## Safety Data Sheet

No: L034 CPC Two Stroke EngineOil

Ver. 4.4

#### I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Product Name: CPC Two Stroke Engine Oil

Other Name; --

Product Code: LB 52020

#### Manufacturer Name( importer supplier name):

Lubricants Business Division, CPC Corporation, Taiwan

Address:6F, 15, Cheng-Kung 2nd RD, Chen-Zerng District, Kaohsiung, 806, Taiwan, R.O.C.

**Telephone Number:** 886-7-5361510

**Emergency Telephone Number:** 886-5-2224171 Ext. 6666 7250 **Fax Number:** 886-5-2232062

#### II. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NFPA Ratings (Scale 0-4): NFPA Fire=1 (Flammability = 1)
Hazard Statements : Harmful if inhaled 
Causes skin/eye irritation 
Hazard pictograms :
The Most Important Hazardous Effects:

Adverse Human Health Effects: (For Long Term Exposure)
Eye Contact: irritation.
Skin Contact: skin disorders. (Hazard Class 2)
Inhalation: headache, dizziness. (Hazard Class 1)
Ingestion: no information is available .

Environmental Effects: no information is available.
Physical and Chemical Hazards: Mist or vapors can produce at elevated temperatures.

4. Specific Hazards: no information on significant adverse effects.

#### Main Symptoms:

- Eye Contact : irritation.
- Skin Contact : irritation, blisters.
- Inhalation : irritation, ringing in the ears , nausea, chest pain ,difficulty breathing.
- Ingestion :aspiration irritation, digestive disorders.

## III. COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENT

<ul> <li>1. Chemical Product Identification: Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbons Chemical Formula: Mixture Trade Name/Synonym: Not assigned</li> <li>2. Component:</li> </ul>				
Ingredients	CAS NO.	% by vol.		
heavy Paraffinic Distillate)	64742-54-7	24.0~27.0		
butene)/ iso-butene polmer >	9003-29-6	50.0~52.0		
POLYOLEFIN POLYAMINE	147880-09-9	1.4~1.5		
SUCCINIMIDE				
JP-5 (AVIATION TURBINE	8008-20-6	18 ~22		
FUEL, JP-5)				

#### IV. FIRST AID MEASURE

#### **Emergency Procedures:**

• Inhalation :

Remove personnel from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, giveoxygen. Ifbreathingceases, use a oxygen rescuer or similar device to perform artificialrespiration. Get medicalattention immediately.

• Skin Contact :

Remove contaminated clothing, jewelry and shoes immediately. Wash with soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until noevidence of chemical remains (at least  $15 \sim 20$  minutes). If irritation or adverses ymptoms develop, seek medical attention.

• Eye Contact :

Flush eyes immediately with running water for at least fifteenminutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until noevidence of chemicalremains. Get medicalattention immediately.

• Digestion : If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to help prevent aspiration. Get medical attention.

Protection of First-aider: no information is available.

Notes to Physician: no information is available.

## V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** regular dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water, regular Foam. **Large fires:** Use regular foam or flood with fine water spray.

**Specific Hazards:** Incomplete burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide

and other harmful products.

## Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

- 1. Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment stay upwind.
- 2. Move container from fire area and shut off source if it can be done without risk.
- 3. Cool containers with water spray until well after the fire is out.
- 4. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams.
- 5. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry.
- 6. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products.

## VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal Precautions:

- 1. Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition.
- 2. Stop leak if possible without personal risk.
- 3. Reduce vapors with water spray.

#### Environmental Precautions:

- 1. Eliminate all open flame in vicinity of spill or released vapor.
- 2. Stop the source of the leak or release.
- 3. Clean up releases as soon as possible.
- 4. Contain liquid to prevent further contamination ofsoil, surface wateror groundwater.

#### Methods for Cleaning Up:

- 1. Clean up small spills using sand or other non-combustible material.
- 2. Collect spilled material in appropriate container for disposal.
- 3. Wherefeasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil.
- 4. Follow prescribed procedures for reporting and responding to largerreleases.

#### VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Handling:

- 1. Wear protective equipment, if exposure conditions warrant.
- 2. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- 3. Use with adequate ventilation.
- 4. Handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards.

#### Storage:

- 1. Keep away from heat, sparks and flames.
- 2. Store in well-ventilated area.
- 3. Store in a tightly closed container.
- 4. Store in a cool, dry place.
- 5. Bond and ground during transfer.
- 6. Keep separated from incompatible substances.
- 7. Storage in accordance with all current regulations and standards.

## VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Engineering Control:

Provide local exhaust ventilation system. Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits.

#### Control Parameter:

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	TWA	STEL	CEILING
AVIATION TURBINE FUEL ,JP-5	NIOSH : 14 ppm (100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) , 10 hours		

#### Personal Protection Equipment:

- Respiratory Protection:
  - Not generally required unless needed to preventrespiratoryirritation. In case of spill or leak resulting inunknownconcentration, use NOISH approved supplied airrespirator.
- Hand Protection: Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves.

Eye Protection: Wear splash resistant safety gogglesorface shield. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.
Skin and Body Protection: Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Remove any chemical soakedclothing immediately.

## IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: liquid	Form: viscous vopaque liquid	
Color: brown	Odor: slight petroleum odor	
PH: Not available	Boiling Range: No data	
Decomposition Temperature: No data	Flash Point: 98 °C (208 °F) Test Method: Open Cup	
Autoignition Temperature: No data	Flammable Limits: Notavailable	
Vapor Pressure: Not available	Vapor Density: Not available	
Specific Gravity : 0.87g/cm <sup>3</sup> @ 60°F	Solubility: 0.1%-1.0% soluble in water	

#### X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Stability:** Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

Possible Hazardous Reactions: Will not polymerize.

#### Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid heat, flames, spark and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact withincompatible material.

Materials to Avoid: acid. strong oxidizing agents.

## Hazardous Decomposition Products:

oxides of carbon, various hydrocarbons.

## XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Acute Toxicity:

• Inhalation:

Heavy Paraffinic distillate: Mists or sprays of insoluble oils are not harmful to the respiratory tract, although worker discomfort may occur at oil mist level of 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  $\circ$ 

JP5:due to low volatility,the inhalation hazard is low except as an aerosol or mist, if sufficient amounts reach the lungs either except as an aerosol or mist. if sufficient amounts reach the lungs either by inhalation or

aspiration, nausea, vomiting and pulmonary irritation may occur and progress to pulmonary edema with bloody sputum and bronchial pneumonia with fever and cough.

• Skin Contact:

Heavy Paraffinic distillate: May cause hair follicules, comedomes, perifollicular papules and pustules. Some individuals may develop a skin sensitivity to petroleum products.

JP5:may cause irritation and defatting. absorption of sufficient amounts may produce systemic effects such as headache,dizziness,nausea,stupor,possibly convulsions and unconsciousness.

• Eye Contact:

Heavy Paraffinic distillate:Found to be moderately irritating to eyes. JP5: slight irritation.

• Ingestion:

Heavy Paraffinic distillate:Mineral oils may cause gastrointestinal disturbance such as diarrhea.

JP5:may cause irritation of the mouth,throat and stomach with nausea and vomiting.in humans,as little as 1/2ounce has been lethal, but as much as 8 ounces has been tolerated.

Local Effect: No data available.

Sensitization: No data available.

Chronic Toxicity:

• Inhalation:

Heavy Paraffinic distillate:Repeated or prolonged contact with oils may cause fibrotic nodules, lipoid pneumonia, and lipid granuloma.

JP5:prolonged exposure may

cause headache, excitation, dizziness, weakness, languor, weight

loss, anemia, nervous ness, ataxia and polyneuritis with pain in the limbs, peripheral numbress and paresthesias.

• Skin Contact: Heavy Paraffinic distillate:Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting of the skin which may result in dermatitis and effect as detailed in acute exposure. JP5:kerosine and related hydrocarbons may produce epidermal necrolysis. renal damage has also been reported.

- Eye Contact: Heavy Paraffinic distillate: Repeated or prolonged contact with irritants may cause conjunctivitis. JP5:Repeated exposure may cause conjunctivitis.
- Ingestion: No data available.

Specific Effects: No data available.

## XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Mobility: No data available.

#### XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Subject to disposal regulations:

Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

#### XIV. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International transportion : n.o.s

UN No. 1863 (Kerosene)

#### XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### Suitable Regulations:

1. U.S. Regulations: TSCA Inventory Status: Y SARA Hazard Categories, SARA Sections 311/312(40 CFR 370.21): Acute: N Chronic: N Fire: Y Reactive: N OSHA Process Safety(29 CFR 1910.119): N

2. State Regulations: California Proposition 65: N

#### XVI. OTHER INFORMATION

Reference Literatures	1.OHS 15037 ; 2.OHS 11250 ; 3.OHS 12320		
Made By	Lubricants Business Divis Title: OHS Manager	sion, CPC Corporation, Taiwan Name: Fong-Wu CHEN	
Creation Date	JULY,16, 2020		

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