HOLLISTON BOARD OF HEALTH
OPERATIONS INFORMATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Amended: The Board of Health of the Town of Holliston, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, acting under the authority of Chapter 111, Section 31, of the Massachusetts General Laws and any amendments and additions thereto enabling and acting thereunder and in accordance with, have, in the interest of, and for the preservation of the public health, duly made and adopted the following regulations effective upon publication.

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

These regulations shall apply to any and all projects for industrial or commercial purposes for any other project except for the construction of single and two family dwellings. These regulations shall also apply to industrial or commercial operations conducted on residential dwelling property of any size, and also to any hobbyist operation which utilizes materials on the Massachusetts substance list.

A single party of responsibility shall be designated for the proposed project and shall be the applicant of record. The single party of responsibility shall be the owner of the subject building or facility and shall not be an individual tenant therein. All applications for permits from the Board of Health shall be submitted by this responsibility party. All limitations and conditions with regards to any waste, wastewater or atmospheric discharge shall be the responsibility of the responsible party, who shall see that all tenants operate within the limitations and conditions of the permits issued. The Board of Health reserves the right to take whatever appropriate action might be necessary against an individual tenant, however, the Board of Health shall hold the responsible party as the entity or primary responsibility.

Septic tanks serving any commercial or industrial facility shall have the contents of the septic tank serving the facility sampled and tested on an annual basis for volatile organic compounds (EPA 624) and pH, as well as any other parameters required by the Board of Health on a case by case basis. The sampling shall be performed and the results submitted to the Board of Health without having to be requested. The sample shall be taken in the time period of March, April or May of each year and the results submitted to the Board of Health prior to July 1st.

All floor drains, except as serving only sanitary facilities, shall be discharged to a tight collection tank and taken away by a licensed waste hauler. Such floor drains shall not be discharged to a septic system, storm drain, dry well, or other surface or subsurface discharge point.

The Board of Health may on a case by case basis, require that each tenant of a multi-use facility shall have a separate discharge point to the septic system. Each such discharge shall be equipped with a flow meter where water usage records will accurately reflect the wastewater discharge a water usage meter may be acceptable. Otherwise, it will be required to install an effluent or discharge meter.

Applicants for facilities subject to this regulation which require Board of Health project evaluation shall complete the Board of Health "Operations Information Questionnaire" which is available from the Board of Health office.

All facilities which store, use, manufacture, or discharge any materials, compounds, or chemicals which are on the Massachusetts substance list shall file a contingency plan with the Board of Health. It shall be updated on an annual basis or when any changes are made in such items.

HOLLISTON BOARD OF HEALTH

OPERATIONS INFORMATION QUESTIONNAIRE

IMPORTANT

COMPLETION OF THIS FORM IS REQUIRED FOR ALL SUBMITTALS AND REQUESTS TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR PROJECT EVALUATION OF ALL INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL PROPOSALS, AND FOR ALL OTHERS EXCEPT FOR ONE AND TWO FAMILY DWELLINGS. THE BOARD OF HEALTH RELIES ON THE COMPLETE SUBMITTAL OF THIS INFORMATION IN ORDER TO MAKE FINDINGS AS TO PROJECT ACCEPTABILITY FOR EITHER A BOARD OF HEALTH PERMIT OR FOR EVALUATION OR RECOMMENDATION OR RECOMMENDATION TO OTHER BOARDS SUCH AS THE ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS OR THE PLANNING BOARD. FAILURE BY THE APPLICANT TO PROVIDE ALL THE INFORMATION REQUESTED IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE SHALL RESULT IN AN ADVERSE FINDING OR RECOMMENDATION BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION FOR THE DATA SHALL BE ATTACHED TO THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY –

A SINGLE PARTY OF RESPONSIBILITY must be designated for the proposed project. All applications for permits of the Board of Health will be expected to be submitted by this responsible party, usually the owner of the building or facility, and not from individual tenants. All limitations and conditions with regards to any wastewater or atmospheric discharge shall be the responsibility or the "RESPONSIBLE PARTY", who shall see that all tenants operate within the limitations and conditions of the permits issued. While the Board of Health reserves the right to take whatever appropriate action might be necessary against an individual tenant, the Board will hold the "RESPONSIBLE PARTY" as the entity of primary responsibility.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Date: September , 2020

Project Location: 45 Washington Street

Project Description: Used car dealership and service redevelopment.

Applicant's Name: Gill Realty Trust - I PHONE # 508-652-6600

Applicant's Address: P.O. Box 30 Natick, MA 01760

Applicant's Signature: RS

Owner's Name: Same as applicant PHONE # 508 655 4200

Owner's Address: 817 WORCESTER ST NATICK MA

Owner's Signature: RS

What is the building GROSS FLOOR AREA 4,160 Square Feet

How many EMPLOYEES will occupy the building (all shifts)

1st shift 4 2nd shift _____ 3rd shift _____

Will there be any process operations? Process operations refer to any manufacturing or other similar work procedures such as: painting , servicing vehicles, making semi-conductors, filing chemical containers, photographic developing, printing, x-rays, washing or rinsing of metal, glass, crystals, plastic, or other products, woodworking. If you are still not sure if your operation is not a process operation, describe it anyway so it can be evaluated.

YES ✓ NO _____

If YES, provide a complete description with a flow diagram and attach it to this questionnaire.

Servicing vehicles.

HOLLISTON BOARD OF HEALTH
OPERATIONS INFORMATION QUESTIONNAIRE

EXISTING WASTEWATER FACILITIES –

Is there an existing wastewater disposal system? YES ✓ NO_____

If NO - it will be necessary to obtain a Disposal Works Construction Permit from the Board of Health. Inquire at the office for details. The existing septic plan is to be replaced. A Disposal Works Construction Permit will be applied for.

If YES - Provide a plan of the existing facility. Investigate it and provide the following information.

What is the total wastewater disposal system design capacity? 370 Gallons per day (GPD)
For Mixed Use Buildings: Unit 1 n/a GPD; Unit 2 _____GPD,
Unit 3 _____GPD; Unit 4_____GPD; Unit 5 _____GPD
Use a separate sheet if there are more than 5 tenant units within a building.

When was the septic tank last pumped? _____
Is the water level in the septic tank above the outlet invert? YES_____ NO_____
Does it overflow either periodically or always? No

PROPOSED WASTEWATER DISCHARGE –

What is the expected quantity of:

SANITARY WASTEWATER	370	GPD
COOLING WASTEWATER	n/a	GPD
PROCESS WASTEWATER	n/a	GPD

If Process Wastewater is proposed:

What is the amount of:

RINSE WATER?	n/a	GPD
BATCH DUMPS?	n/a	GPD
OTHER discharges?	n/a	GPD

What is the method of disposal Floor drains from service area will discharge to an oil/water separator and tight tank

Will there be any FLOOR DRAINS? YES ✓ NO_____
If YES – What will flow into the floor drain? Miscellaneous from garage baysm - flows to tight tank

Will there be any PAINT or LACQUER SPRAY PAINTING? YES_____ NO ✓
If YES – is the spray painting approved by DEP? YES_____ NO_____

Will there be any ATMOSPHERIC DISCHARGE other than fossil fuel for heating purpose?
YES_____ NO ✓
If YES – Attach a complete description to this questionnaire.
If YES - Has the discharge been approved by DEP?
Attach documentation of DEP approval.

