



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version : 1.0

576384
Apr 01, 2015

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID : 576384
Product Name : Xtreme True-Flo AW 32
Revision Date : Apr 01, 2015 **Date Printed :** Apr 01, 2015
Supersedes Date : N.A.
Manufacturer's Name : Martin Lubricants
Address : 484 East 6th Street Smackover, AR, US, 71762
Emergency Phone : ChemTrec 800-424-9300
Information Phone : 870-881-8700
Product/Recommended Uses: Lubricating oil

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Not classified under GHS.

Signal Word:

No Signal Word.

Hazard Statements:

No GHS Hazard Statements.

Precautionary Statements - General:

Read label before use.

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

No specific precautionary statement.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

No specific precautionary statement.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

No specific precautionary statement.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

No specific precautionary statement.

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.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
0064742-52-5	HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	42% - 57%
0064742-53-6	HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE	42% - 57%

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

If overcome by inhalation of vapors from hot product, immediately remove from exposure to fresh air. Use oxygen if there is difficulty or irregular breathing; or artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek immediate medical attention if symptoms persist.

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.

If material is hot, treat for thermal burns and take victim to hospital immediately.

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.

If material is hot, submerge injured area in cold water. If victim is severely burned, remove to a hospital immediately.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING due to aspiration hazard. Immediately give 2 glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Should vomiting occur; lower head below knees to avoid aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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:

Oxides of C, Ca, P and S. Additional byproducts include hydrogen sulfide, alkyl mercaptan and other sulfides.

Dense smoke may be generated while burning. Toxic fumes, gases or vapors may evolve on burning. Heavy flammable vapors may settle along ground level and low spots to create an invisible fire hazard. The vapors may extend to sources of ignition and flash back.

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.

Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Special protective actions:

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stay upwind; keep out of low areas.

Contain spill immediately with inert materials (sand, earth, chemical spill pads of cotton) by forming dikes. Dikes should be placed to contain spill in a manner that will prevent material from entering sewers and waterways. Large spill, once contained, may be picked up using explosion proof, non-sparking vacuum pumps, shovels or buckets and disposed of in suitable containers for disposal. If a large spill occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

Ventilate area.

Spill procedures (water): Remove from surface by skimming or with suitable adsorbents. If a large spill occurs notify appropriate authorities.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Recommended equipment:

Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions:

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains/surface waters/ groundwater or confined areas.

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.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

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, sources of ignition and incompatibilities. Protect containers 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 and kept upright to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

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. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Mechanical methods such as fume hoods or area fans may be used to reduce localized vapor/mist areas.

If vapor or mist is generated when material is heated or handled, provide adequate ventilation 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.

If handling hot material, use insulated protective equipment.

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 misting may occur, wear an MSHA/NIOSH approved (or equivalent) half-mask form dust/mist air-purifying respirator.

Control Parameters / Exposure Limits:

The chemicals in this product greater than 1% concentration (greater than 0.1% EHS) are not limited by the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs, and ACGIH TLVs.

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
HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	500	2000			1							
HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE	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
HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC							
HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE							

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	7.60900 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	0.20100%
Density VOC	7.60382 lb/gal
% VOC	99.93189%
VOC Actual	7.60382 lb/gal
VOC Actual	911.16545 g/l
Specific Gravity	0.91176
VOC Regulatory	7.60382 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	911.16545 g/l

Appearance	Amber, clear fluid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Mild petroleum hydrocarbon
pH	N.A.
Flammability	Flash Point at or above 200 °F
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	168 °C (334 °F)
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	Negligible at STP
Vapor Density	>1 mm at STP
Water Solubility	Negligible
Viscosity	30.37 cSt at 40°C(104°F) or 4.62cSt at 100°C (212°F)
Pour Point	-39.0 °C
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	Not determined. Expected to be >260°C (500°F)
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Negligible at STP
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Material is stable at room temperature and pressure.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials:

Avoid contact with acids and oxidizing materials.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid heat, flame, and contact with incompatible materials.

Avoid high temperatures and product contamination.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Smoke, carbon monoxide and dioxide and other aldehydes of incomplete combustion. Oxides of C, Ca, P and S. Hydrogen sulfide and alkyl mercaptans and other sulfides may be released.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity:

Oral : Harmful if swallowed.

Hot vapors may cause respiratory irritation.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Can cause skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

May cause eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurring of vision.

Carcinogenicity:

The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346, hence the classification of a carcinogen need not apply.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity:

No data available.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:

Prolonged or repeated contact may lead to an allergic skin sensitization in some people and dermatitis (dryness, chapping and reddening of skin).

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

No data available.

Aspiration Hazard:

Aspiration into the lungs may cause irritation.

0064742-52-5 HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC

LD50 (Rodent - rat, Oral) : >5000 mg/kg, Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

LD50 (Rodent - rabbit, Administration onto the skin) : >2000 mg/kg, Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

0064742-53-6 HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE

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)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

This material may be toxic to aquatic organisms and should be kept out of sewage and drainage systems and all bodies of water.

If applied to leaves, this product may kill grasses and small plants by interfering with transpiration and respiration.

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.

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).

Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0064742-52-5 HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC

Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

0064742-52-5 HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC

Liquid under most environmental conditions. Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Regulatory Information:

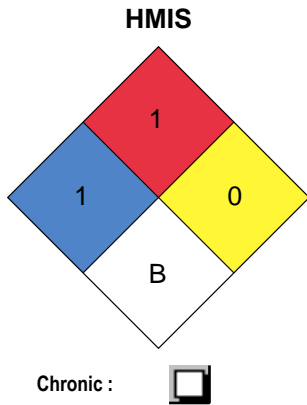
The chemicals in this product are not listed under the following regulations: ACGIH, California Prop 65, CERCLA, DSL, OSHA, RCRA, SARA312, SARA313 and TSCA.

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0064742-52-5	HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	42% - 57%	SARA312,TSCA
0064742-53-6	HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE	42% - 57%	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.



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