



**NORTH AMERICAN
LUBRICANTS, CO.**

MSDS

Material Safety Data Sheet

Page 1 of 9

Puratech Transmission System Cleaner

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms: None

Product Code: 1101TC

Generic Name: Transmission System Cleaner
Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon
Responsible Party: North American Lubricants Company
8502 E. Via De Ventura, Suite 240
Scottsdale, AZ 85258

Help Desk: Mon. – Fri. 7 a.m. – 5 p.m. PST, 1-800-430-6252

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

24 Hour Emergency Telephone Numbers:

Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident	California Poison
Call CHEMTREC	Control System
North America: (800) 424-9300	Cont. US: (800) 356-3129
Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)	Outside US: (415) 821-5338

Appearance and Odor : Amber Liquid. Slight hydrocarbon.

Health Hazards : Not classified as dangerous for supply or conveyance.

Safety Hazards : Not classified as flammable but will burn.

Environmental Hazards : Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

- Physical Form: Liquid
- Appearance: Clear to amber liquid
- Odor: Slight hydrocarbon.

NFPA HAZARD CLASS:	Health:	1 (Slight)
	Flammability:	1 (Slight)
	Reactivity:	0 (Stable)
	Specific Hazard	0 (None)

Issue Date: 6/22/09

Revised Sections: New MSDS

Status: Final New

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS

Highly refined mineral oils, additives and dyes.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

Health Hazards : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

Inhalation : Under normal conditions of use, this is not expected to be a primary route of exposure.

Skin Contact : Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Eye Contact : May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Ingestion : Low toxicity if swallowed.

Other Information : Used oil may contain harmful impurities.

Signs and Symptoms : Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea.

Pre-existing Medical Condition: Pre-existing medical conditions of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Skin.

Environmental Hazards : Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

Additional Information : Under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency, this product does not meet the definition of a hazardous chemical when evaluated according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General Information : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

Inhalation : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

Skin Contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Eye Contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Advice to Physician : Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Flash point : > 240 °F (115 °C)

Upper / lower Flammability or Explosion limits: Typical 1 - 10 %(V)(based on mineral oil)

Auto ignition temperature : > 608 °F (320 °C)

Specific Hazards : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water in a jet.

Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk. 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 with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Protective measures : Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Clean Up Methods : Slippery when spilled. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.

Additional Advice : Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous

zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center(phone number 800-424-8802).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of **vapors, mists** or aerosols. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Handling : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling vapor and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. "Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labeled and closeable containers. Storage Temperature: 32 - 122 °F (0 - 50 °C). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

Recommended Materials : For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene.

Unsuitable Materials : PVC.

Additional Information : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Type	ppm	mg/m ³	Notation
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	ACGIH	TWA(Mist.)		5	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	ACGIH	STEL(Mist.)		10	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	OSHA Z1	PEL	500	2,000	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	OSHA Z1A	TWA	400	1,600	

Exposure Controls : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

Personal Protective Equipment: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory Protection : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.

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 vapors [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)].

Hand Protection : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) 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. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye Protection : Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Protective Clothing : Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.

Monitoring Methods : Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Minimize release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.

Other Protective Equipment: A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Clear to amber Liquid.

Odor : Slight hydrocarbon.

pH : Not applicable.

Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: > 390 °F (198 °C) estimated value(s)

Pour point : -57 °F (- 49 °C)

Issue Date: 6/22/09

Status: Final New

Revised Sections: New MSDS

Flash point : > 240 °F (115 °C)

Upper / lower Flammability or Explosion limits: Typical 1 - 10 %(V) (based on mineral oil)

Auto-ignition temperature : > 608 °F (320 °C)

Vapor pressure : < 0.5 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °F (estimated value(s))

Specific gravity : 0.86

Water solubility : Negligible.

n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow): > 6 (based on information on similar products)

Vapor density (air=1) : > 1 (estimated value(s))

Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1) : Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability : S table.

Conditions to Avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Materials to Avoid : Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment : Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.

Acute Oral Toxicity : Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg , Rat

Acute Dermal Toxicity : Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg , Rabbit

Acute Inhalation Toxicity : Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.

Skin Irritation : Expected to be slightly irritating. Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Eye Irritation : Expected to be slightly irritating.

Respiratory Irritation : Inhalation of vapors or mists may cause irritation.

Sensitization : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Repeated Dose Toxicity : Not expected to be a hazard.

Mutagenicity : Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity : Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skin-painting studies. Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Other components are not known to be associated with carcinogenic effects.

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Not expected to be a hazard.

Additional Information : Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to

health and the environment on disposal. ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Acute Toxicity : Poorly soluble mixture. May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >100 mg/l (to aquatic organisms) (LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract). Mineral oil is not expected to cause any chronic effects to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

Mobility : Liquid under most environmental conditions. Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

Persistence/degradability : Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but the product contains components that may persist in the environment.

Bioaccumulation : Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Other Adverse Effects : Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not expected to be released to air in any significant quantities. Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This material under most intended uses would become used oil due to contamination by physical or chemical impurities. RECYCLE ALL USED OIL. While being recycled, used oil is regulated by 40 CFR 279. Use resulting in chemical or physical change or contamination may also subject it to regulation as hazardous waste. Under federal regulations, used oil is a solid waste managed under 40 CFR 279. However, in California, used oil is managed as hazardous waste until tested to show it is not hazardous. Consult state and local regulations regarding the proper handling of used oil. In the case of used oil, the intent to discard it may cause the used oil to be regulated as hazardous waste.

Material Disposal : Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.

Container Disposal : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Local Legislation : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US Department of Transportation Classification (49CFR)

This material is not subject to DOT regulations under 49 CFR Parts 171-180.

IMDG

This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

IATA (Country variations may apply)

This material is not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations.]

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Federal Regulatory Status

Notification Status

EINECS	All components listed.
TSCA	All components listed.
DSL	All components listed.

SARA Hazard Categories (311/312)

No SARA 311/312 Hazards.

State Regulatory Status

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65)

This material does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

New Jersey Right-To-Know Chemical List

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic (64742-53-6) Listed.

Product Name: Puratech Transmission System Cleaner

Page 9 of 9

Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Chemical List

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic (64742-53-6) Listed.

16. DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION

Issue Date: 6/22/09

17. DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

The information presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared. **HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE.** No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.

Issue Date: 6/22/09

Status: Final New

Revised Sections: New MSDS