Will the proposed facility USE, STORE, MANUFACTURE, OR DISCHARGE any materials, compounds, or chemicals which are on the Massachusetts Substance List? YES ✓ NO_____

If YES - Attach a complete list which includes the following information:
TYPES, MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS, QUANTITIES, METHOD OF STORAGE AND LOCATION. (Show location on a sketch plan of the proposed Facility – draw to scale if possible)

Countryside Auto Vehicle Reconditioning Process

1. Determine Repair / Reconditioning Requirements

- ❑ Road test the vehicle
- ❑ Visual inspection
- ❑ Put vehicle on lift and inspect mechanicals

⇩

2. Order parts or use parts from stock

⇩

3. Service the vehicle

- ❑ Change the oil / lubricants
- ❑ Replace maintenance components (wiper blades, brake pads / rotors, filters, etc)
- ❑ General automotive repairs (transmission, engine, emissions components, etc)
- ❑ Repair / replace tires

⇩

4. Clean / detail the vehicle

- ❑ Clean / detail the vehicle
- ❑ Clean the vehicle using standard vehicle cleaning agents (automotive wax, window cleaner, etc)

⇩

5. Material disposal

- ❑ Recycle eligible materials, including plastics and cardboard
- ❑ Collect the following in approved and / or certified vessels for pickup: Waste oil, Tires, Scrap metal / parts
- ❑ Trash pickup for eligible refuse

⇩

6. Prepare the vehicle for retail sale

- ❑ Take pictures
- ❑ Price the vehicle
- ❑ Display vehicle on the lot

MASSACHUSETTS SUBSTANCE LIST SUBSTANCES

Alkaline batteries

3-4 dozen standard household style batteries sizes "AAA" to "D"

A/C Refrigerant

5 lbs. of refrigerant

Motor Oil

8 cases of motor oil in synthetic and non synthetic stored in quarts (96 quarts)

Antibacterial hand soap and abrasive hand cleaner

2-4 gallons of hand soap

Brake cleaner

2 cases of 8 ounce cans of brake cleaner (192 ounces)

COUNTRYSIDE AUTO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL / WASTE

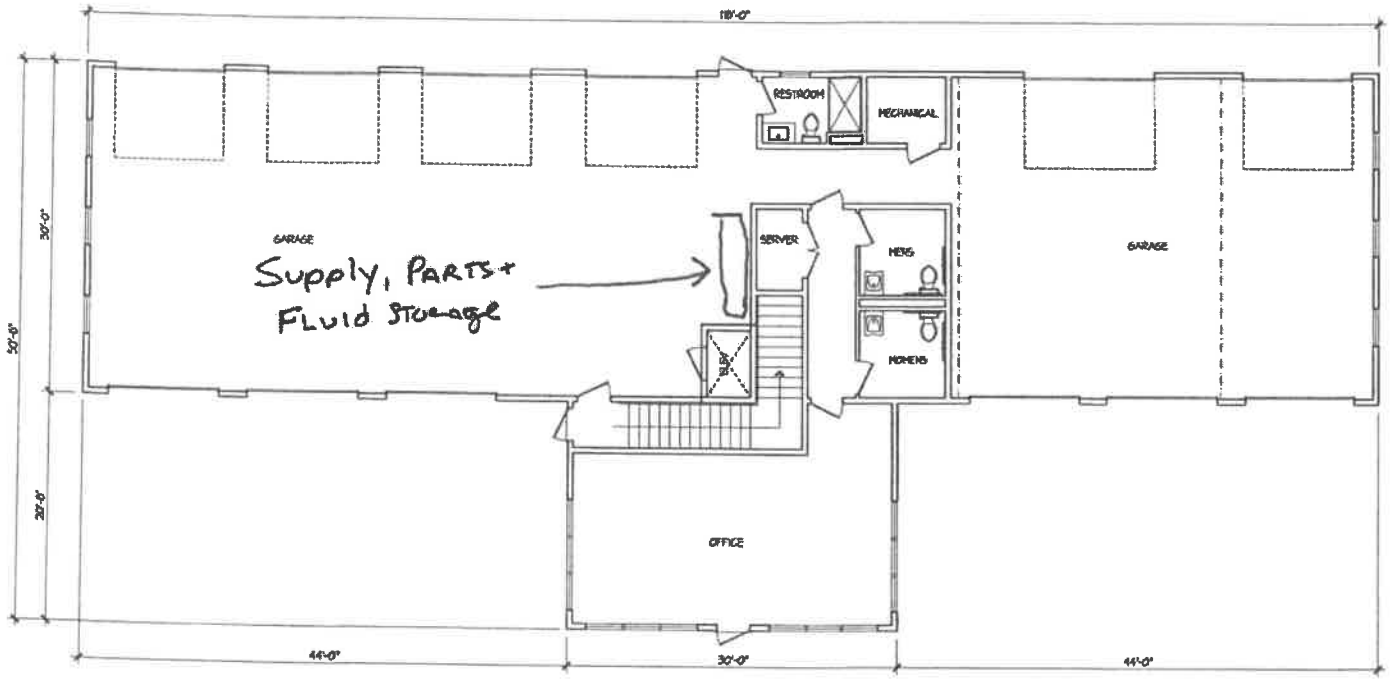
Oil and transmission fluid - Used in oil changes (up to 7 quarts at a time) and transmission fluid changes (up to 4 quarts at a time). Waste oil and fluids are drained into a pan, then stored in an approved waste oil collection container. Western Oil periodically empties the collection container.

Scrap Metal - Scrap metal from used parts is collected onsite, then recycled by Framingham Salvage.

Recycling - Collected onsite in a recycling dumpster. Sancomb hauls and replaces the dumpster.

Trash - Collected onsite in a general refuse dumpster. Sancomb hauls and replaces the dumpster.

Tires - Recycled by Town Fair Tire.



