



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 — CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: ALBA 925 TEXTILE OIL
Product Code: 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073
Date: 07/13/04 **Date Revised:** 07/13/04
Manufacturer's name and address: Refer to supplier
Supplier name and address:

ALBATROSS USA INC./EXPERT WORLDWIDE

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United States	United States
11106	90039
718-392-6272	818-543-5850

Emergency Telephone #: Chemtrec (Day or Night) 800-424-9300
(For Chemical Emergency: Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure or Accident)

Chemical Name: Hydrocarbon/Alcohol Blend **CAS Number:** Mixture
Chemical Formula: C₂₀-C₅₀ Hydrocarbons

SECTION 2 — COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Product Use: This product is intended for use in engineered processes which are designed to minimize exposure. Use in other applications may result in a higher exposure and require additional controls, such as local exhaust Ventilation and personal protective equipment.

Description: ALBA 925 Textile Oil is a complex mixture of paraffinic hydrocarbons derived from primary distillation and solvent refining with ethoxylated laurel alcohol. Composition varies greatly and includes C₂₀ to C₅₀ hydrocarbons with a boiling range of about 650-1300°F.

Component or Material Name	%	CAS Number	ACGIH Limits			OSHA Exposure Limits			
			TLV	STEL	Units	PEL*	STEL	C/P	Units
Distillates, solvent refined heavy paraffinic	80	64741-88-4	5	NA	mg/m ³	5	NA	10	mg/m ³
Ethoxylated laurel Alcohol	20	ID No. OP0164	NA	NA		NA	NA		

*OSHA has set the PEL for Oil Mists at 5 mg/m³ for an 8 hr. TWA. ACGIH has set the TLV at 5 mg/m³ for an 8 hr. TWA and 10 mg/m³ for ceiling value for severely refined mineral oil mists, and 0.2 mg/m³ for 8 hr. TWA for mildly refined oils. This product does not meet the definition of a mildly refined oil.

SECTION 3 — HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Health Hazards: Prolonged and repeated contact with oils can result in skin irritation due to defatting of the skin, with redness and skin rashes possible. Inhalation exposure may occur if the material is subjected to high energy mechanical action, such as spraying and use in high speed milling equipment. Ingestion is an unlikely route of exposure in industrial settings, but may occur accidentally if eating and drinking is allowed in areas where the product

is used. Good personal hygiene practices and attentive use of proper personal protective equipment can greatly reduce exposure through skin contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

ACUTE: May cause mild irritation to the skin and eyes. If ingested, can cause gastrointestinal irritation. Inhalation of mist may cause irritation and lipid pneumonia at extremely high concentrations.

CHRONIC: Prolonged and repeated inhalation of high concentrations of oil mists may cause pulmonary fibrosis. Prolonged skin exposure may cause drying, irritation of skin, oil, acne, and skin lesions.

MEDICAL CONDITION GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Medical conditions which have the same symptoms and effects as those outlined under the health hazard information section can be aggravated by exposure to this product.

MEDICAL LIMITATION: Restrict contact by persons with acne, skin sensitivity or skin disease.

CARCINOGENICITY STATEMENT: Solvent extracted oils such as this product are not listed as carcinogenic by IARC, NTP, or OSHA. See Section 11 for additional detailed information regarding carcinogenicity.

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

INHALATION: Not sufficiently volatile to present a hazard from vapour inhalation under normal use. Oil mist generated by high speed machinery and high temperatures may cause symptoms of respiratory tract irritation, and these operations should be subject to engineering controls to reduce exposures.

SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged or repeated exposure to liquid or mist may cause dry skin, irritation, and oil acne. Use of barrier creams, gloves, and good hygienic practices should be used to prevent skin exposure.

SKIN ABSORPTION: No data found for oil.

EYE CONTACT: May cause eye irritation.

INGESTION: Vomiting due to irritation of the digestive tract is common. Keep airway clear. Petroleum oils have Low to moderate oral toxicity. Low to moderate risk of pulmonary aspiration.

