

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 10/10/2018

MidContinental Chemical Company, Inc.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: MCC Lubricity 2132 SD
Company Name: MidContinental Chemical Company, Inc.
1802 East 123rd Terrace
Olathe, Kansas 66061-5876 USA
Phone Number: (913) 390-5556
Web Site Address: www.mcchemical.com
Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC
24 Hour Emergency Number:
Recommended use: Lubricity Additive (800) 424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture: This product is not considered as hazardous under GHS criteria or OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
Risk Phrases: None
Label Elements: None
Signal Word: None
Pictogram:
GHS Hazard Phrases: None
GHS Precaution Phrases: Observe good industrial hygiene practices.
GHS Response Phrases: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases: Store away from incompatible materials.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION / INGREDIENTS

CAS Number	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	Concentration
8008-20-6	Kerosene, petroleum	0-3%
91-20-3	Naphthalene	<3%
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	<1%
108-88-3	Toluene	<1%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

In Case Of Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.
In Case Of Skin Contact: Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
In Case Of Eye Contact: Immediately flush with plenty of water, alternately lifting the upper and lower eyelids.
In Case Of Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms develop.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed: Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: Closed cup: 350°F/177°C (PMCC)
Explosive Limits: Not determined
Autoignition Point: Not determined
Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Fire Fighting Instructions: As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand MSHA / NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Avoid breathing smoke and vapor.
Flammable Properties and Porous material such as rags, paper, insulation, or organic clay may spontaneously

Hazards: combust when wetted with this material.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep personnel removed and upwind of spill. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering.

Environmental Precautions: Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled:

Initial Containment: Approach release from upwind. Eliminate all sources of ignition - heat, sparks, flame, electricity, and impact. Contain spilled material with dikes or absorbents. Do not allow material to enter soil, surface water, or sewer system. Stop the source of the leak, if it is safe to do so.

Large Spills Procedure: Contain spilled material. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a disposal container. Absorb residue with inert material (e.g., dry sand or earth,) then place in a chemical waste container. Do not flush to sewer. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small Spills Procedure: Contain spilled material. Absorb with inert material and place in disposal container. Spills are extremely slippery and should be cleaned up immediately. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Miscellaneous: Note that combustible vapors may form an ignitable mixture with air. Vapors may travel considerable distances from spill and flash back, if ignited. Report spills to local authorities as appropriate or required.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions To Be Taken In Handling:

Porous material such as rags, paper, insulation, or organic clay may spontaneously combust when wetted with this material. May auto-oxidize with sufficient heat generation to ignite if spread (as a thin film). Or absorbed on porous or fibrous material. Contaminated rags and cloths must be put in fireproof containers for disposal. Avoid prolonged exposure. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Follow all SDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because they may retain product residues.

Precautions To Be Taken In Storing:

Do not store in direct sunlight. Store in original tightly closed container. Keep containers closed when not in use. Store at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure. Store away from incompatible materials (See Section 10 of the SDS).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines:

Kerosene, petroleum	ACGIH TWA-8hr	200 mg/m3 total hydrocarbon vapor Skin
Naphthalene	ACGIH TWA-8hr OSHA TWA-8hr	10 PPM, Skin 10 PPM; 50 mg/m3, carcinogen
Toluene	OSHA PEL: Max. conc. 500 PPM ACGIH TLV	CLV 300 PPM; TWA 200 PPM; STEL 150 PPM, 560 mg/m3; TWA 100 PPM, 375 mg/m3 TWA 20 PPM
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH TWA-8hr	20 PPM
Oil Mist	ACGIH OSHA	TWA 5 mg/m3, Oil Mist; Respirable STEL: 10 mg/m3, Oil Mist; Respirable TWA: 5 mg/m3; Oil Mist Respirable

Engineering Controls

Provide local exhaust and general ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA, ACGIH, and manufacturer recommended exposure limits. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into work areas by controlling it at its source. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended when generating excessive levels of vapors from handling or thermal processing. Use local and general exhaust ventilation to effectively remove and prevent buildup of mists/vapors/fumes generated from the handling of this product.

Person protection:

Personal Protective Equipment recommendations are based on anticipated known manufacturing and use conditions. These conditions are expected to result in only incidental exposure. A thorough review of the job tasks and conditions by a safety

professional is recommended to determine the level of personal protective equipment appropriate for these job tasks and conditions.