A FIRST FLOOR PLAN

3/16" = 1'-0"

HPA Design, Inc.
ARCHITECTS
35 Main Street
Milford, MA 01757
(P) 7814070000
(P) 5083848838
Contact@HPADesign.com

PROPOSED DESIGNS FOR:
GILL REALTY TRUST
45 WASHINGTON STREET
HOLLISTON, MA
CONST ADDRESS3

REVISIONS

PROJECT #: 20190064
OCTOBER 22, 2019
DRAWN BY: DEY
CHECKED BY: HPA/FPF
SCALE: SEE DRAWING
SHEET TITLE:
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

A1.1

Sheet — of —

Rayovac Corporation
601 Rayovac Drive
Madison WI 53711
Phone: 608-275-3340
Fax: 608-275-4577
http://www.rayovac.com

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. We would like to inform our customers that these batteries are exempt articles and are not subject to the 29 CFR 1910.1200 OSHA requirement, or to the Canadian WHMIS requirements and the sheets are supplied as a service to you. For other MSDSs and related information, visit: http://www.rayovac.com/customer/msds/msds.shtml.
2. **THESE BATTERIES ARE SUITABLE FOR LANDFILL DISPOSAL (SEE SECTION 7).**

1. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: **Alkaline Batteries - "No Mercury" Formula**

SIZES: All

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: 800-424-9300 (24 hr. Chemtrec)

Environmental Health & Safety Information: 262-523-9000

EDITION DATE: 03/01/2004

APPROVED BY: Kevin J. Domack

2. INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%	TLV*
Manganese Dioxide	1313-13-9	32 - 38	0.2 mg/m^3 (TWA)
Steel	7439-89-6	19 - 23	--
Zinc	7440-66-6	11 - 16	2 mg/m^3 (ZnO, Dust, TWA)
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	5 - 9	C 2 mg/m^3 (STEL)
Graphite	7782-42-5	3 - 5	2 mg/m^3 (TWA)
Barium Sulfate	7727-43-7	<5	10 mg/m^3 (TWA)
Water, paper, plastic, other	--	Balance	--

**Source: ACGIH Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents, 2003.*

3. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point @ 760 mm Hg (°C):	NA
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg @ 25°C):	NA
Vapor Density (Air = 1):	NA
Density (grams/cc):	NA
Percent Volatile by Volume (%):	NA
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1):	NA
Physical State:	NA
Solubility in Water (% by Weight):	NA
pH:	NA
Appearance and Odor:	geometric solid object

NA = Not Applicable

2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene (1234YF A/C REFRIGERANT)
Not Available

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Catalogue Number: 78
Version No: 2.2
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 11/07/2017
Print Date: 09/15/2020
L.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene (1234YF A/C REFRIGERANT)
Chemical Name	2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene
Synonyms	68224028CA, 68224028CB,68224028AA
Other means of identification	78, 124502200, 68224028AA, 68224028AB, 68224028CA, 68224028CB, 68224029CA

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Not Available
Address	Not Available
Telephone	Not Available
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

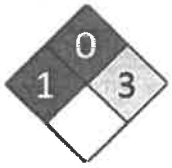
Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Flammable Gas Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Liquefied gas)

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P377	Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381	Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
754-12-1	100	2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice. ▸ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▸ Avoid giving alcohol.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
- Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- There is no specific antidote

C: Decontamination

- Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.
- Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. DO NOT induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)

D: Enhanced elimination:

- There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.

POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, *California Poison Control System* [illegible]

- If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.
- Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
- Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient

For frost-bite caused by liquefied petroleum gas:

- If part has not thawed, place in warm water bath (41-46 C) for 15-20 minutes, until the skin turns pink or red.
- Analgesia may be necessary while thawing.
- If there has been a massive exposure, the general body temperature must be depressed, and the patient must be immediately rewarmed by whole-body immersion, in a bath at the above temperature.
- Shock may occur during rewarming.
- Administer tetanus toxoid booster after hospitalization.
- Prophylactic antibiotics may be useful.
- The patient may require anticoagulants and oxygen.

[Shell Australia 22/12/87]

For gas exposures:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	‣ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ‣ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ‣ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ‣ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ‣ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ‣ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	carbon dioxide (CO_2) hydrogen fluoride other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. **Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	‣ Remove all ignition sources. ‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ‣ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ‣ Wipe up.

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

Contains low boiling substance:
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically
- Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Other information

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container
- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility
- Haloalkenes are highly reactive.
- Some of the more highly substituted lower members are highly flammable; many members of the group are peroxidisable and polymerisable.
- Avoid reaction or contact with potassium or its alloys - although apparently stable on contact with a wide rage of halocarbons, reaction products may be shock-sensitive and may explode with great violence on light impact. Severity generally increases with the degree of halocarbon substitution and potassium-sodium alloys give extremely sensitive mixtures.

BRETHERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards
- Avoid reaction with metal halides and active metals, eg. sodium (Na), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), zinc (Zn), powdered aluminium (Al), magnesium (Mg) and magnesium alloys.
- Avoid contact with rubber, and plastics such as methacrylate polymers, polyethylene and polystyrene

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene	HFO-1234yf; 2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene	2,200 ppm	Not Available	1.40E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) which is more closely allied to that of the USA.

- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.
An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- Insulated gloves;

NOTE: Insulated gloves should be loose fitting so that may be removed quickly if liquid is spilled upon them. Insulated gloves are not made to permit hands to be placed in the liquid; they provide only short-term protection from accidental contact with the liquid.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless		
Physical state	Liquified Gas	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	-29.4	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.3	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	6	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system. Exposure to high concentrations of fluorocarbons may produce cardiac arrhythmias or cardiac arrest due sensitisation of the heart to adrenalin or noradrenalin. Deaths associated with exposures to fluorocarbons (specifically halogenated aliphatics) have occurred in occupational settings and in inhalation of bronchodilator drugs. Bronchospasm consistently occurs in human subjects inhaling fluorocarbons. At a measured concentration of 1700 ppm of one of the commercially available aerosols there is a biphasic change in ventilatory capacity, the first reduction occurring within a few minutes and the second delayed up to 30 minutes. Most subjects developed bradycardia (reduced pulse rate). Bradycardia is encountered in dogs when administration is limited to upper respiratory tract (oropharyngeal and nasal areas). Cardiac arrhythmias can be experimentally induced in animals (species dependency is pronounced with dogs and monkeys requiring lesser amounts of fluorocarbon FC-11 than rats or mice). Sensitivity is increased by injection of adrenalin or cardiac ischaemia/necrosis or pulmonary thrombosis/bronchitis. The cardiotoxic effects of the fluorocarbons originate from irritation of the respiratory tract which in turn reflexively influences the heart rate (even prior to absorption of the fluorocarbon) followed by direct depression of the heart after absorption. Exposure to fluorocarbon thermal decomposition products may produce flu-like symptoms including chills, fever, weakness, muscular aches, headache, chest discomfort, sore throat and dry cough. Complete recovery usually occurs within 24 hours of exposure. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives): the material may still produce health damage

	hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. In common with other halogenated aliphatics, fluorocarbons may cause dermal problems due to a tendency to remove natural oils from the skin causing irritation and the development of dry, sensitive skin. They do not appear to be appreciably absorbed. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Halogenated oxiranes may arise following epoxidation of haloalkenes. The metabolism of haloethylenes by microsomal oxidation leading to epoxide formation across the double bond has been proposed. The resulting oxiranes are highly reactive and may covalently bind to nucleic acids leading to mutations and possible cancers A measure of such potential carcinogenicity is the development of significant preneoplastic foci in livers of treated rats. The carcinogenicity of halogenated oxiranes may lie in the reactivity of an epoxide intermediate. It is reported that 1,1-dichloroethylene, vinyl chloride, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene and chloroprene, for example, are carcinogens in vivo - this may be a consequence of oxirane formation. Symmetrically substituted oxiranes such as 1,2-dichloroethylene and 1,1,2-2-tetrachloroethylene are more stable and less mutagenic than unsymmetrical chlorinated oxiranes such as 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethylene and monochloroethylene (vinyl chloride). The carcinogenicity of 1,1-dichloroethylene has primarily been associated with inhalation exposure while that of vinyl chloride, trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene occurs following exposure by both inhalation and oral routes. *National Toxicology Program Toxicity Report Series Number 55; April 2002* Various studies report an association between cancer and industrial exposure to tetrachloroethylene; IARC concluded that this evidence is sufficient to assign appropriate warnings. Similar warnings have been issued by IARC for vinyl fluoride. Similarly vinyl bromide exhibited neoplastic and tumourigenic activity in rats exposed by inhalation and is classified by various bodies as potentially carcinogenic. Substances such as chloroprene (2-chloro-1,3-butadiene), are reported to produce an increased frequency of chromosomal aberrations in the lymphocytes of Russian workers. Russian epidemiological studies also suggest an increased incidence of skin and lung cancer following exposure to chloroprene, a result which is not supported by other studies. Generally speaking, the monohalogenated substances exhibit higher carcinogenic potential than their dihalogenated counterparts. Whether additional substitution lessens such hazard is conjectural. Tetrafluoroethylene, for example, produced clear evidence of carcinogenic activity in a two-year inhalation study in rats and mice, *National Toxicology Program Technical Report Series 450, April 1997* It is generally accepted that the fluorocarbons are less toxic than the corresponding halogenated aliphatic based on chlorine. Repeated inhalation exposure to the fluorocarbon FC-11 does not produce pathologic lesions of the liver and other visceral organs in experimental animals. There has been conjecture in non-scientific publications that fluorocarbons may cause leukemia, cancer, sterility and birth defects; these have not been verified by current research. The high incidence of cancer, spontaneous abortion and congenital anomalies amongst hospital personnel, repeatedly exposed to fluorine-containing general anaesthetics, has caused some scientists to call for a lowering of the fluorocarbon exposure standard to 5 ppm since some are mutagens.

2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene (1234YF A/C REFRIGERANT)	**TOXICITY** Not Available	**IRRITATION** Not Available
2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene	**TOXICITY** Not Available	**IRRITATION** Not Available
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

2,3,3,3-TETRAFLUOROPROPENE	Mutagenicity : Did not cause genetic damage in animals. Did not cause genetic damage in cultured mammalian cells. Experiments showed mutagenic effects in cultured bacterial cells. Reproductive toxicity : Animal testing showed no reproductive toxicity. Teratogenicity : Animal testing showed effects on embryo-fetal development at levels equal to or above those causing maternal toxicity. * Vendor For similar product, 1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene HFO-1234ze is not likely to accumulate in the bodies of humans or animals HFO-1234ze is practically non-toxic. Short-term exposures at levels higher than 10% have not induced cardiac sensitization to adrenalin nor induced serious toxic effects. Rats and rabbits did not exhibit any serious toxic, developmental or reproductive effects even with exposures to high levels of HFO-1234ze. Based on a series of mutagenicity and genomics studies, the cancer risk for HFO-1234ze is LOW
2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene (1234YF A/C REFRIGERANT) & 2,3,3,3-TETRAFLUOROPROPENE	The fluoroalkenes vary widely in acute inhalation toxicity. Those, such as perfluoroisobutylene, PFIB, the most highly toxic member, attacks the pulmonary epithelium of rats eventuating in edema and death after a delay of about one day. Other fluoroalkenes, such as hexafluoropropylene (HFP) or chlorotrifluoroethylene (CTFE), also cause pulmonary injury but at lower concentrations produce concentration dependent changes in the renal concentrating mechanism of the rat. Changes in the CNS of rats and rabbits have also been reported for CTFE. CTFE, in repeated exposures, has produced blood pressure changes in dogs, CNS effects and changes in the erythropoietic system. Mechanisms of action research for fluoroalkenes is an important area of need. . The nucleophilic sensitivity of the fluoroalkenes and the potential carcinogenic effects stemming are the subject of speculation. Fluoralkanes, in contrast, are amongst the least toxic of all substances. Disinfection by products (DBPs) re formed when disinfectants such as chlorine, chloramine, and ozone react with organic and inorganic matter in water. The observations that some DBPs such as trihalomethanes (THMs), di-/trichloroacetic acids, and 3-chloro-4-(dichloromethyl)-5-hydroxy-2(5H)-furanone (MX) are carcinogenic in animal studies have raised public concern over the possible adverse health effects of DBPs. To date, several hundred DBPs have been identified. Numerous haloalkanes and haloalkenes have been tested for carcinogenic and mutagenic activities, n general, the genotoxic potential is dependent on the nature, number, and position of halogen(s) and the molecular size of the compound. Short-chain monohalogenated (excluding fluorine) alkanes and alkenes are potential direct-acting alkylating agents, particularly if the halogen is at the terminal end of the carbon chain or at an allylic position. Dihalogenated alkanes are also potential alkylating or cross-linking agents [illegible]

	Haloalkenes are of concern because of potential to generate genotoxic intermediates after epoxidation. The concern for haloalkenes may be diminished if the double bond is internal or sterically hindered. The cancer concern levels of the 14 haloalkanes and haloalkenes, have been rated based on available screening cancer bioassay (pulmonary adenoma assay) and genotoxicity data. Five brominated and iodinated methane and ethane derivatives are given a moderate rating. Beyond the fact that bromine and iodine are better leaving groups than chlorine, there is also evidence that brominated THMs may be preferentially activated by a theta-class glutathione S-transferase (GSTT1-1) to mutagens in Salmonella even at low substrate concentrations Furthermore, there are human carcinogenicity implications because of polymorphism in GSTT1-1. Human subpopulations with expressed GSTT1-1 may be at a greater risk to brominate THMs than humans who lack the gene. Six, two, and one haloalkanes/ haloalkene(s) are given low-moderate, marginal, and low concern, respectively.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – *Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ – *Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene (1234YF A/C REFRIGERANT)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene	LC50	96	Fish	33mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	65mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>2.5mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=2.5mg/L	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below). Most are reactive with environmental ozone and many produce stable products which are thought to adversely affect human health.The potential for surfaces in an enclosed space to facilitate reactions should be considered.

