



Initial Preparation Date: 12/22/06

Last Revision Date: 6/22/07

Effective Date: 8/15/08

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT IDENTITY:

PEAK PREMIUM PASSENGER CAR MOTOR OILS

API Service SM including SAE 5W-20, 5W-30, 10W-30, 10W-40, 20W-50

API Service SL 10W-40, 20W-50

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY INFORMATION

OLD WORLD INDUSTRIES, INC.

4065 COMMERCIAL AVENUE

NORTHBROOK, ILLINOIS 60062

PHONE: 847-559-2000

EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| <u>Material</u> <u>(OSHA)</u> | <u>CAS#</u> | <u>STEL</u> <u>% by Wt.</u> | <u>TWA</u> <u>ACGIH</u> | <u>TWA</u> <u>(ACGIH)</u> |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Petroleum Lubricating Oil | 80% - 100% | 10 mg/m ³ | 5 mg/m ³ | 5 mg/m ³ |
| | 64741884 | | (Mineral oil mist exposure limits) | |
| | 64742525 | | | |
| | 647422536 | | | |
| | 64742547 | | | |
| | 64742581 | | | |
| | 64742627 | | | |
| | 72623837 | | | |
| Zinc Compounds | | 0.4% - 2.0% | | |
| | | 0.09% as zinc | | |

OSHA ACGIH PEL

STEL

May generate Hydrogen Sulfide

7783-06-4

10 ppm

15 ppm

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

May cause mild eye and skin irritation

Lowest Known LD50 (Oral):

Lubricant Base Oil (Petroleum)

>2g/kg

Lowest Known LD50 (Skin):

Lubricant Base Oil (Petroleum)

>5g/kg

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer:

Not listed

HAZARD RATING SYSTEM

NPFA: HEALTH: 0 FLAMMABILITY: 1 REACTIVITY: 0

KEY: 0 - Minimal 1 - Slight 2 - Moderate 3 - Serious 4 - Severe

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Ensure physician has access to this MSDS.

Routes of Entry: Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Eyes: 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.

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

TREATMENT

Eyes: 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.

Notes to Physician: None

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flammable Properties

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Flash Point: | > 400° F / > 204° C min |
| Method Used: | COC |
| Auto Ignition: | Does not occur |

Flammability Limits - % of vapor concentration at which product can ignite in presence of spark.

| | |
|------|-----------|
| LEL: | Not known |
| UEL: | Not known |

Hazardous Combustion Products: None known

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.

Fire Fighting Instructions: 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 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.

Protective Equipment For Fire Fighters: 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.

Unusual Fire and 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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

This material may burn but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release.

Protect People: Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons downwind 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.

Protect the Environment: 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.

Cleanup: 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.

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 concentration exceeds any established exposure limits. (See Sections 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection: 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 ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Skin Protection: 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.)

Eye Protection: 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.

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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Boiling Point: | N/A |
| Freeze Point: | N/A |
| Pounds/Gallon: | N/A |
| Volatility by Volume: | N/A |
| Specific Gravity (Water =1): | 0.86 – 0.88 |
| Vapor Pressure (mm of Hg): | N/A |
| Vapor Density (Air=1): | N/A |
| Appearance: | Golden liquid |
| Physical Form: | Liquid |
| Odor: | Petroleum Odor |
| Melting Point: | N/A |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Evaporation Rate: | N/A |
| Viscosity cSt @ 100° C: | 8 – 25 |
| Flash Point: | 400° F – 470° F |

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA

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.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): 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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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 is listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

Skin: Used motor oil has been identified as a possible skin carcinogen by IARC.

Ingestion: Not known

Mutagenicity (The Effects On Genetic Material): Not known

Significant Data With Possible Relevance To Humans: Not known

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

Movement & Partitioning: Not evaluated at this time.

Degradation & Transformation: Not evaluated at this time.

Ecotoxicology: Not evaluated at this time.

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 a 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.

Contents should be completely used and containers emptied prior to discarding. Rinse materials may be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Large empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or a drum reconditioner. To assure proper disposal of small empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

RCRA # Not known

EPA # Not known

RECYCLABLE Yes

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT PROPER SHIPPING DESCRIPTION:

U.S. Department of Transportation

Not Regulated.

NOTE: Material is not regulated as a hazardous material. However, if shipment contains 3,500 gallons or more, the provisions of 49 CFR Part 130 apply for that shipment.

IATA

Not regulated.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

United States TSCA

Inventory: All components are listed on the TSCA inventory.

CERCLA: Reportable Quantity (RQ): None known

SARA Title III:

Section 311/312 - Categories:

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Accute Health | No |
| Chronic Health | No |
| Fire Hazard | No |
| Pressure Hazard | No |
| Reactive Hazard | No |

Section 313 - Emission Reporting:

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Zinc compound(s) | 0.5 – 1.5% |
|------------------|------------|

Section 302 - Extremely Hazardous Substances: None known

State Right-To-Know: None known

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986): This product contains the following chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects and/or other reproductive harm.

Used engine oils, while not a component of this material, are on the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Contact: Thomas Cholke

Phone: (847) 559-2225

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