SECTION 4 — FIRST AID MEASURES

- Inhalation:** Get person out of contaminated area to fresh air. If breathing has stopped resuscitate and administer oxygen if readily available. **SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.**
- Skin :** Wash contaminated areas with plenty of soap and water. Do not use solvents to remove oil. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. **SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.**
- Eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with large amount of water for at least 15 minutes holding lids apart to ensure flushing of the entire eye surface. **SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.**
- Ingestion:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. **SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.**
- Notes to Physician:** Do not induce vomiting use gastric lavage only. Aspiration of petroleum distillates associated with vomiting may cause pulmonary irritation and pneumonitis. Is aspiration is suspected, respiratory effects should be evaluated. This material has a viscosity of >100 SUS.

SECTION 5 — FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point: 340 - 350°F COC (minimum)

Flammable limits in Air: UEL: N/A LEL: N/A

Autoignition Temperature: N/A

Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, foam, dry chemical or carbon monoxide. Water or foam may cause frothing.

Special Fire-fighting Procedures: Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Pressure-demand, self-contained, breathing apparatus should be provided for firefighters in buildings or confined areas where product is stored.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard: None

Hazards of Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide are products of combustion of this product and other forms of hydrocarbons. Carbon monoxide in moderate concentrations can cause symptoms of headache, nausea, vomiting, increased cardiac output, and confusion. Exposure to higher concentrations of carbon monoxide can cause loss of consciousness, heart damage, brain damage, and/or death.

SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Small Spills: Remove ignition sources. Absorb spilled material with non-combustible materials such as cat litter, dirt, sand, or petroleum sorbent pads/pillows. Do not use combustible materials like rags, wood chips, or sawdust. Remove contaminated materials to an appropriate disposal container.

Large Spills: Remove ignition sources. Dike spill area with sand or dirt to contain material and cover sewers/drains. Remain upwind and keep unnecessary people away. Contact trained emergency response team for cleanup. Remove liquid using grounded suction pumps, isolate hazard area and deny entry.

SECTION 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE INFORMATION

Store only in approved containers. Protect containers against physical damage. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from oxidizing materials. Store in cool, well ventilated area of non-combustible construction away from possible sources of ignition. Keep away from incompatible materials and follow OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106 and NFPA 30 for storage requirements.

Empty Container Warning: Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or heat with other sources of ignition; the container may explode and cause injury or death.

SECTION 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation Requirements: Special ventilation is not required unless the product is sprayed or heated near its flashpoint. Use local exhaust ventilation where mist, spray, or vapor may be generated. Reprocessing of material may require special engineering controls, as determined by a competent person.

SPECIFIC PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory: Respiratory protection is not required unless product is sprayed or heated above its flashpoint; use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators, following manufacturers recommendations where mist, spray, or vapor may be generated.

Eye: Face shield and goggles or chemical goggles should be worn where mist or spray may be generated.

Gloves: Impermeable protective gloves such as nitrile or viton should be worn during handling of this product.

Other Clothing and Equipment: Standard work clothing. Clothing contaminated with this product should be removed, washed in soap and water and dried before reuse. Shoes which have been contaminated with this product and cannot be decontaminated should be discarded. Shower and eyewash facilities should be accessible.

EXPOSURE MONITORING

Biological: No applicable procedure.

Personal/Area: The applicable method measures oil mist. NIOSH Analytical Method No. 283 or S272. Air sampling for PNA's may be accomplished by NIOSH Methods 5506 & 5515. Consult the current version of the NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods for proper procedures and equipment setup.

SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Bulk Density at 60° F: ~7.5 lbs/ft³

Boiling Range @ 760 mm Hg: 650-1300 °F

Vapor pressure: Nil

API Gravity: See Below

Viscosity: See Below

Evaporation Rate (BuAC=1): N/A

Appearance and Odor: Water white or pale straw light oily liquid with faint odor.

Vapor Density (Air=1): N/A

Freezing point: NA

Solubility in H₂O: Complete

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): NA

% Volatile by Vol.: <0.1

pH: Neutral

SECTION 10 — REACTIVITY AND STABILITY DATA

Conditions Contributing to Instability: Under normal conditions, material is stable.

