SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) Chemical Product and Supplier's Identification

Product ID : 500658

Product Name : FC-W MARINE ENG OIL 10W40 BLEND

Revision Date : 10/06/2014

Manufacturer's Name : Martin Lubricants

Address : 484 East 6th Street Smackover, AR, US, 71762

Emergency Phone : CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 **Date Printed :** 10/06/2014

Information Phone : 1-870-881-8700

Product/Recommended Uses: Lubricating Oil

SECTION 2) Hazards Identification

Classification:

Carcinogenicity - Category 1

Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1

Pictograms:

Signal Word:

Danger.

Hazard Statements:

May cause cancer.

May cause genetic defects.

Precautionary Statements - General:

Read label before use.

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

Keep out of reach of children.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center.
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.

SECTION 3) Composition / Information on Ingredients

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
NA	NON HAZAROUS INGREDIENTS	40% - 71%
NA	NON HAZARDOUS VOLATILE	9% - 19%
0039355-35-6	MINERAL OIL	6% - 12%
0070024-71-4	CALCIUM LONG CHAIN ALKARYL SULFONATE	2% - 4%
NA	ALKOXYLATED ALKYL PHENOL	2% - 4%
0068649-42-3	ZINC ALKYL DITHIOPHOSPHATE	0.1% - 2.4%

SECTION 4) First-aid Measures

Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact:

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

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

Skin Contact:

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

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell or if exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

SECTION 5) Fire-fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

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

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

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

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

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

Fire-fighting Procedures:

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

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:

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

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

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

Recommended equipment:

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

Personal Precautions:

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

Environmental Precautions:

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

SECTION 7) Handling and Storage

General:

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

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, spark, open flame, direct sunlight and oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

SECTION 8) Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Eye protection:

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

Respiratory protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours.

Skin protection:

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over- boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization.The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Control Parameters / Exposure Limits:

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

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA-Tables-Z1,2,3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis

SECTION 9) Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical Properties

Density [lb/gal]	7.314
% Solids By Weight	99.181%
Density VOC	0.068
% VOC	0.933%
VOC Actual [lb/gal]	0.068
VOC Actual [g/l]	8.175
Specific Gravity	0.876
VOC Regulatory [lb/gal]	0.068
VOC Regulatory [g/l]	8.175

Appearance	Amber, clear fluid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Mild petroleum hydrocarbon odor
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	Negligible
Flammability	Flash Point at or above 200 °F
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	460°F (238°C)
Viscosity	89.22 cSt at 40°C (104°F) or 13.66 cSt at 100°C (212°F)
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	Negligible at STP
Vapor Density	>1 at STP
Freezing Point	N.A.
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.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Negligible at STP
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

SECTION 10) Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid:

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

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, Ca. Mg, P and S. Hydrogen sulfide and alkyl mercaptans and other sulfides may be released.

SECTION 11) Toxicological Information

Carcinogenicity:

May cause cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity:

No data available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

May cause genetic defects.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

No data available.

Aspiration Hazard:

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

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

No data available.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

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

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:

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

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, gastrointestinal discomfort may develop, followed by vomiting with a further risk of aspiration.

SECTION 12) Ecological Information

Toxicity:

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability:

No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

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.

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

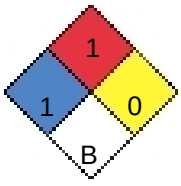
CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0039355-35-6	MINERAL OIL	6% - 12%	CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312
0068649-42-3	Zinc Alkyl Dithiophosphate	0.1% - 2.4%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA
0070024-71-4	Calcium long chain alkaryl sulfonate	2% - 4%	SARA312,TSCA

SECTION 16) Other Information Including Information on Preparation and Revision of the SDS

Glossary:

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

HMIS



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