Source of unsaturated substances	Unsaturated substances (Reactive Emissions)	Major Stable Products produced following reaction with ozone.
Occupants (exhaled breath, ski oils, personal care products)	Isoprene, nitric oxide, squalene, unsaturated sterols, oleic acid and other unsaturated fatty acids, unsaturated oxidation products	Methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone, nitrogen dioxide, acetone, 6MHQ, geranyl acetone, 4OPA, formaldehyde, nonanol, decanal, 9-oxo-nonanoic acid, azelaic acid, nonanoic acid.
Soft woods, wood flooring, including cypress, cedar and silver fir boards, houseplants	Isoprene, limonene, alpha-pinene, other terpenes and sesquiterpenes	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, pinoaldehyde, pinic acid, pinonic acid, formic acid, methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone, SOAs including ultrafine particles
Carpets and carpet backing	4-Phenylcyclohexene, 4-vinylcyclohexene, styrene, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, unsaturated fatty acids and esters	Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, benzaldehyde, hexanal, nonanal, 2-nonenal
Linoleum and paints/polishes containing linseed oil	Linoleic acid, linolenic acid	Propanal, hexanal, nonanal, 2-heptenal, 2-nonenal, 2-decenal, 1-pentene-3-one, propionic acid, n-butyric acid
Latex paint	Residual monomers	Formaldehyde
Certain cleaning products, polishes, waxes, air fresheners	Limonene, alpha-pinene, terpinolene, alpha-terpineol, linalool, linalyl acetate and other terpenoids, longifolene and other sesquiterpenes	Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, glycoaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid, hydrogen and organic peroxides, acetone, benzaldehyde, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-hexen-1-al, 5-ethenyl-dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H)-furanone, 4-AMC, SOAs including ultrafine particles
Natural rubber adhesive	Isoprene, terpenes	Formaldehyde, methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone
Photocopier toner, printed paper, styrene polymers	Styrene	Formaldehyde, benzaldehyde
Environmental tobacco smoke	Styrene, acrolein, nicotine	Formaldehyde, benzaldehyde, hexanal, glyoxal, N-methylformamide, nicotinaldehyde, colinine
Soiled clothing, fabrics, bedding	Squalene, unsaturated sterols, oleic acid and other saturated fatty acids	Acetone, geranyl acetone, 6MHO, 4OPA, formaldehyde, nonanal, decanal, 9-oxo-nonanoic acid, azelaic acid, nonanoic acid
Soiled particle filters	Unsaturated fatty acids from plant waxes, leaf litter, and other vegetative debris; soot; diesel particles	Formaldehyde, nonanal, and other aldehydes; azelaic acid; nonanoic acid; 9-oxo-nonanoic acid and other oxo-acids; compounds with mixed functional groups (=O, -OH, and -COOH)
Ventilation ducts and duct liners	Unsaturated fatty acids and esters, unsaturated oils, neoprene	C5 to C10 aldehydes
"Urban grime"	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Oxidized polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
Perfumes, colognes, essential oils (e.g. lavender, eucalyptus, tea tree)	Limonene, alpha-pinene, linalool, linalyl acetate, terpinene-4-ol, gamma-terpinene	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, acetone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-hexen-1-al, 5-ethenyl-dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H) furanone, SOAs including ultrafine particles
Overall home emissions	Limonene, alpha-pinene, styrene	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, pinonaldehyde, acetone, pinic acid, pinonic acid, formic acid, benzaldehyde, SOAs including ultrafine particles

Abbreviations: 4-AMC, 4-acetyl-1-methylcyclohexene; 6MHQ, 6-methyl-5-heptene-2-one, 4OPA, 4-oxopentanal, SOA, Secondary Organic Aerosols
Reference: Charles J Weschler; Environmental Helath Perspectives, Vol 114, October 2006

In addition to carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O), the greenhouse gases mentioned in the Kyoto Protocol include synthetic substances that share the common feature of being highly persistent in the atmosphere and exhibiting very high specific radiative forcing (radiative forcing is the change in the balance between radiation coming into the atmosphere and radiation out; a positive radiative forcing tends on average to warm the surface of the earth). These synthetic substances include hydrocarbons that are partially fluorinated (HCFs) or totally fluorinated (PFCs) as well as sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6)

anthropogenic increase in the greenhouse effect.
Since the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, new fluorinated substances have appeared on the market, which are stable in air and have a high greenhouse potential; these include nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) and fluoroethers.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene	LOW (LogKOW = 2.1485)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene	LOW (KOC = 154.4)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▸ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements
US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	Yes
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No

Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)
China - IECSC	No (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	11/07/2017
Initial Date	02/25/2017

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 | Revision Date: 12/20/2016 | Print Date: 09/01/2017

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Pennzoil Professional 0W-20 Motor Oil

Product code : 001G2270

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Oil Products US**
PO Box 4427
Houston TX 77210-4427
USA

SDS Request : (+1) 877-276-7285

Customer Service :

Emergency telephone number

Spill Information : 877-504-9351

Health Information : 877-242-7400

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Engine oil.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Based on available data this substance / mixture does not meet the classification criteria.

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : No Hazard Symbol required

Signal word : No signal word

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
No precautionary phrases.
Response:
No precautionary phrases.
Storage:
No precautionary phrases.
Disposal:
No precautionary phrases.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Used oil may contain harmful impurities.
Not classified as flammable but will burn.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

Under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency, this product does not meet the definition of a hazardous chemical when evaluated according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature : Synthetic base oil and additives.
Highly refined mineral oil.
The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-extract, according to IP346.
The highly refined mineral oil is only present as additive diluent.

* contains one or more of the following CAS-numbers: 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-65-0, 68037-01-4, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 8042-47-5, 848301-69-9.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (%)
Polyolefin polyamine succinimide polyol		Not Assigned	1 - 3
Alkaryl amine		36878-20-3	1 - 3
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) *		Not Assigned	0 - 90

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.
If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and : Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas.

delayed		Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.
Protection of first-aiders	:	When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
Immediate medical attention, special treatment	:	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water in a jet.
Specific hazards during fire-fighting	:	Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Environmental precautions	:	Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.

Additional advice	:	For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures	:	Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Precautions for safe handling	:	Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
Avoidance of contact	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Product Transfer	:	This material has the potential to be a static accumulator. Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations.

Storage

Other data	:	Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labeled and closable containers. Store at ambient temperature.
Packaging material	:	Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene. Unsuitable material: PVC.
Container Advice	:	Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA ((inhalable frac-	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold

		tion))		Limit Values
		(Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA_TRANS
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Inhalable fraction)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.
Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.
Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/
Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/
Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp
L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

Engineering measures : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

General Information:
Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.
Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.
Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.
Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.

Practice good housekeeping.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.
In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.
If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.
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 the combination of organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection
Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) 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, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.
For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material.
Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.
It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers

Environmental exposure controls

General advice	:	Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Chapter 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water. Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	liquid
Colour	:	Pale amber
Odour	:	Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
pH	:	Not applicable
pour point	:	-48 °C / -54 °FMethod: ASTM D97
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	> 280 °C / 536 °Festimated value(s)
Flash point	:	201 °C / 394 °F Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Data not available
Upper explosion limit	:	Typical 10 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	:	Typical 1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F) estimated value(s)
Relative vapour density	:	> 1estimated value(s)
Relative density	:	0.8376 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	:	837.6 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	negligible

Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Pow: >6(based on information on similar products)
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	8.44 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: ASTM D445
Explosive properties	:	Not classified
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available
Conductivity	:	This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.
Chemical stability	:	Stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	:	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	:	Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure
Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	: LD50 (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:
Acute inhalation toxicity	: Remarks: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.
Acute dermal toxicity	: LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating., Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

IARC	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
ACGIH	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.
OSHA	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
NTP	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

:

Remarks: Not expected to impair fertility., Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not considered an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal., ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

Remarks: Continuous contact with used engine oils has caused skin cancer in animal tests.

