SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE SUPPLIER

Product ID: 577838, 571516

Product Name: Xtreme Mild Detergent SAE 40, 50 Engine Oil

Revision Date: Mar 04, 2019 **Date Printed:** Mar 18, 2019

Version: 3.0 **Supersedes Date:** Mar 14, 2015

Manufacturer's Name: Martin Operating Partnership L.P.

Address: P.O. Box 191, Kilgore, TX, US, 75663

Emergency Phone: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

Information Phone Number: 870-864-7800

Fax:

Product/Recommended Uses: Motor Oil

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0064742-52-5	MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	85% - 100%

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

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

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

Skin Contact

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 5 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

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

Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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

Ingestion

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

Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed

No data available

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

No data available

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.Water or foam may cause frothing.If leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to cool the containers and to provide protection for personnel attempting to stop the leak.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water in a jet.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

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

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

Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray or fog may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

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

Special Protective Actions

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

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

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

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

Ventilate area.

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

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

Recommended equipment

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

Personal Precautions

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (Pilot lights, electrical equipment, flames, heater, no smoking, flares, sparks in immediate area).

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

Environmental Precautions

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

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibilities. Protect containers against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

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

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin protection

Use of impervious gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Chemical-resistant clothing is recommended.

Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

If handling hot material, use insulated protective equipment.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

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

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

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

If vapor or mist is generated when material is heated or handled,provide adequate ventilation to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	500	2000			1			

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC					(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];		

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	URT irr[N159]URT irr[N800]

URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	7.66 - 7.73 lb/gal
Specific Gravity@15.6°C	0.919 - 0.929
Appearance	Amber, clear fluid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Mild petroleum hydrocarbon odor
pH	N.A.
Flammability	Flash point at or above 200°F/93°C
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point, COC	200°C - 210°C (392°F- 410°F)
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	Negligible at STP
Vapor Density	>1 at STP
Water Solubility	Negligible in water
Viscosity	184.3 - 445.0 cSt at 40°C (104°F) or 14.35 - 21.80 cSt at 100°C (212°F)
Freezing Point	-18°C to -12°C (-0.4°F to 10.4°F)
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	Not determined. Expected to be > 260°C (500°F).
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Negligible at STP
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Material is stable at room temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, flame, and contact with incompatible materials.

Avoid high temperatures and product contamination.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials

Avoid contact with acids and oxidizing materials.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

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

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely route of exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

No Data Available

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Avoid prolonged contact with the eyes, which may cause mild eye discomfort, tearing, or blurring of vision.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No Data Available

Carcinogenicity

No Data Available

Reproductive Toxicity

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No Data Available

Aspiration Hazard

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

Acute Toxicity

If inhaled: Overexposure by inhalation of hot material may cause nonspecific discomfort, such as nausea, headache, or weakness. Prolonged and repeated exposure to oil mist poses a risk of pulmonary disease such as chronic lung inflammation.

If ingested, due to the expected concentration of oil (70-100%) ingestion is expected to be relatively non-toxic unless lung aspiration occurs. Gastrointestinal discomfort may develop, followed by vomiting with a further risk of aspiration. This product has laxative properties and may result in abdominal cramps and diarrhea.

0064742-52-5 MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC

LD50 (Rodent - rat, Oral) : >5000 mg/kg, Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.
LD50 (Rodent - rabbit, Administration onto the skin) : >2000 mg/kg, Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

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

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

Persistence and Degradability

Is rapidly biodegradable. Biodegradation is possible with 100 to 120 days in aerobic environments at temperatures above 70 °F (21 °C).

Bio-accumulative Potential

CAS 64742-52-5 Mineral oil, petroleum distillates, hydrotreated (Mild) heavy naphthenic : Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

CAS 64742-52-5 Mineral Oil, Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated (Mild) heavy naphthenic : Liquid under most environmental conditions. Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

Other Adverse Effects

No Data Available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

Place used, contaminated or excess material into disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with local and state regulations. Contact local environmental or health authorities for approved disposal of this material. Most used oil is reclaimed or incinerated.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

Bulk Shipping Description: Does not apply to bulk oil shipping.
Non-Bulk Shipping Description: Does not apply to non-bulk oil shipping.
Identification Number: Not applicable.
Hazard Classification: Not applicable.
Other: See 49 CFR for additional requirements for descriptions, allowed modes of transport and packaging. For more information concerning spills during transport, consult latest DOT Emergency Response Guidebook for Hazardous Materials Incidents, DOT P 5800.3.

IMDG Information

This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

IATA Information

This material is not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations.

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0064742-52-5	MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	85% - 100%	SARA312,TSCA,TX_ESL

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDING INFORMATION ON PREPARATION AND REVISION OF THE SDS

Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Additional Information

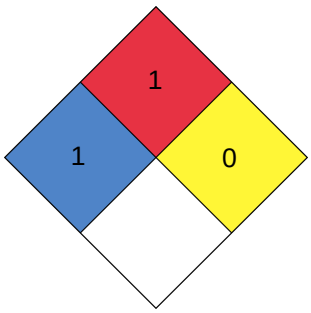
ACGIH Notations from Section 8:

For pure, highly and severely refined Mineral Oils (N159) and Mineral Spirits (N800) the ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) is 5 mg/m3(I), ACGIH Notations is A4

For poorly and mildly refined Mineral Oils (N159) and Mineral Spirits (N800) the ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) is (L), ACGIH Notations is A2

(I)- Inhalable fraction
(L)- Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to the levels as low as possible.
(A2)- Suspected Human Carcinogen
(A4)- Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

NFPA



Version 3.0:

Revision Date: Mar 04, 2019

The SDS supersedes the following individual SDSs:
Product ID: Mild Detergent SAE 40 Engine Oil, Supersedes Date: Jul 14, 2015
Product ID: Mild Detergent SAE 50 Engine Oil, Supersedes Date: Jul 14, 2014

Changes made on: All sections
Please contact the supplier for further information on the version history

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