

Safety Data Sheet - GHS

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200)



Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

PRODUCT NAME: RUGGED BIO D HYDRAULIC OIL
SDS NUMBER: RGBIODHYD
TRADE NAME:
SYNONYMS:

Rugged Bio D Hydraulic 32
Rugged Bio D Hydraulic 46

RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USE: Hydraulic Oil
USES ADVISED AGAINST: All others
24 HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: (CHEMTREC) 1-800-424-9300

Supplier

Colorado Petroleum
5590 High St.
Denver, CO. 80216
303-294-0302
WWW.COLOPETRO.COM

DATE PREPARED: 5-24-2019
DATE REVISED: 5-24-2019
PREPARED BY: Jack Snavelly

Section 2 – Hazard Identification

Label Elements: No classified hazards
Classified Hazards: This material is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

LABEL ELEMENTS

NO CLASSIFIED HAZARDS

Section 3 – Composition Information on Ingredients

CHEMICAL NAME	PERCENT	CAS NUMBER
Vegetable Oil	<100	120962-03-0

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek immediate medical attention.

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Eye Contact: If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Section 5 – Fire-Fighting Measures

NFPA 704 HAZARD CLASS

Health: 0 Flammability: 1 Instability:

0 (Minimal)	Health	0
1 (Slight)	Flammability	1
2 (Moderate)	Reactivity	0
3 (Serious)		
4 (Severe)	Personal Protection	

Flash Point (F): > 644 °F / >340 °C

Flash Point Method: Test Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (PMCC) ASTM D93, EPA 1010

Auto Ignition Temperature: N/A

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam can cause frothing of materials heated above 212 °F / 100°C. 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.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazard: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of the fire. Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of sulfur, nitrogen or phosphorus may also be formed.

Fire Fighting Instructions: 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. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Fire Fighting Equipment: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical

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hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills:

Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements.

This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material.

Large Spills:

For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material.

Methods and Materials for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow All OSHA Regulations and Standards (29 CFR 1910.120)

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions:

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Spills will produce very slippery surfaces. Used

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motor oils have been shown to cause skin cancer in mice after repeated application to the skin without washing. Brief or intermittent skin contact with used motor oil is not expected to cause harm if the oil is thoroughly removed by washing with soap and water. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes.

Storage Requirements: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow All OSHA Regulations and Standards (29 CFR 1910.120)

Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Other
	TWA: 5mg/m ³ STEL: 10 mg/m ³ as Oil Mist, if Generated	TWA: 5mg/m ³ as Oil Mist, if Generated

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye/face protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 whenever working with chemicals.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of skin protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of gloves or other appropriate skin protection whenever working with chemicals. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with R or P95 filters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

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Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance: Amber	Flash Point: 644 °F / > 340 °C
Physical Form: Liquid	Test Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (PMCC), ASTM D93, EPA 1010
Odor: Mild	Initial Boiling Point/Range: No data
Odor Threshold: No data	Vapor Pressure: <1 mm Hg
pH: Not applicable	Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data
Vapor Density (air=1): >1	Melting/Freezing Point: No data
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): No data	Auto-ignition Temperature: No data
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): No data	Decomposition Temperature: No data
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): No data	Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.91 @ 25C
Particle Size: Not applicable	Bulk Density: 7.6 lbs/gal
Percent Volatile: No data	Viscosity: 30 – 50 cSt @ 40°C
Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable	Solubility in Water: Negligible

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Not chemically reactive.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to avoid: Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition. Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use in engines. Contamination of oil with low levels of hazardous fuel combustion by-products (e.g. polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) may occur.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful		>5 mg/L (mist, estimated)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		> 2 g/kg (estimated)
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg (estimated)

Aspiration Hazard: Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not expected to be irritating. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not expected to be irritating.

Skin Sensitization: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for skin sensitization (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Respiratory Sensitization: No information available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

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Carcinogenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for carcinogenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for germ cell mutagenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Reproductive Toxicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for reproductive toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

Carcinogenicity:

Section 12 – Ecological Information

GHS Classification: No classified hazards

Toxicity: All acute aquatic toxicity studies on samples of lubricant base oils show acute toxicity values greater than 100 mg/L for invertebrates, algae and fish. These tests were carried out on water accommodated fractions and the results are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions.

Persistence and Degradability: The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable, but since they can be degraded by microorganisms, they are regarded as inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon components of this material are greater than 5.3, and therefore regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes may reduce bioconcentration.

Mobility in Soil: Volatilization to air is not expected to be a significant fate process due to the low vapor pressure of this material. In water, base oils will float and spread over the surface at a rate dependent upon viscosity. There will be significant removal of hydrocarbons from the water by sediment adsorption. In soil and sediment, hydrocarbon components will show low mobility with adsorption to sediments being the predominant physical process. The main fate process is expected to be slow biodegradation of the hydrocarbon constituents in soil and sediment.

Other adverse effects: None anticipated.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste and is not believed to exhibit characteristics of hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. This material under most intended uses would become "Used Oil" due to contamination by physical or chemical impurities. Whenever possible, Recycle used oil in accordance with applicable federal and state or local regulations. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

DOT Transportation Data

UN Number: Not regulated

UN proper shipping name: None

Transport hazard class(es): None

Packing Group: None

Environmental Hazards: This product does not meet the DOT/UN/IMDG/IMO criteria of a marine pollutant

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Special precautions for user: If shipped by land in a packaging having a capacity of 3,500 gallons or more, the provisions of 49 CFR, Part 130 apply. (Contains oil)

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPOs (in pounds):

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Acute Health Hazard: No
Chronic Health Hazard: No
Fire Hazard: No
Pressure Hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):

This material does not contain any chemicals with CERCLA Reportable Quantities.

California Proposition 65:

This material does not contain any chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm at concentrations that trigger the warning requirements of California Proposition 65.

International Hazard Classification

Canada:

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.

WHMIS Hazard Class: None

International Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA.

All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

U.S. Export Control Classification Number: EAR99

Section 16 – Other Information

Date of issue:	Previous Date of issue:	SDS Number:	Status:
5-24-2019	5-24-2019	RGBIOBLENDHYD	FINAL

Disclaimer

The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED

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Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)