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product.
Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) :

Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil

Product:

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

Other adverse effects

no data available

Product:

Additional ecological information	:	Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not expected to be released to air in any significant quantities. Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential. Poorly soluble mixture. May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Contaminated packaging : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Local legislation
Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

International Regulations

IATA-DGR
Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code
Not regulated as a dangerous good

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

Pollution category : Not applicable
Ship type : Not applicable
Product name : Not applicable
Special precautions : Not applicable

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information : MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards : No OSHA Hazards

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ., Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : No SARA Hazards

SARA 302 : No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7

California Prop 65 This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

EINECS : All components listed or polymer exempt.

TSCA : All components listed.

DSL : All components listed.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 0, 1, 0

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Revision Date : 12/20/2016

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.7 | Revision Date: 08/16/2017 | Print Date: 09/01/2017

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Pennzoil Platinum SAE 5W-30 Full Synthetic Motor Oil

Product code : 001D7526

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Oil Products US**
PO Box 4427
Houston TX 77210-4427
USA

SDS Request : (+1) 877-276-7285

Customer Service :

Emergency telephone number

Spill Information : 877-504-9351

Health Information : 877-242-7400

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Engine oil.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Based on available data this substance / mixture does not meet the classification criteria.

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : No Hazard Symbol required

Signal word : No signal word

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
No precautionary phrases.
Response:
No precautionary phrases.
Storage:
No precautionary phrases.
Disposal:
No precautionary phrases.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Used oil may contain harmful impurities.
Not classified as flammable but will burn.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

Under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency, this product does not meet the definition of a hazardous chemical when evaluated according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature : Synthetic base oil and additives.
Highly refined mineral oil.
The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-extract, according to IP346.

* contains one or more of the following CAS-numbers: 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-65-0, 68037-01-4, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 8042-47-5, 848301-69-9.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (%)
Alkaryl amine	bis(nonylphenyl)amine	36878-20-3	1 - 3
Alkylated phenol ester		125643-61-0	< 3
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) *		Not Assigned	0 - 90

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.
If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and : Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas

delayed		Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.
Protection of first-aiders	:	When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
Immediate medical attention, special treatment	:	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water in a jet.
Specific hazards during fire-fighting	:	Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Environmental precautions	:	Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.

Additional advice	:	For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures	:	Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Precautions for safe handling	:	Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
Avoidance of contact	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Product Transfer	:	This material has the potential to be a static accumulator. Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations.

Storage

Other data	:	Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labeled and closable containers. Store at ambient temperature.
Packaging material	:	Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene. Unsuitable material: PVC.
Container Advice	:	Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Inhal	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH

		able fraction))		Threshold Limit Values
		(Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA_TRANS
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Inhalable fraction)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.
Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.
Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/
Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/
Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp
L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

Engineering measures : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.
Appropriate measures include:
Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

General Information:
Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.
Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.
Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.
Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and

protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.
In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.
If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.
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 the combination of organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection
Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) 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, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.
For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material.
Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.
It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Protective measures	:	Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice	:	Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Chapter 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water. Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Liquid at room temperature.
Colour	:	amber
Odour	:	Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
pH	:	Not applicable
pour point	:	-42 °C / -44 °FMethod: ASTM D97
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	> 280 °C / 536 °Festimated value(s)
Flash point	:	224 °C / 435 °F Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Data not available
Upper explosion limit	:	Typical 10 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	:	Typical 1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F) estimated value(s)
Relative vapour density	:	> 1estimated value(s)
Relative density	:	0.840 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	:	840 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) Method: ASTM D4052

Protective measures	:	Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice	:	Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Chapter 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water. Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Liquid at room temperature.
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Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Data not available
Upper explosion limit	:	Typical 10 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	:	Typical 1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F) estimated value(s)
Relative vapour density	:	> 1estimated value(s)
Relative density	:	0.840 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	:	840 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) Method: ASTM D4052

whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure
Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating., Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

IARC	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
ACGIH	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

OSHA	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.
NTP	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

: Remarks: Not expected to impair fertility., Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

STOT - single exposure

Product:
Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:
Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:
Not considered an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Product:
Remarks: Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal., ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

Remarks: Continuous contact with used engine oils has caused skin cancer in animal tests.

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product.
Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract)

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil

Product:

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

Other adverse effects

no data available

Product:

Additional ecological information	:	Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not expected to be released to air in any significant quantities.

Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

Poorly soluble mixture.
May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Contaminated packaging : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Local legislation
Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

International Regulations

IATA-DGR
Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code
Not regulated as a dangerous good

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

Pollution category : Not applicable
Ship type : Not applicable
Product name : Not applicable

Special precautions : Not applicable

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information : MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards : No OSHA Hazards

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	5000	*
Benzene	71-43-2	10	*

*: Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit., Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA., The components with RQs are given for information.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : No SARA Hazards

SARA 302 : No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7
Highly refined mineral oil	64741-89-5
Ethanediol	107-21-1

California Prop 65 WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

EINECS : All components listed or polymer exempt.

TSCA : All components listed.

DSL : All components listed.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 0, 1, 0

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Ca[illegible]

IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	:	The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).
Revision Date	:	08/16/2017

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

Material Safety Data Sheet

QSR ANTIBACTERIAL HAND SOAP

Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

Trade name : QSR ANTIBACTERIAL HAND SOAP
Product use : Skin antiseptic
Supplier : Kay Chemical Company
8300 Capital Drive
Greensboro NC 27409
1-800-529-5458 (Customer Service)
Code : 924796
Date of issue 27-August-2009

EMERGENCY HEALTH INFORMATION:
1-877-231-2615

Section 2. Hazards identification

Physical state : Liquid. [Liquid.]
Emergency overview : CAUTION!

MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION.
Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Potential acute health effects

Eyes : Slightly irritating to the eyes.
Skin : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

See toxicological information (section 11)

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Name	CAS number	% by weight
2-methylpentane-2,4-diol	107-41-5	1 - 5
acetic acid, (ethylenedinitrilo)tetra-, tetrasodium salt	64-02-8	1 - 5

Section 4. First aid measures

Eye contact : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses and flush again. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Skin contact : Not applicable
Inhalation : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
Ingestion : Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Flash point : >93.333 °C (Closed cup)
Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
metal oxide/oxides
Fire-fighting media and instructions : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Dike area of fire to prevent runoff.

		In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions	:	No special measures required.
Environmental precautions	:	Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
Methods for cleaning up	:	For small spills, add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials), scoop up material and place in a sealable, liquid-proof container for disposal. For large spills, dike spilled material or otherwise contain it to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilled material in an appropriate container for disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Handling	:	Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Storage	:	Keep out of reach of children. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed. Store between the following temperatures: 0 and 50°C

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Engineering measures : No special ventilation requirements.

Personal protection :

Eyes	:	No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions.
Hands	:	No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions.
Skin	:	No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions.
Respiratory	:	A respirator is not needed under normal and intended conditions of product use.

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid. [Liquid.]
Color	:	Orange.
Odor	:	Fragrance-like.
pH	:	8.5 to 9.1 [Conc. (% w/w): 100%]
Relative density	:	1.03 to 1.06
Viscosity	:	Dynamic: 5000 cP
Solubility	:	Easily soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability	:	The product is stable. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Hazardous polymerization	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

Eyes	: Slightly irritating to the eyes.
Skin	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential chronic health effects

Target organs	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity data : Not reported

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. 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.

