



Safety Data Sheet

Issuing Date 09-Aug-2016

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Version 1

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product identifier

Product name Full Synthetic Low Viscosity Multivehicle Automatic Transmission Fluid

Other means of identification

Product Code(s) 1061409

Synonyms No information available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use Transmission Fluid, Lubricant.

Uses advised against All Other Uses

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer Address

Hicks Oils
845 N. Hickory Street
Du Quoin, IL 62832
TEL: 1-618-542-5431

Emergency telephone number

Company Phone Number 618-542-5431

Emergency telephone number Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status

This material is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Not classified

Label elements

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance Red Colored Liquid **Physical state** Viscous Liquid **Odor** Petroleum-like

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Other information

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature of the preparation Petroleum Lubricating Fluid.

Chemical name	CAS-No	Weight %	Trade secret
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7	>70	*
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light paraffinic	64742-55-8	>15	*

Non-Hazardous Materials	Proprietary	<15	*
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*The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First aid measures

Eye contact	If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.
Inhalation	First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion	First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	Inhalation of oil mists or vapors generated at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation. Accidental ingestion can result in minor irritation of the digestive tract, nausea and diarrhea. Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to Physician	Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce a serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.
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5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F / 100°C. 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.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of sulfur, nitrogen or phosphorus may also be formed.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact None.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge None.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant(see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water

used for cooling purposes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection

This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental precautions

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. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment

Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Methods for cleaning up

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Spills will produce very slippery surfaces. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.
"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Incompatible Products Strong oxidizing agents. Strong reducing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure guidelines This product does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face Protection The use of eye/face protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 whenever working with chemicals.

Skin and body protection The use of skin protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of gloves or other appropriate skin protection whenever working with chemicals. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile.

Respiratory protection Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with R or P95 filters may be used. A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

General Hygiene Considerations Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Viscous Liquid	Odor	Petroleum-like
Appearance	Red Colored Liquid	Odor threshold	No information available
Color	red		
<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>	
pH	No information available		
Melting point/freezing point	No information available		
Boiling Point/Range	No information available		
Flash point	> 157 °C / > 315 °F	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (PMCC), ASTM D93, EPA 1010	
Evaporation rate	No information available		
Flammability (solid, gas)	No information available		
Flammability Limit in Air			
Upper flammability limit:	No information available		
Lower flammability limit:	No information available		
Vapor pressure	<1 mmHg		
Vapor density	>1	Air=1	
Specific gravity	0.84-0.85		
Water solubility	negligible		
Solubility in other solvents	No information available		
Partition coefficient	No information available		

Autoignition temperature
Decomposition temperature
Kinematic viscosity
Dynamic viscosity
Explosive properties
Oxidizing properties

No information available
 27-31 @40C cSt
 No information available
 No information available
 No information available

Other information

Softening point
VOC Content
Density
Bulk density

No information available
 No information available
 No information available
 No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
 No data available

Chemical stability
 Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
 None under normal processing.

Conditions to avoid
 Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials
 Strong oxidizing agents. Strong reducing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products
 None known based on information supplied.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information No data available

Inhalation No data available.

Eye contact No data available.

Skin contact PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION.

Ingestion .

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic 64742-54-7	> 15 g/kg (Rat)	-	-
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light paraffinic 64742-55-8	-	-	= 3900 mg/m ³ (Rat) 4 h

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms No information available.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Sensitization No information available.
Germ cell mutagenicity No information available.
Carcinogenicity Mineral oils are known to cause cancer because of carcinogenic components (e.g. benzene). The mineral oil in this product is highly refined and should not be considered a carcinogen. Used lubricating oil may contain hazardous components which have the potential to cause skin cancer. Continuous long-term contact with used lubricating oils has caused skin cancer in animal tests. .

Chemical name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light paraffinic 64742-55-8	-	Group 1	-	X

Reproductive toxicity No information available.
STOT - single exposure No information available.
STOT - repeated exposure No information available.
Aspiration hazard No information available.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

All acute aquatic toxicity studies on samples of lubricant base oils show acute toxicity values greater than 100 mg/L for invertebrates, algae and fish. These tests were carried out on water accommodated fractions and the results are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Crustacea
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic 64742-54-7	-	5000: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50	1000: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light paraffinic 64742-55-8	-	5000: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50	1000: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50

Persistence and degradability

The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable, but since they can be degraded by microorganisms, they are regarded as inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation

Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon components of this material are greater than 5.3, and therefore regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes may reduce bioconcentration.

Mobility

Volatilization to air is not expected to be a significant fate process due to the low vapor pressure of this material. In water, base oils will float and spread over the surface at a rate dependent upon viscosity. There will be significant removal of hydrocarbons from the water by sediment adsorption. In soil and sediment, hydrocarbon components will show low mobility with adsorption to sediments being the predominant physical process. The main fate process is expected to be slow biodegradation of the hydrocarbon constituents in soil and sediment.

Other adverse effects No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste Disposal Method The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated

RCRA "listed" hazardous waste and is not believed to exhibit characteristics of hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. This material under most intended uses would become "Used Oil" due to contamination by physical or chemical impurities. Whenever possible, Recycle used oil in accordance with applicable federal and state or local regulations. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard.

Contaminated packaging Do not reuse container.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Not regulated If shipped by land in a packaging having a capacity of 3,500 gallons or more, the provisions of 49 CFR, Part 130 apply. (Contains oil)

IATA Not regulated

IMDG/IMO Not regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA	Does not comply
DSL/NDL	Does not comply
EINECS/ELINCS	Does not comply
ENCS	Does not comply
IECSC	Does not comply
KECL	Does not comply
PICCS	Does not comply
AICS	Does not comply

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances/EU List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

U.S. Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard	No
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Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light paraffinic 64742-55-8	-	X	-

U.S. EPA Label Information

EPA Pesticide registration number Not Applicable

16. OTHER INFORMATION

<u>NFPA</u>	Health hazards 0	Flammability 1	Instability 0	Physical and Chemical Hazards -
<u>HMIS</u>	Health hazards 0	Flammability 1	Physical hazards 0	Personal protection X

Issuing Date 09-Aug-2016

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Revision Note

Initial Release

Disclaimer

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of MSDS