

SAFETY DATA SHEET



TALL TIMBER One-Mix 2-Cycle Oil

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Tall Timber One-Mix 2-Cycle Oil
Synonyms : 2-Cycle Motor Oil
Product Code : 4180

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Recommended use : Lubricating Oil
Supplier Details : **Allied Oil & Supply, Inc.**
2209 S 24th St.
Omaha, NE 68018

Emergency telephone number : Technical Contact: 800-962-5417
National Poison Center: 800-222-1222, CHEMTREC 800-424-9300

Section 2. Hazard Identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : H315 – Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 3
H336 – Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
H411 – Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity

GHS Label elements

Hazard pictograms

:



Signal word

: Warning.

Hazard statements

: Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

General

: Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. May be harmful if swallowed. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. IF SWALLOWED: DO NOT induce vomiting. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention

: Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response

: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

Storage

: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Store in dry place and/or in closed container. Store in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Disposal

: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified : Not Classified

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Other means of Identification : 2-Cycle Oil

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Lubricant Base Oil (petroleum)	> 50	Various
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	< 15	64742-47-8

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute

Potential acute health effects

- Eye** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Minor respiratory irritation at high vapor concentrations.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness. Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated exposure.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects of critical hazards.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.
- Specific treatments** : Treat symptomatically and supportively.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Foam, dry chemical or water sprays (fog) to extinguish fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet or water-based fire extinguishers.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxides, nitrogen oxides.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

- : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Material floats on water.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

- : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Personal Precautions** : This material may burn but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify person downwind 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.

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For nonemergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- Advice on general occupational Hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage

- Including any incompatibilities** : Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry and 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 re-conditioner. 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits :

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated paraffinic	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 10 hours. Form: Mist STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (Kerosene-petroleum)	NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009). TWA: 100 mg/m ³ 10 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m ³ , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m ³ , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours.

Appropriate engineering controls : Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, vapor controls, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

: Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: Splash goggles. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin protection

Hand protection

: Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. 4 - 8 hours (breakthrough time): Nitrile gloves.

Body protection

: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection

: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. If

ventilation is inadequate, use a NIOSH-certified respirator with an organic vapor cartridge and P95 particulate filter.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Amber.
Odor	: Mild petroleum odor.
pH	: Not available.
Boiling point	: Not available.
Flash point	: Closed cup: > 110°C (> 230°F) [Pensky-Martens ASTM D93.]
Evaporation rate	: <1 (n-butyl acetate = 1)
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Lower: 1% Upper: 7%
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data.
Vapor pressure	: <0.13 kPa (<0.1 mm Hg) [68°F]
Vapor density	: >1 [Air = 1]
Relative density	: 0.86
Solubility	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
Density lbs/gal	: Estimated 7.2 lbs/gal
Gravity, °API	: Estimated 31 @ 60°F
Pour point	: < -30°C (< -22°F).
Viscosity	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F): 1.01 cm ² /s (101 cSt)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: No specific data.
Incompatible materials	: No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition Products	: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use. During use in engines, contamination of oil with low levels of hazardous fuel combustion by-products (e.g. aromatic hydrocarbons) may occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	4 hours
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (Kerosene - petroleum)	LD50 Oral	Rat	15 g/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary

: **Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic:** Mineral oil mists derived from highly refined oils are reported to have low acute and sub-acute toxicities in animals. Effects from single and short-term repeated exposures to high concentrations of mineral oil mists well above applicable workplace exposure levels include lung inflammatory reaction, lipid granuloma formation and lipid pneumonia. In acute and sub-acute studies involving exposures to lower concentrations of mineral oil mists at or near current work place exposure levels produced no significant toxicological

effects.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light: Mineral spirits have produced slight to moderate skin irritation particularly with evaporation from the skin is prevented. Animal studies have demonstrated that mineral spirits produced mild respiratory tract irritation at elevated concentrations. The most common effects observed in repeated dose animal studies with mineral spirits are kidney changes that are consistent with an alpha 2u-globulin-mediated process that is not regarded as relevant to humans. Certain studies have reported effects in the liver as well as hematological or urine chemistry changes. Abuse of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. In certain repeated dose animal studies have changes were reported in behavior, neurochemistry and sensory evoked potentials which may be irreversible. Repeated exposure to elevated concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents can produce a variety of transient CNS effects (e.g., dizziness, headache, narcosis, etc).

Residual oils (petroleum,) solvent-refined: Mineral oil mists derived from highly refined oils are reported to have low acute and sub-acute toxicities in animals. Effects from single and short-term repeated exposures to high concentrations of mineral oil mists well above applicable workplace exposure levels include lung inflammatory reaction, lipoid granuloma formation and lipoid pneumonia. In acute and sub-acute studies involving exposures to lower concentrations of mineral oil mists at or near current work place exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects. In long term studies (up to two years) no carcinogenic effects have been reported in any animal species tested.