Consult your local or regional authorities.

Section 14. Transport information

Not regulated.

See shipping documents for specific transportation information.

Section 15. Regulatory information

HCS Classification : Irritating material

U.S. Federal regulations

TSCA 8(b) inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

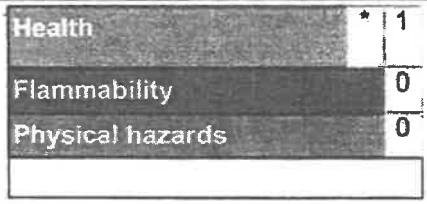
SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.

SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.

California Prop. 65 : No products were found.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.) :



Date of issue : **27-August-2009.**

Responsible name : **Regulatory Affairs**

Date of previous issue : **29-May-2009.**

Notice to reader

The above information is believed to be correct with respect to the formula used to manufacture the product in the country of origin. As data, standards, and regulations change, and conditions of use and handling are beyond our control, NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION.

Safety Data Sheet

Zep, Inc.
1310 Seaboard Industrial Blvd.
Atlanta, GA 30318
1-877-I-BUY-ZEP (428-9937)
www.zep.com

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product name TKO
Product use Abrasive Hand Cleaner
Product code 0960
Date of issue 03/03/14 **Supersedes** 08/13/08

Brigham Gill Motorcars Inc
817 Worcester St
Natick MA 01760-2099

Emergency Telephone Numbers

For MSDS Information:
Compliance Services 1-877-I-BUY-ZEP (428-9937)

For Medical Emergency
(877) 541-2016 Toll Free - All Calls Recorded

For Transportation Emergency
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 - All Calls Recorded
In the District of Columbia (202) 483-7616

Prepared By
Compliance Services
1259 Seaboard Industrial Blvd.
Atlanta, GA 30318

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Emergency overview

*Hazard Determination System (HDS): Health, Flammability, Reactivity

OSHA NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

NOTE: MSDS data pertains to the product as delivered in the original shipping container(s). Risk of adverse effects are lessened by following all prescribed safety precautions, including the use of proper personal protective equipment.

Acute Effects **Routes of Entry** Not applicable.

Eyes May cause mild irritation with direct contact. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering and itching.

Skin This product is formulated for use on the skin, but should always be immediately rinsed off with plenty of water.

Inhalation No known acute effects of this product resulting from inhalation.

Ingestion No known acute effects of this product resulting from ingestion.

Chronic effects Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Carcinogenicity Classification Not listed as a carcinogen by OSHA, NTP or IARC.

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	EPA	NIOSH
Not available.						

Additional information: See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS number	%
This material is not considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).		

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. If condition persists for more than 72 hours, consult a doctor.

Skin Contact This product is formulated for use on the skin, but should always be immediately rinsed off with plenty of water. Discontinue use if irritation and redness develop. If condition persists for more than 72 hours, consult a doctor.

Inhalation Inhalation not likely under normal use conditions.

Ingestion Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

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

Flash Point None.

Flammable Limits Not applicable

Flammability Non-combustible.

Fire hazard In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Fire-Fighting Procedures Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Spill Clean up Small spills can be taken up with an absorbent and placed in clean dry containers for later disposal.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Handling **For external use only.** Avoid contact with eyes. Do not ingest. Do not reuse container.

Storage Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials and food and drink. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Keep out of reach of children.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Not available.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Eyes No eye protection is required under normal conditions of use.

Body No protective clothing is required under normal conditions of use.

Respiratory No personal respiratory protective equipment normally required.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State Liquid. [Viscous liquid.]

pH 5.5 - 6.5

Boiling Point 100°C (212°F)

Specific Gravity 0.96

Solubility Easily soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

Color Green.

Odor Citrus

Vapor Pressure Not determined.

Vapor Density Not determined.

Evaporation Rate 1 (Water = 1)

VOC (Consumer) 0.025 % (w/w) 0.00204 lbs/gal (0.24 g/l)

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability and Reactivity The product is stable.

Incompatibility None identified.

Hazardous Polymerization Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products carbon oxides (CO, CO_2)

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Environmental Effects

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Not available.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Information

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations. Consult your local or regional authorities for additional information.

Waste Stream Non-hazardous waste

Section 14. Transport Information

Regulatory Information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label
DOT Classification	Not regulated.	-	-	-	
IMDG Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-	

NOTE: DOT classification applies to most package sizes. For specific container size classifications or for size exceptions, refer to the Bill of Lading with your shipment.
PG* : Packing group

Section 15. Regulatory Information

U.S. Federal Regulations

SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting:
No products were found.

Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: No products were found.

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.

All Components of this product are listed or exempt from listing on TSCA Inventory.

State Regulations

California Prop 65

No products were found.

Section 16. Other Information

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.
Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

**NOTE: Hazard Determination System (HDS) ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks Although these ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them HDS ratings are to be used with a fully implemented program to relay the meanings of this scale.*

KOD:LMW

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Trade Name: Johnsens Non-chlorinated Brake Parts Cleaner
MSDS NO. 2413
Revision Date: 12/18/2007
Date Printed 12/18/2007

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: *Johnsens Non-chlorinated Brake Parts Cleaner*
Chemical Family: Non-Chlorinated Hydrocarbon
Synonyms: None
Emergency Telephone (24 hr.): 24-Hour Emergency Information: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

Supplier: Technical Chemical Company, P.O. Box 139, Cleburne, Texas 76033

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Weight %	OSHA TWA	OSHA STEL	OSHA SKIN
Toluene 108-88-3	30-40	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Acetone 67-64-1	30-40	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Methanol 67-56-1	20-30	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Carbon Dioxide 124-38-9	5-15	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

Component	Weight %	OSHA Z PEL	OSHA Z TWA	OSHA Z Ceiling
Toluene 108-88-3	30-40	Not Listed	200 ppm 375 mg/m^3 100 ppm	300 ppm
Acetone 67-64-1	30-40	2400 mg/m^3 1000 ppm	1800 mg/m^3 750 ppm	Not Listed
Methanol 67-56-1	20-30	260 mg/m^3 200 ppm	260 mg/m^3 200 ppm	Not Listed
Carbon Dioxide 124-38-9	5-15	9000 mg/m^3 5000 ppm	18000 mg/m^3 10000 ppm	Not Listed

Component	ACGIH TLV TWA	ACGIH TLV STEL	ACGIH TLV Ceiling
Toluene 108-88-3	50 ppm	Not Listed	Not Listed
Acetone 67-64-1	500 ppm	750 ppm	Not Listed
Methanol 67-56-1	200 ppm	250 ppm	Not Listed
Carbon Dioxide 124-38-9	5000 ppm	30000 ppm	Not Listed

Other: This product does not contain Normal Hexane (N-Hexane).

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: Danger: Poison. Extremely Flammable. Content under pressure. Ingestion of even small amounts of methanol can cause blindness and death. This material is an eye and skin irritant. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Gross inhalation overexposure may cause: respiratory track irritation, kidney damage, blood, liver damage, lung damage and central nervous system depression.