Eye protection:	Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) and a face shield.
Skin protection:	Wear long sleeves to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. Wear protective, chemical resistant, nitrile or neoprene gloves to minimize skin contamination. Wear chemical resistant boots or overshoes. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing impervious to this material. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Respiratory protection:	Under normal use conditions, with adequate ventilation, no special handling equipment is required. In poorly ventilated areas, emergency situations or if exposure levels are exceeded, use NIOSH approved full face respirator.
Additional Exposure Control Remarks:	Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors or particles below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

9. **PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Form:	Liquid
Appearance:	Clear, yellow liquid
Odor:	Fatty acid odor, mild
Odor Threshold:	Not determined
Melting Point:	0°C
Boiling Point:	350°C
Autoignition Point:	No data available
Flash Point:	Closed cup: 300°F/149°C (PMCC)
Explosive Limits:	Not determined
Upper / Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:	Not determined
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	0.91 at 25/25°C
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	< 0.001 mm Hg at 20 °C
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	Not determined
Relative Density:	7.5 – 7.6 lbs/gal @ 16 °C (60°F)
Evaporation Rate:	0 approx.; (n-BuAc = 1)
Solubility in Water:	12.6 mg/L at 20 °C; Data is for similar product
Percent Volatile:	Not determined
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol / water:	Not determined
Decomposition Temperature:	Not determined

10. **STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Stability:	Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.
Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid:	Strong oxidizing material. Avoid prolonged contact with porous materials.
Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts:	This product emits acrid dense smoke with carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, water, and other products of combustion.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Hazardous polymerization is not expected to occur.
Conditions To Avoid:	Strong oxidizing agents. Avoid temperatures exceeding the flash point. Contact with incompatible materials. Porous material such as rags, paper, insulation, or organic clay may spontaneously combust when wetted with this material.

11. **TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Toxicity to Humans	LD/LC50 Values that are relevant for classification: 108-88-3 toluene Oral LD50: 5000mg/kg (rat) Dermal LD50: 12124 mg/kg (rabbit) Inhalative LC50: 5320 5320 mg/l (mouse)
Chronic Toxicity Data:	No data available.

Acute Toxicity Data:	Acute Dermal LD50 Albino rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg 14 days, at this dose no death occurred. Acute Oral LD50 Albino Sprague-Dawley rat: > 10000 mg/kg 14 days, at this dose no death occurred.
Primary irritant effect:	On skin: Irritant to skin and mucous membranes On the eye: Strong irritant with the danger of severe eye injury.
Carcinogenicity	Possible carcinogenicity.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Petroleum Distillates - Animal studies have shown that prolonged inhalation exposures to high concentrations of some petroleum distillates have caused liver tumors in mice and kidney damage in male rats. However, kidney effects were not seen in similar studies involving female rats, guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Present studies indicate the kidney effects will only occur in male rats. Also, human studies do not indicate this particular sensitivity for kidney damage and studies reported in 1992 showed that this particular type of rat kidney damage is not useful in predicting a human health hazard. The significance of liver tumors in mice exposed to high doses of chemicals in highly speculative and probably not a good indicator for predicting a potential human carcinogenic hazard. Mouse skin painting studies have shown that petroleum middle distillates (boiling range of 100-700 F; naphtha, jet fuel, diesel fuel, kerosene, etc.) can cause skin cancer when repeatedly applied and never washed from the animal's skin. The relative significance of this to human health is uncertain since the petroleum distillates were not washed from the skin and resulting skin effects (irritation, cell damage, etc.) may play a role in the tumorigenic response. A few studies have shown that washing the animal's skin with soap and water between treatments greatly reduces the carcinogenic effect of some petroleum oils. Other laboratory studies indicate that middle distillates caused the skin tumors by promoting, rather than initiating, the formation of tumors, so the effect is probably dose related and low level exposure should not be carcinogenic. None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, or ACGIH as a carcinogen. Naphthalene - A National Toxicology Program (NTP) report concluded there is clear evidence to support carcinogenicity of naphthalene in male and female rats. These observations were based on 2-year inhalation studies in which the test animals were exposed to 10, 30, and 60 ppm naphthalene. In male and female rats, exposure to naphthalene caused significant increases in the incidence of non-neoplastic lesions of the nose (NTP TR-500.) The relevance of the rodent findings to humans is questionable. Naphthalene has caused hemolytic anemia, jaundice, cataracts (Shopp et al, 1984,) allergic reactions (Tsyrkunov & Yakovleva, 1985,) possible neurotoxicity (Riala et al, 1984,) and aplastic anemia (Harden & Baetjer, 1978) in humans. Increased lung aveolar adenomas were seen in mice exposed to 30 ppm naphthalene for 6hrs/day for 6 months (ACGIH, 1992.) Naphthalene crosses the placenta leading to methemoglobinemia (decreased ability for the blood to carry oxygen,) and / or hemolytic anemia, conditions considered especially dangerous to the unborn (Reprotext.) Liver and kidney damage has also been seen with exposure to naphthalene (Reprotext.) Peripheral lens opacities occurred in 8 of 21 workers exposed to high levels of naphthalene fumes or vapors for 5 years, but cataracts have not been reported in other occupational studies.(Hathaway et al, 1991.) The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) evaluated naphthalene and concluded that there was sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence that it causes cancer in exposed humans. Accordingly, IARC classified naphthalene as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B.) Effects on the blood have been reported from chronic exposure to as little as 50 mg/m3 (Pap & Varga, 1987.) Repeated exposure can damage bone marrow, causing low blood cell count and can damage the liver and kidneys (NJ Department of Health, Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet.) Chronic xylene exposure (usually mixed with other solvents) has produced irreversible damage to the CNS (ILO, 1983.) CNS effects may be exacerbated by ethanol abuse (Savolainen, 1980.) Xylene may damage hearing or enhance sensitivity to noise in chronic occupational exposures (Morata et al, 1994,) probably from neurotoxic mechanism. Tolerance to xylene can occur over the work week and disappear over the weekend (ACGIH, 1992.) Inhalation exposure has produced fetotoxicity and postnatal development toxicity in laboratory animals (API, 1978, Kensington, MD, EPA/OTS Document No. 878210350 and Hess, U., et al, 1995, Neurotoxicology and Teratology 17: 341-349 and 1997, Neurotoxicology 18: 547-522.) Ethylbenzene - Carcinogenicity: Rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 PPM ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study demonstrated limited evidence of kidney, liver, and lung cancer. Ethyl benzene has been listed as a possible human carcinogen by IARC.

