

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chevron TECHRON® Concentrate

Product Number(s): CPS266362

Synonyms: Chevron TECHRON® Concentrate Fuel System Cleaner, Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Additive

Company Identification

ChevronTexaco Global Lubricants
6001 Bollinger Canyon Rd.
San Ramon, CA 94583
United States of America
www.chevron-lubricants.com

Transportation Emergency Response

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887

Health Emergency

ChevronTexaco Emergency Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623

Product Information

email : lubemsds@chevrontexaco.com
Product Information: (800) LUBE TEK
MSDS Requests: (800) 414-6737

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| COMPONENTS | CAS NUMBER | AMOUNT |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Distillates, hydrotreated light | 64742-47-8 | < 50 %weight |
| Stoddard solvent | 8052-41-3 | < 35 %weight |
| Solvent naphtha, light aromatic | 64742-95-6 | 5 - 10 %weight |
| Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- | 95-63-6 | 1 - 5 %weight |
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | 0.1 - 0.5 %weight |

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

- COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
- HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED - MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED
- CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye: Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.

Skin: Contact with the skin causes irritation. Skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion: Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Inhalation: Breathing this material at concentrations above the recommended exposure limits may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.

Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue.

Note to Physicians: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

FIRE CLASSIFICATION:

OSHA Classification (29 CFR 1910.1200): Combustible liquid.

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

Flashpoint: (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup) 41 °C (105 °F) (Min)

Autoignition: 349 °C (660 °F) (Min)

Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: No data available Upper: No data available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

Reporting: Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautionary Measures: Liquid evaporates and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive force. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Fire hazard is greater as liquid temperature rises above 29C (85F).

The hydrocarbon solvent in this product may accumulate at flammable or explosive levels in the head space of storage containers. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of the reach of children.

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.

General Storage Information: DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks, flames, or hot surfaces. USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 3), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions

and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eye/Face Protection: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields as a good safety practice.

Skin Protection: Wear protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Selection of protective clothing may include gloves, apron, boots, and complete facial protection depending on operations conducted. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Chlorinated Polyethylene (or Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene), Nitrile Rubber, Polyurethane, Viton.

Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended occupational exposure limits for jurisdiction of use. If airborne concentrations are above the acceptable limits, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors.

Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

| Component | Agency | TWA | STEL | Ceiling | Notation |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------------------|------|---------|---------------------------------|
| Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- | ACGIH | 25 ppm (weight) | -- | -- | -- |
| Distillates, hydrotreated light | ACGIH | 200 mg/m ³ | -- | -- | Skin A3 Total hydrocarbon vapor |
| Stoddard solvent | ACGIH | 100 ppm (weight) | -- | -- | -- |
| Stoddard solvent | OSHA Z-1 | 2900 mg/m ³ | -- | -- | -- |

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Colorless to yellow

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Petroleum odor

pH: Not Applicable

Vapor Pressure: 0.1 psia (Min) @ 37.8 °C (100 °F)

Vapor Density (Air = 1): No data available

Boiling Point: 148.9°C (300°F)

Solubility: Soluble in hydrocarbons; insoluble in water

Freezing Point: Not Applicable

Melting Point: Not Applicable

Specific Gravity: 0.88 @ 15.6°C (60.1°F) / 15.6°C (60.1°F)

Volatile Organic

Compounds (VOC) : 66.9 %weight (Typical)

Viscosity: 9 cSt @ 40°C (104°F) (Min)

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated

storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid: Do not exceed handling and storage temperatures listed in MSDS Section 7 (Handling and Storage).

Incompatibility With Other Materials: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye Irritation: The eye irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Irritation: The skin irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Sensitization: No product toxicology data available.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: The acute dermal toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Oral Toxicity: The acute oral toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The acute inhalation toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

This product contains Stoddard solvent, a mixture of straight and branched-chain paraffins, naphthenes and aromatic hydrocarbons. Based on studies of Stoddard solvent sample 85-01 sponsored by the American Petroleum Institute, the acute dermal LD50 was found to be >3.0 g/kg and the acute oral LD50 was found to >5.0 g/kg. Acute inhalation toxicity tests showed a no observable effect level for inhalation of Stoddard solvent at 4.0 mg/l, with eye irritation and slight loss of coordination at 8 mg/l, and tremors, CNS depression and death within 7.5 hours of exposure to 10 mg/l. In a 28-day dermal study sponsored by the API, moderate skin irritation occurred at 200 mg/kg, with moderate to severe irritation above 1000 mg/kg. The API also determined the primary dermal irritation index to be 4.5, and the primary eye irritation index to be 0.0 at 24 hours. In human sensory response tests, exposure to Stoddard solvent at 0.60 mg/l caused mild eye and nose irritation after 30 minutes, with increased blink rate and eye irritation at 2.4 mg/l, and eye irritation and tearing at 2.7 mg/l. No significant effects on psychomotor performance were noted.