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with strong oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, oxychlorine salts, and high oxygen concentrations.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition products may include carbon monoxide carbon Dioxide, oxides of sulphur and hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization: Material is not known to polymerize.

SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chronic toxicity of mineral oils is most probably a function of the concentration of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in the oil and degree of contact with the oil. Certain PAHs have been shown to have carcinogenic potential and produce skin tumors. Mouse-skin painting studies with certain mineral oils have in some cases produced skin tumors. IARC has determined in reviewing cancer prevalence of exposed workers that the carcinogenic activity of refined oils is related to the severity of processing of the base oil. IARC has determined that solvent refined oils (class 3) generally do not induce skin tumors since the PAHs are removed. This product is refined through a solvent extraction process which removes the PAHs from the oil, thus reducing its carcinogenic potential. Product testing using IP 346 shows a DMSO PAH content of <3.0 weight percent

SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For information, contact MSDS Assistance at (210) 592-4593.

SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product recycling and disposal may be regulated by applicable local, state and federal rule. If any question exists, the appropriate agencies should be contacted to assure proper action is being taken. Product by itself is not considered a hazardous waste, but mixing with other materials may render it as such.

SECTION 14 — TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product does not meet any of the DOT hazard classifications and is not regulated under 49 CFR.

SECTION 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act) TITLE III

This product is reportable under SARA Title III, Sections 311 & 312 as a hazardous substance.

Hazard Categories Applicable under 40 CFR 370.2 (SARA Section 311):

Acute Health	Chronic Health	Pressure	Fire	Reactive
No	No	No	No	No

Components listed under 40 CFR 372.65 (SARA Section 313): This product does not contain chemicals identified as toxic by EPA under 40 CFR Part 372 and is subject to the reporting requirements of this section.

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Proposition 65: This product does not contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

SECTION 16 — OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) Hazard Ratings Codes*

Health	Fire	Reactivity	Other
1	1	0	

*Based on "Standard System for the Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials, NFPA No. 704, 1990 Edition"

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Definitions of Material Safety Data Sheet Terminology

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PRIVATE ASSOCIATIONS

ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, (private association)

DOT - United States Department of Transportation

EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, (private association)

NFPA - National Fire Protection Association, (private association)
MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor
NIOSH - National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
NTP - National Toxicology Program, (private association)
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

HAZARD AND EXPOSURE INFORMATION

Acute Hazard - An adverse health effect which occurs rapidly as a result of short term exposure.
CAS # - American Chemical Society's Chemical Abstract service registry number which identifies the product and/or ingredients.
Ceiling - The concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure
Chronic Hazard - An adverse health effect which generally occurs as a result of long term exposure or short term exposure with delayed health effects and is of long duration.
Fire Hazard - A material that poses a physical hazard by being flammable, combustible, pyrophoric or an oxidizer as defined by 29 CFR 1910.1200
Hazard Class - DOT hazard classification
Hazardous Ingredients - Names of ingredients which have been identified as health hazards.
IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health, the airborne concentration below which a person can escape without respiratory protection and exposure up to 30 minutes, and not suffer debilitating or irreversible health effects. Established by NIOSH.
mg/m³ - Milligrams of contaminant per cubic meter of air, a mass to volume ratio
N/A - Not available or no relevant information found **NA** - Not applicable
PEL - OSHA permissible exposure limit; an action level of one half this value may be applicable
ppm - Part per million (one volume of vapor or gas in one million volumes of air)
Pressure Hazard - A material that poses a physical hazard due to the potential of a sudden release of pressure such as explosive or a compressed gas as defined by 20 CFR 1910.1200
Reactive Hazard - A material that poses a physical hazard due to the potential to become unstable reactive, water reactive or that is an organic peroxide as defined by 20 CFR 1910.1200
STEL - The ACGIH Short-Term Exposure Limit, a 15-minute Time-Weighted Average exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hour TWA is less than the TLV.
TLV - ACGIH Threshold Limit Value, represented herein as an 8-hour TWA concentration.
8-hour TWA - The time weighted average concentration for a normal 8-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse effect.
W - DO NOT ADD WATER – water reactive materials may produce toxic gas, extreme heat, or chemical reaction on contact with water.