



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: 575082
Product Name: Xtreme Fleet SAE 10 CF
Revision Date: Oct 11, 2017 **Date Printed:** Oct 11, 2017
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: Martin Operating Partnership L.P.
Address: P.O. Box 191, Kilgore, TX, US, 75663
Emergency Phone: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
Information Phone Number: 870-864-7800
Fax:
Product/Recommended Uses: Engine Oil

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Hazard not otherwise classified (HNOC)

None

Acute toxicity of 2.96% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0064742-58-1	Lubricating oils (petroleum), hydrotreated spent	79% - 100%
Mixture	Highly Refined Mineral Oil (c15-c50)	2% - 3%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

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 exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact

If irritation occurs, cautiously rinse eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes, while holding the eyelids open. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed

No data available

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

No data available

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. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke), carbon monoxide, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Oxides of C, Zn, 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 or fog 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.

Special Protective Actions

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

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Immediately turn off or isolate any source of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Collect with absorbent, non-combustible material into suitable containers. Transfer to a container for disposal. Large spills, once contained, may be picked up using explosion proof, non sparking vacuum pumps, shovels, or buckets, and disposed of in suitable containers for disposal. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

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

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

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

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.
 Do not swallow.
 Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
 Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated.

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

Store in approved containers and protect 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 to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Chemical goggles, safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

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. Chemical-resistant clothing is recommended to avoid prolonged contact. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. 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 air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of gas, vapors or dusts below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
Lubricating oils (petroleum), hydrotreated spent	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
Lubricating oils (petroleum), hydrotreated spent							

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	7.18 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.86
<hr/>	
Appearance	Amber, clear fluid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Mild petroleum hydrocarbon odor
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	Negligible
Flammability	Flash Point at or above 200 °F
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point, COC	218 °C
Viscosity	28.90 cSt at 40 °C (104°F) or 5.36 cSt at 100 °C (212 °F)
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	Negligible at STP
Vapor Density	>1 at STP
Pour Point	-28°C (-18 °F)
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	N.A.
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Negligible at STP
Partition Coefficient: n-Octanol/Water	N.A.

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid direct sunlight, extremes of temperatures and contact with incompatible materials.

Avoid high temperatures and product contamination.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials

Avoid contact with acids and oxidizing materials.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

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

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely route of exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

May cause mild irritation of the skin.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Can be slightly irritating to eyes.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

Hot vapors may cause respiratory irritation.

Prolonged or repeated contact may make skin more sensitive to other skin sensitizers.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No Data Available

Carcinogenicity

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

Reproductive Toxicity

No Data Available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No Data Available

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Acute Toxicity

If inhalation : Overexposure by inhalation of hot material may cause nonspecific discomfort, such as nausea, headache or weakness. Caution should be taken to prevent forming aerosol or misting of this product without proper respiratory protection.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

No Data Available.

Persistence and Degradability

No Data Available.

Other Adverse Effects

No Data Available.

Bioaccumulative Potential

No Data Available.

Mobility in Soil

No Data Available.

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.

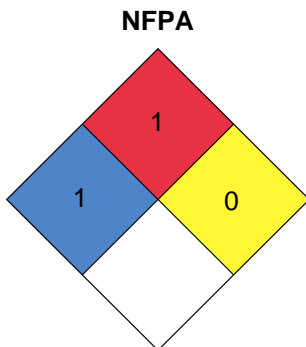
SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0064742-58-1	Lubricating oils (petroleum), hydrotreated spent	79% - 100%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,TX_ESL,OSHA
0068649-42-3	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-di-C1-14-alkyl esters, zinc salts	0.1% - 2%	SARA313, DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,TX_ESL
0000107-21-1	ETHYLENE GLYCOL	0 - 0.1 %	SARA313, DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,TSCA,TX_ESL,ACGIH,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental

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.



Version 1.0:

Revision Date: Oct 11, 2017

First Edition.