Isooctadecanoic acid, reaction products with tetraethylenepentamine: This material is not associated with significant toxicity to rats based on repeated dose studies up to 1000 mg/kg/day. Further, neither fertility nor reproduction were adversely affected in rats after administration up to 1000 mg/kg/day based on screening studies.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (Kerosene - petroleum)	Skin – Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin – Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100%	-
	Skin – Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 mL	-

- Skin** : Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Eyes : Causes mild eye irritation.
Respiratory : Inhalation of oil mists or vapors generated at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation

Sensitization

- Skin** : 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).
Eyes : No additional information.
Respiratory : No information available.

Mutagenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : No additional information.

Carcinogenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : **Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic:** In long term studies (up to two years) no carcinogenic effects have been reported in any animal species tested.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (Kerosene - petroleum)	-	3	-

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

: May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Based on component information.

Specific target organ toxicity

: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been

(repeated exposure)

Aspiration hazard

: Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Product/ingredient name	Result
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (Kerosene - petroleum)	ASPIRATION HAZARD – Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure

: Dermal contact, Eye contact, Inhalation, Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects

Eye : No additional information.

Inhalation : No additional information.

Skin contact : No additional information.

Ingestion : No additional information.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.

Inhalation : While significant vapor concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Inhalation of oil mists or vapors generated at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, redness.

Ingestion : Accidental ingestion can result in minor irritation of the digestive tract, nausea and diarrhea.

Potential chronic health effects

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : The petroleum base oils contained in this product have been highly refined by a variety of processes including severe hydrocracking/hydroprocessing to reduce aromatics and improve performance characteristics. All of the oils meet the IP-346 criteria of less than 3% PAH's and are not considered carcinogens by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin irritation.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (Kerosene - petroleum)	Acute LC50 2600 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 2900 µg/l Fresh water	Fish – Oncorhynchus mykiss Fish – Oncorhynchus mykiss	4 days 96 hours

GHS Classification

: H411 - Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity – Category 2
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects



Conclusion/Summary

: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary

: The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable but are regarded as inherently biodegradable since their hydrocarbon components can be degraded by microorganisms.

Bioaccumulative potential

Conclusion/Summary

: Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon components of this material are greater than 5.3 and therefore regarded as having the potential to bio-accumulate. In practice metabolic processes may reduce bio-concentration.

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition

Coefficient (Koc)

: 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 process. The main fate process is expected to be slow biodegradation of the hydrocarbon constituents in soil and sediment.

Other adverse effects

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not Regulated.	UN3082.	UN3082.
UN proper shipping name	-	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Petroleum distillates), 9, III	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Petroleum distillates), 9, III
Transport hazard class(es)	-	9	9
Packaging group	-	III	III Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Petroleum Distillates), UN3082, (Environmentally Hazardous Substance Mark) (if >5L container)
Environmental hazards	-	Environmentally hazardous substance	No.
Additional information	<i>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)</i>	<i>U.S. DOT compliance requirements may apply. See 49 CFR 171.22, 23 & 25.</i>	<i>Environmentally Hazardous Substance Mark not required if container is <5L or 5kg U.S. DOT compliance requirements may apply. See 49 CFR 171.22, 23 & 24.</i>

International Civil Aviation Org. / International Air Transport Assoc. (ICA/IOTA)

	LTD.QTY	Passenger Aircraft	Cargo Aircraft Only
Packaging Instruction #.	Y964	964	964
Max.Net Qty. Per Package:	30 kg.	450 L	450 L

Special precautions for user : Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and IBC Code

: Not applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption:** All components are listed or exempted.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted. This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No Products were found

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard
Delayed (chronic) health hazard.

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (Kerosene - petroleum)	< 15	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.

SARA 313 : This product (does) contain toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

Product Name	CAS number	%
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 0.1

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Massachusetts

: The following components are listed: Kerosene (petroleum).

New York

: The following components are listed: Naphthalene

New Jersey

: The following components are listed: Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Kerosene; Naphthalene; Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed.

Pennsylvania

: The following components are listed: Kerosene; Naphthalene.

California Prop. 65

: **WARNING:** This product contains less than 0.1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Ingredient name	%	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
Naphthalene	<0.01	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.

International regulations

International lists

: **Australia inventory (AICS):** Not determined.

China inventory (IECSC): Not determined.

Japan inventory: Not determined.

Korea inventory: Not determined.

Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined.

Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined

Taiwan inventory (CSNN): Not determined.

EU inventory

: All components are listed or exempted.

Canada

Canada inventory

: 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 (Canada)

: None.

Canadian NPRI

: The following components are listed: Hydrotreated light distillate (Kerosene)

CEPA Toxic substances

: None of the components are listed.

Section 16. Other information

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

History

Date of revision / Supersedes : 03/29/2014 : 01/22/2008

Key to abbreviations

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 LogP_{ow} = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 UN = United Nations

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