

**Section 1: Product and Company Identification**

COMPANY: Two2cool Telephone: 863-357-3400  
5868 NW 30<sup>th</sup> Street  
Okeechobee , Fl 34972

Product Code.....8000-9000  
Product Label Name ..... MX-F4, MX-R4,F4, R4  
Product Use.....Suspension fluids

Chemical Family: Lubricating Oils; Hydrocarbon

**NFPA 704 Hazard Class:**

Health: 0  
Flammability: 1  
Reactivity: 0

**Section 2 – Product Composition**

Component: Petroleum Lubricating Oil  
CAS #'s: 64741884, 64742525, 647422536, 64742547, 64742581, 64742627, and 72623837  
Wt. %: 80 – 100  
Proprietary Methacrylate CoPolymer  
Wt% 3-10

May Generate Hydrogen Sulfide (CAS # 7783-06-4) OSHA, ACGIH PEL 10 ppm, Stel 15 ppm.  
Exposure Limits for Mineral Oil Mist

TWA-OSHA: 5mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
TWA-ACGIH: 5mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
STEL-ACGIH: 10mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Section 3 – Hazards Identification**

**Potential Health Hazards**

Eye: Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering, and redness.

Skin: Contact may cause mild skin irritation including redness, and a burning sensation. Prolonged or repeated contact can worsen irritation by causing dryness and cracking of the skin leading to dermatitis (inflammation). No harmful effects from skin absorption are expected.

Inhalation (Breathing): Not expected to be harmful if inhaled. High concentrations of vapor or mist may be irritating to the respiratory tract.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Not expected to be harmful if swallowed.

Carcinogenicity: No data available to indicate any components present at greater than 0.1% may present a carcinogenic hazard.

Pre-Existing Medical Conditions: Individuals with pre-existing skin or lung disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of exposure.

**Section 4 – First Aid Measures**

Eye: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eye with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: Wipe material from skin and remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Clean affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water and, if necessary, a waterless skin cleanser. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

**Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures**

Flammability Properties

Flash Point/Method: > 380°F / > 193°C Min / Cleveland Open Cup  
Auto ignition: Does not Occur

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

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. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas.

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant.

\*Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if possible. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if possible.

\*Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispensing 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.

**Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures**

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. Notify persons down wind of spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/ release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant.

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center at 800-424-8802

### Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without the proper entry procedures. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see section 2 and 8).

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Use good personal hygiene practices.

“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.

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

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 complicated operations.

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Store only in approved containers. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat and all sources of ignition. Storage temperatures above 113°F may lead to thermal decomposition, resulting in the generation of hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur containing gases. Keep away from incompatible material (see section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

### Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (see section 2), additional engineering controls may be required.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (see Section 2).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer’s respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSIZ88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Skin: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturer's literature for information on permeability).

Eyes/Face: Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

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 necessary.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. User should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

**Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties**

Appearance:	Amber Liquid
Physical Form:	Liquid
Odor:	Petroleum Odor
API Gravity:	31.2 – 33.5
Viscosity cSt @ 40°C:	15.85 – 67.31
Flash Point:	420 °F

**Section 10 – Stability and Toxicology**

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid: Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition.

Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion can yield carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, and zinc oxides. Hydrogen sulfide may also be released.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

**Section 11 - Toxicological Information**

Chronic Data:

**Lubricant Base Oil (Petroleum) – CAS: Various**

Carcinogenicity: The petroleum base oils contained in this product have been highly refined by a variety of processes including solvent extraction, hydrotreating, and dewaxing to remove aromatics and improve performance characteristics. All of the oils meet the IP-346 criteria of less than 3% PAH's and therefore none are listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.