

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

D-A Cross Transformer Oil  
Jul 16, 2014

## SECTION 1) Chemical Product and Supplier's Identification

**Product ID :** D-A Cross Transformer Oil  
**Product Name :** D-A Cross Transformer Oil  
**Revision Date :** 07/16/2014  
**Supplier's Name :** D-A Lubricant Company, Inc.  
**Address :** 801 Edwards Drive, Lebanon, IN 46052 USA  
**Emergency Phone :** Chemtrec (800) 424-9300  
**Information Phone :** 317-923-5321  
**Date Printed :** 04/22/2015

**Product/Recommended Uses:** Electrical insulating oil.

## SECTION 2) Hazards Identification

### Classification:

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

### Pictograms:



### Signal Word:

Danger.

### Hazard Statements:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Precautionary Statements - General:

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

### Precautionary Statements - Response:

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/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	76% - 100%

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## SECTION 4) First-aid Measures

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### 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.

### 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:

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:

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.

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## SECTION 5) Fire-fighting Measures

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### 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.

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## SECTION 6) Accidental Release Measures

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### 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. 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 container 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.

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.

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
Base oil - unspecified	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
Base oil - unspecified							

## SECTION 9) Physical and Chemical Properties

### Physical Properties

Density [lb/gal]	7.478
% Solids By Weight	0.000%
Density VOC	6.713
% VOC	89.779%
VOC Actual [lb/gal]	6.713

VOC Actual [g/l]	804.444
Specific Gravity	0.896
VOC Regulatory [lb/gal]	6.713
VOC Regulatory [g/l]	804.452

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Appearance	Clear; light amber to dark liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Mild hydrocarbon odor
pH	N.A.
Flammability	Flash Point at or above 200 °F
Flash Point	305.6 °F
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density	1+
Water Solubility	Insoluble
Viscosity	9.15 cSt @ 40°C (104°F)
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	413.6 °F
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	N.A.
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

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## SECTION 10) Stability and Reactivity

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### Stability:

Stable

### Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

### Incompatible Materials:

Strong oxidizing agents.

### Conditions to Avoid:

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

### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

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

## SECTION 11) Toxicological Information

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### 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:**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

0064742-53-6

MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) LIGHT NAPHTHENIC

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)

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**SECTION 12) Ecological Information**

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**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.

**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.

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**SECTION 13) Disposal Considerations**

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**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.

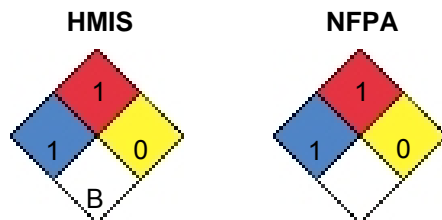
## SECTION 15) Regulatory Information

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0064742-53-6	Baseoil - unspecified	76% - 100%	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.



Chronic :



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