HMIS Classification: Health: *2 Flammability: 3 Physical Hazard: 2
NFPA Rating: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

Trade Name:	Johnsens Non-chlorinated Brake Parts Cleaner
MSDS NO.	2413
Revision Date:	12/18/2007
Date Printed	12/18/2007

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact:	In case of contact, or suspected contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention immediately after flushing.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to prevent aspiration.
Inhalation:	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Get medical attention.
Skin Contact:	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes, and launder before reuse.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Flash Point °F(°C):	-20 F (Lowest Component)
Flash Point Method:	TAG Closed Cup
Flammable Limits in Air - Lower (%):	2.5% (Lowest Component)
Flammable Limits in Air - Upper (%):	12.8% (Lowest Component)
Autoignition Temperature °F(°C):	725 F (Lowest Component)
Extinguishing Media:	Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide. Alcohol foam. Use water spray to keep containers cool that are exposed to heat or flames.

Protection Of Fire-Fighters:

Special Fire-Fighting Procedures:	Wear approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Vapor may cause flash fire.
Hazardous Combustion Products:	Carbon Dioxide. Carbon Monoxide. Formaldehyde.
Aerosol Comments:	NFPA Level 3 Aerosol

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions:	Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment to prevent skin and eye contact.
Spill Procedures:	Contain any liquid from leaking containers. Avoid all sources of ignition; heat, sparks and open flames.
Action to be taken if material is released or spilled:	Do not puncture or incinerate container. Contents under pressure. Wear proper protective equipment as specified in the protective equipment section. Remove sources of ignition. Leaking containers should be removed to an isolated, well-ventilated area and transferred to other suitable containers. Wipe, scrape, or soak up in an inert material and put in a container intended for flammable materials for disposal. Persons not trained should evacuate area.
Environmental Precautions:	Do not allow to enter sanitary drains, sewer or surface and subsurface waters. Keep out of lakes, ponds or streams.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling and Storage:	Caution: Contents under pressure. Keep away from heat and open flame. Use only in a well ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapors, if exposed to high vapor concentration, leave area at once. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not puncture, incinerate or store above 120 F. Exposure to high temperatures may cuase bursting. DO NOT store in the passenger compartment of an automobile.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls:	Use in a well ventilated area. Local exhaust ventilation as necessary to maintain exposures to within applicable limits. Eyewash stations. Showers.
Eyes:	Chemical goggles; also wear a face shield if splashing hazard exists.
Skin Protection:	Avoid skin contact. Wear protective clothing and gloves.
Respiratory Protection:	Do not breath mist or vapor. Use in a well ventilated area. Appropriate respiratory protection shall be worn when applied engineering controls are not adequate to protect against inhalation exposure.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Colorless to pale yellow liquid
Odor:	MILD
pH Value:	Not Determined
Vapor Pressure:	Not Determined
Vapor Density (Air=1):	Approximately 2.0

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point (°F): 133 F (Lowest Component)
Melting/Freezing Point: < -110 F.
Solubility in Water: 64 %
Bulk Density at 20°C: Not Determined
Molecular Weight: Mixture
Specific Gravity (H20=1): .82 @ 68 F.
Viscosity: Not Determined.
Evaporation Rate: Not Determined
VOC Content(%): 60%
Decomposition Temperature: Not Determined

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions of handling, use and transportation.
Conditions to Avoid: Keep away from heat,sparks and flame. Avoid any source of ignition. Do not expose to heat or store at temperatures above 120 F.
Materials to Avoid: Nitric acid. Sulfuric Acid. Strong acids. Contact with oxidizing agents. Chlorine compounds. Alkalis. Potassium t-butoxide. Beryllium Dihydride. Magnesium. Nitrogen Tetraoxide. Strong bases. Methanol has an explosive reaction with chloroform + soduim methoxide and diethyl zinc. Methanol has a violent reaction with alkyl aluminum salts, acetyl bromide, chloroform + sodium hydroxide, cyanuric chloride, nitric acid, etc.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Formaldehyde.
Hazardous Polymerization: WILL NOT OCCUR

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological Data:

Component	Route	Species	Dose
Toluene 108-88-3	Inhalation	Rats	LC50 49 gm/m^3/4H
Acetone 67-64-1	Inhalation	Rats	LC50 50100 mg/m^3/8H
Methanol 67-56-1	Inhalation	Rats	LC50 64,000 ppm
Carbon Dioxide 124-38-9	NA	NA	Not known.

Carcinogenicity:

Component	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Toluene 108-88-3	Group 3 (not classifiable)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Acetone 67-64-1	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Methanol 67-56-1	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Carbon Dioxide 124-38-9	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Remarks: Ecological testing has not been conducted on this product.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste Classification: Residues and spilled material are hazardous waste due to ignitability.
Waste Management: Not determined.

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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Disposal Method: Disposal should be made in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DOT:

Proper Shipping Name: ORM-D CONSUMER COMMODITY
Hazard Class: ORM-D
UN/NA Number: Not Applicable
DOT Packing Group: Not Applicable

IMDG:

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols (Limited Quantity)
Hazard Class: 2.1
Hazard Subclass: Not determined.
UN No.: UN1950
Packing Group: Not Applicable.
Marine Pollutant: No

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations:

Component	SARA 313	SARA 302	TPQ	RQ
Toluene 108-88-3	Listed.	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Acetone 67-64-1	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Methanol 67-56-1	Listed.	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Carbon Dioxide 124-38-9	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

US OSHA HEALTH CLASSIFICATION: Hazardous per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200
SARA 311/312 Hazard Catagories: Not Determined.

State Regulations:

Component	California Prop. 65 Cancer list	California - Prop 65 Developmental Toxicity	California Prop. 65 Reproductive Female	California Prop. 65 Reproductive Male
Toluene 108-88-3	Not Listed	Listed: January 1, 1991 Developmental toxin.	Not Listed	Not Listed
Acetone 67-64-1	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Methanol 67-56-1	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Carbon Dioxide 124-38-9	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

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Component	New Jersey Right-to-Know List:
Toluene 108-88-3	Substance no. 1866 Substance no. 2422 Substance no. 2423 Substance no. 2425 Substance no. 2426 Substance no. 2427 Substance no. 2428 Substance no. 2429 Substance no. 2430
Acetone 67-64-1	Substance no. 0006 Listed Substance no. 2422 Substance no. 2423 Substance no. 2425 Substance no. 2426 Substance no. 2427 Substance no. 2428 Substance no. 2429 Substance no. 2430
Methanol 67-56-1	Substance no. 2079 Substance no. 2422 Substance no. 2423 Substance no. 2425 Substance no. 2426 Substance no. 2427 Substance no. 2428 Substance no. 2429 Substance no. 2430 Substance no. 1222
Carbon Dioxide 124-38-9	Substance no. 0343

U.S. TSCA: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.
Canadian Inventory: The components of this product are listed on the Canadian DSL or NDSL Inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

General Notes: Do not allow undiluted material or large quantities to reach groundwater, bodies of water or sewer system.
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