Target Organs: In rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study there was mild damage to the kidney (tubular hyperplasia), liver (eosinophilia foci, hypertrophy, necrosis), lung (alveolar epithelium metaplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia), and pituitary(hyperplasia). In animal models (particularly rats), ethyl benzene affects the auditory function mainly in the cochlear mid-frequency range and ototoxicity was observed after combined exposure to noise and ethyl benzene. There is not evidence of either ethyl benzene-induced hearing losses or ototoxicity with combined exposure to ethyl benzene and noise in workers.

Skin sensitization	This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.
Reproductive toxicity	This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.
Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity- repeated exposure	Not classified
Aspiration hazard	Not available
Chronic effects	Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system. Danger to drinking water if even small quantities leak into ground. Also poisonous for fish and plankton in water bodies. The product hasn't been tested. The statement derived from the properties of the individual components. Acute EC50: 6000 ug/L (daphnia) Acute LC50: 5500 ug/L (Fish)
Persistence and Degradability:	No data available.
Bioaccumulative Potential:	No data available.
Mobility in Soil:	No data available.
PBT/VPvB Assessment:	No data available.
Other Adverse Effects:	No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method:	Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. This product, in its present state, when discarded or disposed of, is not a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations (40 CFR 261.4 (b)(4)). 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. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Contaminated packaging:	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN Number: UN3082
Packing Group: III
UN Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Kerosene, Naphthalene)
Transport Hazard Class(es): 9
Hazard Label: EHSM

IMDG/Maritime Transport/GGVSea

UN Number: UN3082
Packing Group: III
UN Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Kerosene, Naphthalene)
Transport Hazard Class(es): 9

Marine Pollutant: Yes, Naphthalene

* This material is not regulated for US DOT transportation in quantities less than 119 gallons per 49 CFR 173:120 (b)(1). Does not apply to transportation by vessel, aircraft or package shipping services.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

Environmental Regulations

Extremely Hazardous Substances: Not applicable to any components in this product.

SARA 302 / 304 Emergency Planning and Notification substances: Not applicable to any components in this product.

Hazardous Substances (CERCLA 302): Naphthalene, 518 gal of this product

SARA 311 / 312 MSDS distribution – chemical inventory – hazard identification: fire; immediate health hazard; delayed health hazard

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ): Not applicable.

TSCA Inventory Status: All components are included or are exempted from listing on the US Toxic Substance Control Act Inventory.

This product contains the following components that are subject to the reporting requirements of TSCA Section 12(b) if exported from the United States: Naphthalene.

State Regulations:

Component	CAS Number	RQ	Lbs. for RQ	State Right to Know
Naphthalene	91-20-3	100 lbs.	3300 lbs.	IL, MN, PA, RI, NJ, CA
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1000 lbs	10,000 lbs.	NJ, PA, MA, RI, IL, NY, CA
Toluene	108-88-3	1000 lbs.	10,000 lbs.	NJ, PA, MA, RI, IL, NY, CA



CA Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including ethylbenzene and naphthalene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and Toluene which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

International Regulations

Canada: All components are compliant with or are exempted from listing on the Canadian Domestic Substance List.

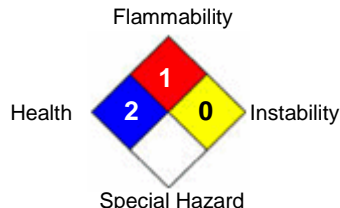
WHMIS (Canada): B-3, D-2A, D-2B

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 10/10/2018- Prop. 65 Statement, Overall Update
2/11/2015, Section 9
1/22/2015, Section 2

Previous Revisions: 05/14/2014 – GHS format, initial release

Hazard Rating System:



Company Policy or Disclaimer:

The information on this SDS is based on data which is considered to be accurate. MidContinental Chemical Company, however, makes no guarantees or warranty, either expressed or implied of the accuracy or completeness of this information.

The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the products are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of this product.

This SDS was prepared and is to be used for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this SDS information may not be applicable.