

# **Material Safety Data Sheet**

### Section 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Trade Name: Yamalube Fuel Stabilizer & Conditioner PLUS

### **Company Identification**

Spectrum Lubricants Corporation 500 Industrial Park Drive Selmer, TN 38375-3276 United States of America

#### **Emergency Response**

North America: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 after 5:00pm CST

Or (703) 527-3887

**Health Emergency** 

USA: (800) 264-6457 or (731) 645-4972

#### **Product Information**

MSDS Requests: (800) 264-6457 or (731) 645-4972 Technical Information: (800) 264-6457 or (731)645-4972 General Information: vswedley@spectrumcorporation.com

Product Family Petroleum Lubricating Oil

CAS Number Mixture

Product Name Yamalube Fuel Stabilizer & Conditioner

PLUS

Part Number ACC-FSTAB-PL-xx (xx = 04, 12, or 32)

Note: Petroleum lubricating oils with a flashpoint above 200°F, are not regulated by D.O.T standards.

### Section 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

**Inhalation:** Inhalation of fumes may result in dizziness, headache and respiratory

irritation.

**Eye Contact:** Contact with eyes may cause minimal irritation.

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Skin Contact: Mild irritation may occur with prolonged or repeated contact.

Ingestion: Slightly toxic. Pulmonary aspiration hazard if vomiting occurs.

TLV: 5mg/m3 as mist. ACGIH 1984-85.

Chronic Effects: This product may contain ingredients that are listed as potential

carcinogens in N.T.P. Annual Report on Carcinogens, I.A.R.C.

Monographs, or by O.S.H.A. HCS (g) (2) (vii).

## Section 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS Number	Concentration (%)
Severely Hydrotreated Heavy Naphthenic Distillate	64742-52-5	>90
<b>Fuel Deposit Control Additive</b>	proprietary	3-5
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	2-5
Corrosion Inhibitor	proprietary	1-2
Heavy Aromatic Naphtha	64742-94-5	0.1-0.3
Amine Substituted Resin	proprietary	0.6 -1.0
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.01-0.03
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.01-0.03

Note that the chemical identity of some or all of the above components is considered confidential business information and is being withheld as permitted by 29CFR 1910.1200 and various State Right-To-Know Laws.

### Section 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin: Wash skin with soap and warm water. Wash clothing before re-use. Eye: If splashed into eyes flush eyes with clear water for five (5) minutes.

**Inhalation:** If overcome by fumes remove from exposure immediately. **Ingestion:** If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Call a physician.

## Section 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:

#### **Fire Fighting Instructions:**

For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self contained breathing apparatus.

**Extinguishing Media:** Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

to extinguish flames.

**Special Firefighting Procedures:** Cool exposed containers with water spray.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Pressure increase in over heated closed containers. Cool

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containers with water spray.

### Section 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill Procedures: Remove ignition sources. Recover Liquid. Add absorbent to

spill area. Ventilate confined spaces. Advise authorities if

product enters sewers, etc.

Waste Disposal: Assure conformity with applicable disposal regulations.

Dispose of absorbed material at approved waste site.

### **Precautionary Measures:**

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

### Section 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### **General Storage Information:**

Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures.

### **Container Warnings:**

Empty containers retain product residue (solid, 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. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

### Section 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

COMPONENTS	Regulatory Agency	Exposure Limit
Severely Hydrotreated Heavy Naphthenic Distillate	OSHA/ACGIH	5mg/m3
<b>Fuel Deposit Control Additive</b>	OSHA/ACGIH	Not established
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	OSHA/ACGIH	100mg/m3
Corrosion Inhibitor	OSHA/ACGIH	Not established
Heavy Aromatic Naphtha	OSHA/ACGIH	100mg/m3
Amine Substituted Resin	OSHA/ACGIH	Not established
Naphthalene	OSHA/ACGIH	10ppm
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	OSHA/ACGIH	25ppm

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Ventilation Procedure: Ventilate as needed to comply with exposure limit.

Gloves Protection: Use impervious gloves to avoid repeated/prolonged skin

contact.

**Eye Protection:** Use goggles/face shield to avoid eye contact.

Work/Hygienic Practices: If clothing becomes contaminated, change to fresh clean

clothing. Do not wear until thoroughly laundered.

### Section 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Vapor Pressure (mmHg) at 20°C:	No data available
Specific Gravity at 60°F:	0.8820
Water Solubility:	<5%
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	No data available
Vapor Density (Air=1):	>1
Evaporation Rate (BUAC=1):	No data available
Odor:	Mild Petroleum Amine Odor
Appearance:	Light Reddish Tint Liquid
Viscosity at 100°C CST:	5.5
Flash Point	221°F

### Section 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable

Incompatibility: Avoid strong oxidants
Polymerization: Will not occur

**Thermal Decomposition:** Partial burning produces fumes, smoke and carbon

monoxide.

### Section 11 TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

#### Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat].
DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Studies on laboratory animals have associated similar materials with eye and respiratory tract irritation. Repeated exposure to elevated concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents can produce a variety of transient CNS effects (e.g., dizziness, headache, narcosis, etc). Studies on laboratory animals have shown similar materials to cause skin irritation after repeated or prolonged contact. Repeated direct application of similar materials to the skin can produce defatting dermatitis and kidney damage in laboratory animals. 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. In general, these effects have not to been shown to be dose-related.

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#### Highly-refined petroleum lubricant oils:

ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

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.

### Section 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### **Ecotoxicity**

An environmental fate analysis is not available for this specific product. Plants and animals may experience harmful or fatal effects when coated with petroleum products. Petroleum-based (mineral) lubricating oils normally will float on water. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, an oil layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this oil layer might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway may be sufficient to cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment.

#### **Environmental Fate**

Analysis for ecological effects has not been conducted on this product. However, if spilled, this product and any contaminated soil or water may be harmful to human, animal, and aquatic life. Also, the coating action associated with petroleum and petroleum products can be harmful or fatal to aquatic life and waterfowl.

### Section 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: Assure conformity with applicable disposal regulations.

Dispose of absorbed material at approved waste site.

### Section 14 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Note: Petroleum lubricating oils with a flashpoint above 200°F, are not regulated by D.O.T standards.

### Section 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

**California** This material may contain the following components which are

**Proposition 65:** known to the State of California to cause cancer and may be subject to the

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requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5): 0.03% Naphthalene CAS no. 91-20-3

#### REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01-1=IARC Group 1 03=EPCRA 313 01-2A=IARC Group 2A 04=CA Proposition 65

01-2A=IARC Group 2A 04=CA Propo 01-2B=IARC Group 2B 05=MA RTK 02=NTP Carcinogen 06=NJ RTK

07=PA RTK

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene 03, 05, 06, 07

## Section 16 OTHER INFORMATION

The data presented herein is based upon tests and information, which we believe to be reliable. However, users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.