian Transportation) :(613) 996 - 6666

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

IMMEDIATE CONCERNS: CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause eye and skin irritation or injury.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Liquid or vapor may cause eye irritation.

SKIN: Liquid is moderately irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash).

INGESTION: Liquid is moderately toxic and may be harmful if swallowed; may produce CNS depression. Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis.

INHALATION: Vapors may be irritating to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

ACUTE TOXICITY: Aspiration pneumonitis may be evidenced by coughing, choking, wheezing, labored breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and/or fever. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED: Preexisting eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

COMMENTS HEALTH: Laboratory studies have shown that petroleum distillates may cause kidney, liver, or lung damage. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

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3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Wt. %	CAS	EINECS
Naphtha (Petroleum, Heavy Alkylate)	100	64741-65-7	265-067-2

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention, if irritation occurs or persists.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Flush skin with water for at least 15 minutes. Follow by washing with soap and water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Causes central nervous system depression. Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: 51°C (124°F) TAG CC

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: 0.6% to 7.0%

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 347.8°C (658°F)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. For small fires only, may use dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth. Do NOT discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Clear fire area of unprotected personnel. The use of SCBA is recommended for firefighters. Water spray may be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Runoff from fire control may be a pollution hazard.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Do not enter fire area without proper protection. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILL: For small liquid spills (less than 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

LARGE SPILL: For large liquid spills (greater than 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste.

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allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Remove all sources of ignition and provide ventilation. Wear protective clothing as given in section 8. Dike area to contain spill. Take precautions as necessary to prevent contamination of ground and surface waters. Recover spilled material with absorbent, such as sawdust or vermiculite, and sweep into closed containers for disposal using non-sparking equipment. Do not flush to sewer. If area of spill is porous, remove as much contaminated earth and gravel, etc. as necessary and place in closed containers for proper disposal.

RELEASE NOTES: US regulations require reporting spills of this material that could reach any surface waters. Report spills to local authorities and/or the the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Avoid breathing of or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling storage and disposal of this material.

HANDLING: Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do Not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (less than or equal to 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then less than or equal to 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Keep containers closed when not in use.

STORAGE: Must be stored in diked area. Bulk storage tanks should be diked. Keep away from flammables, oxidizing agents, and corrosives.

STORAGE TEMPERATURE: Ambient

COMMENTS: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide exhaust ventilation sufficient to keep the airborne concentration of this product below its exposure limits. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles).

SKIN: Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves.

RESPIRATORY: If exposure may or does exceed occupational exposure limits (Sec. 8) use a NIOSH approved respirator to prevent overexposure. In accord with 29 CFR 1910.134 use either an atmosphere-supplying respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Use protective clothing which is chemical resistant to this material. Safety shoes

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and boots should also be chemical resistant.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Use good personal hygiene when handling this product. Wash hands after use, before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.

OTHER USE PRECAUTIONS: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

COMMENTS: May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. May irritate body tissues. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

ODOR: Hydrocarbon.

COLOR: Clear, colorless liquid.

pH: NA = Not Applicable

PERCENT VOLATILE: 100

VAPOR PRESSURE: 0.07 kPa at 20°C (68°F)

VAPOR DENSITY: 5.3 (Air=1)

BOILING POINT: 175°C (347°F) to 195°C (383°F)

FREEZING POINT: NDA = no data available.

MELTING POINT: No data available.

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: 51°C (124°F) TAG CC

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible

EVAPORATION RATE: 0.1 (n-Butyl Acetate=1)

Notes: ASTM D 3539

DENSITY: 6.48

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.768 to 0.810 at 15.6°C (60°F)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, sparks, flame and contact with strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidizers.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE

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Chemical Name	ORAL LD ₅₀ (rat)	DERMAL LD ₅₀ (rabbit)	INHALATION LC ₅₀ (rat)
Naphtha (Petroleum, Heavy Alkylate)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat)	> Near saturated vapour concentration / 1 hours, Rat

EYE EFFECTS: Essentially non-irritating to eyes.

SKIN EFFECTS: May cause moderate irritation to skin. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

REPEATED DOSE EFFECTS: Cardiovascular system: chronic abuse of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans.

COMMENTS: Our supplier reports that information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products and/or components.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Expected to be not inherently biodegradable.

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Avoid uncontrolled releases of this material. Where spills are possible, a comprehensive spill response plan should be developed and implemented.

BIOACCUMULATION/ACCUMULATION: Has potential to bioaccumulate.

DISTRIBUTION: Mobility: Floats on water.

AQUATIC TOXICITY (ACUTE): Acute Toxicity for Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Alkylate:

Fish: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 greater than 1000 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 greater than 1000 mg/l

Algae: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 greater than 1000 mg/l

Microorganisms: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 greater than 1000 mg/l

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHOD: The preferred options for disposal are to send to licensed reclaimers, or to permitted incinerators. Any disposal practice must be in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Do not dump into sewers, ground, or any body of water.

EMPTY CONTAINER: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! Empty containers retain product residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks static electricity, or other sources of ignition.

RCRA/EPA WASTE INFORMATION: Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CUTTING OIL**DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)****PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.**TECHNICAL NAME:** (naphtha solvent)**PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION:** Combustible liquid**UN/NA NUMBER:** UN 1268**PACKING GROUP:** III**NAERG:** 128**OTHER SHIPPING INFORMATION:** Combustible exception: 173.150(f)(1)**VESSEL (IMO/IMDG)****SHIPPING NAME:** Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.**UN/NA NUMBER:** UN 1268**PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION:** 3**PACKING GROUP:** III**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****UNITED STATES****SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)****311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES:** This product should be reported as a delayed (chronic) health hazard, and a fire hazard.**FIRE:** Yes **PRESSURE GENERATING:** No **REACTIVITY:** No **ACUTE:** No **CHRONIC:** Yes**313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS:** To the best of our knowledge, this product is not listed as a toxic chemical under Section 313 of SARA Title III.**302/304 EMERGENCY PLANNING****EMERGENCY PLAN:** To the best of our knowledge, this product is not listed as an extremely hazardous substance.**TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT)**

Chemical Name	CAS
Naphtha (Petroleum, Heavy Alkylate)	64741-65-7

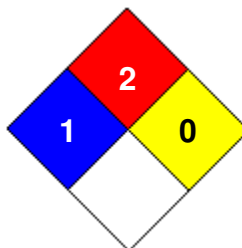
TSCA REGULATORY: All ingredients are on the TSCA inventory or are not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.**TSCA STATUS:** Listed.**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:** To the best of our knowledge this material does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.**16. OTHER INFORMATION****PREPARED BY:** COMPLIANCE DEPT.

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HMIS RATING

HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
FLAMMABILITY		2
PHYSICAL HAZARD		0
PERSONAL PROTECTION		G

NFPA CODES



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