COMPONENT: Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (CAS 64742-95-6, also described as High-Flash Aromatic Naphtha, Type I, as defined by ASTM D-3734). GENETIC TOXICITY: No evidence of genetic toxicity was observed in the following tests: Salmonella typhimurium reverse mutation assay (Ames test), in vitro Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell HGPRT mutation assay, in vitro Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell chromosomal aberration assay, in vitro Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell sister chromatid exchange assay, and in vivo rat bone marrow chromosome aberration assay. SUBCHRONIC TOXICITY: In a 13-week rat inhalation study using dose levels of 0, 100, 500, and 1500 ppm for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week, no target organ toxicity including neurotoxicity was observed at any dose level. Slight general systemic toxicity (decreased body weight gain) was observed at 1500 ppm.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: In a mouse inhalation study using dose levels of 0, 100, 500, and 1500 ppm for 6 hours/day on gestation days 6-15, no signs of maternal toxicity or developmental toxicity were observed at 100 ppm. At 500 ppm, maternal toxicity (decreased body weight gain) and developmental toxicity (decreased fetal body weight) were observed. Severe maternal toxicity (44% mortality, decreased body weight gain, clinical signs of toxicity) and developmental toxicity (decreased number of live fetuses per litter, increased post-implantation losses per dam, decreased fetal body weights, delayed ossification, cleft palate) were observed at 1500 ppm. In a

rat inhalation study using dose levels of 600, 1000, and 2000 mg/m³ for 24 hours/day on gestation days 7-15, signs of maternal toxicity (decreased body weight gain) were observed at all dose levels. At 600 mg/m³, no signs of fetal or developmental toxicity were observed. Signs of fetal toxicity (decreased male fetal body weight) and developmental toxicity (delayed ossification) were observed at 1000 and 2000 mg/m³. REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: In a rat 3-generation inhalation study using dose levels of 0, 100, 500, and 1500 ppm for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week, no signs of general systemic or reproductive toxicity were observed at 100 ppm. At 500 ppm, slight parental toxicity (decreased body weight gain) and postnatal toxicity (decreased pup body weight) were observed, but reproductive parameters were not affected. Severe parental toxicity (mortality, decreased body weight gain, clinical signs of toxicity) and postnatal toxicity (decreased pup body weight) were observed at 1500 ppm, but reproductive parameters were not affected.

This product contains xylene.

ACUTE TOXICITY: The primary effects of exposure to xylene in animals and humans are on the central nervous system. In addition, in some individuals, xylene exposure can sensitize cardiac tissue to epinephrine which may precipitate fatal ventricular fibrillation.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Xylene has been reported to cause developmental toxicity in rats and mice exposed by inhalation during pregnancy. The effects noted consisted of delayed development and minor skeletal variations. In addition, when pregnant mice were exposed by ingestion to a level that killed nearly one-third of the test group, lethality (resorptions) and malformations (primarily cleft palate) occurred. Since xylene can cross the placenta, it may be appropriate to prevent exposure during pregnancy.

GENETIC TOXICITY/CARCINOGENICITY: Xylene was not genotoxic in several mutagenicity testing assays including the Ames test. In a cancer study sponsored by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), technical grade xylene gave no evidence of carcinogenicity in rats or mice dosed daily for two years. **HEARING:** Mixed xylenes have been shown to cause measurable hearing loss in rats exposed to 800 ppm in the air for 14 hours per day for six weeks. Exposure to 1450 ppm xylene for 8 hours caused hearing loss while exposure to 1700 ppm for 4 hours did not. Although no information is available for lower concentrations, other chemicals that cause hearing loss in rats at relatively high concentrations do not cause hearing loss in rats at low concentrations. Worker exposure to xylenes at the permissible exposure limit (100 ppm, time-weighted average) is not expected to cause hearing loss.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

This material is expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable. The biodegradability of this material is based on data for the components.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by US EPA under RCRA (40 CFR 261) or other State and local regulations. Measurement of certain physical properties and analysis for regulated components may be necessary to make a correct determination. If this material is classified as a hazardous waste, federal law requires disposal at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

DOT Shipping Description: PETROLEUM OIL, N.E.C.; NOT REGULATED AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FOR TRANSPORTATION UNDER 49 CFR

Additional Information: NOT HAZARDOUS BY U.S. DOT. ADR/RID HAZARD CLASS NOT APPLICABLE.

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.,3,UN1268,III,FLASH POINT SEE SECTION 5

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.,3,UN1268,III,

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

- EPCRA 311/312 CATEGORIES:**
1. Immediate (Acute) Health Effects: YES
 2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects: NO
 3. Fire Hazard: YES
 4. Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: NO
 5. Reactivity Hazard: NO

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 01-1=IARC Group 1 | 03=EPCRA 313 |
| 01-2A=IARC Group 2A | 04=CA Proposition 65 |
| 01-2B=IARC Group 2B | 05=MA RTK |
| 02=NTP Carcinogen | 06=NJ RTK |
| | 07=PA RTK |

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- | 03, 05, 06, 07 |
| Stoddard solvent | 05, 06, 07 |
| Xylene | 03, 05, 06, 07 |

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: DSL (Canada), EINECS (European Union), ENCS (Japan), IECSC (China), KECI (Korea), PICCS (Philippines), TSCA (United States).

One or more components does not comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AICS (Australia).

NEW JERSEY RTK CLASSIFICATION:

Refer to components listed in Section 2.

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:

Class B, Division 3: Combustible Liquids
 Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material -
 Skin or Eye Irritation

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

HMIS RATINGS: Health: 2 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0
 (0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE:- Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, *- Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).

LABEL RECOMMENDATION:

Label Category : FUEL ADDITIVE 3

REVISION STATEMENT: This revision updates the following sections of this Material Safety Data Sheet: 1,3,4,5,8,14,15,16

Revision Date: 05/18/2005

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

| | |
|---|--|
| TLV - Threshold Limit Value | TWA - Time Weighted Average |
| STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit | PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit |
| | CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number |
| ACGIH - American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists | IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code |
| API - American Petroleum Institute | MSDS - Material Safety Data Sheet |
| CVX - ChevronTexaco | NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA) |
| DOT - Department of Transportation (USA) | NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA) |
| IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer | OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration |

Prepared according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the ANSI MSDS Standard (Z400.1) by the ChevronTexaco Energy Research & Technology Company, 100 Chevron Way, Richmond, California 94802.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.