Date: 2023.11.15

## Section 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product Name TBS Break-In Fluid -- BIF-03

**Recommended Use:** Viscometer and/or density measurement equipment calibration and performance

verification reference standard

**Supplier:** Tannas Company/Savant Tech (a division of Savant, Inc.)

4800 James Savage Rd. Midland, MI 48642 USA

**Emergency Phone:** 989-496-2301

### Section 2. Hazards identification

GHS Classification: This material is not considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication

Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

**GHS Label Elements** 

Hazard pictograms: None

Signal Word: No Signal word.

**Hazard Statement:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Precautionary Statements** No precautionary phrases.

Prevention:Not applicable.Response:Not applicable.Storage:Not applicable.Disposal:Not applicable.

**Other Hazards:** Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores

of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Used oil may contain harmful impurities. Not classified as flammable but will

burn.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

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.

### Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Weight %
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7	>55
Residual oils, petroleum, solvent-refined	64742-01-4	0-30
Non-Hazardous Materials	VARIOUS	<25
Lead Naphthenate	61790-14-5	<1.0%

Date: 2023.11.15

#### Section 4. First aid measures

If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms Eye contact:

persist, seek medical attention.

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.

Inhalation: First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from

source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek

immediate medical attention.

First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek Ingestion:

medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects: Inhalation of oil mist or vapors generated at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation. Accidental ingestion can result in minor irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, and diarrhea. Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

### Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### **Extinguishing media**

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended.

> Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F / 100°C. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the

foam.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** 

Special exposure hazards arising

from mixture:

Do not use water jet.

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.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of sulfur, nitrogen or phosphorus may also be formed.

**Hazardous Combustion Products** Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of

incomplete combustion. Oxides of sulfur, nitrogen or phosphorus may

also be formed.

Special protective equipment for

fire-fighters:

For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g., Europe: EN469).

Date: 2023.11.15

### Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures:

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. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g., skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

**Environmental Precautions:** 

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Date: 2023.11.15

### Section 7. Handling and storage

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** 

Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Spills will produce very slippery surfaces. Used motor oils have been shown to cause skin cancer in mice after repeated application to the skin without washing. Brief or intermittent skin contact with used motor oil is not expected to cause harm if the oil is thoroughly removed by washing with soap and water. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes

Advice in general, occupational hygiene:

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mist. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate- rials in order to prevent fires.

**Conditions for Safe Storage:** 

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage

### Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### **Occupational Exposure Limits:**

Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Other
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	TWA: 5mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Oil Mist, if Generated	TWA: 5mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Oil Mist, if Generated	- - -
Residual oils, petroleum, solvent-refined	TWA: 5mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Oil Mist, if Generated	TWA: 5mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Oil Mist, if Generated	- - -

**Appropriate Engineering Controls:** 

If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Individual Protection Measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment:

**Eye/Face Protection:** The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is

recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Date: 2023.11.15

**Hand Protection:** The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is

advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with

manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove

make and model.

**Skin and Body Protection:** Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work

clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

**Respiratory Protection:** Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure

limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with R or P95 filters may be used. Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point

>65°C (149°F)].

**General Hygiene Considerations:** Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended

national standards. Check with PPE suppliers

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance amber
Physical State Liquid

Odor Hydrocarbon-like
Odor Threshold: Not Available
pH: Not Available

Melting/Freezing Point: NA
Initial Boiling Point: ND

Flash Point: Minimum 365 °F / 185 °C

**Evaporation Rate:** ND

Flammability (solid, gas): Not Available

**Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits** 

**Flammability Limit** 

Lower %: Not Available Upper %: Not Available

**Explosive Limit** 

Lower %:Not AvailableUpper %:Not AvailableVapor Pressure:<1 mm Hg</th>

Vapor Density: >1

**Specific Gravity (water=1)** ~0.87g/cm<sup>3</sup>@ 60°F (15.6°C)

Solubility (water): Insoluble

**Partition Coefficient** 

(n-octanol/water): NA

**Auto-ignition Temperature:** Not Available **Decomposition Temperature:** Not Available

**Viscosity:** 10.5 - 20.0 cSt @ 100°C; 90 - 214 cSt @ 40°C

Date: 2023.11.15

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity:** Not chemically reactive.

**Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous reactions not anticipated

**Conditions to Avoid:** Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause

decomposition. Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

**Incompatible Materials:** Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing

agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use, During use in

engines, contamination of oil with low levels of hazardous fuel combustion by-products may occur. Repeated and prolonged skin

contact can cause drying and cracking.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on Toxicological Effects of Substance/Mixture

InhalationUnlikely to be harmfulEye ContactUnlikely to be harmfulSkin ContactUnlikely to be harmful

**Ingestion** Unlikely to be harmful aspiration.

Symptoms Related to the Physical,

**Chemical and Toxicological** 

**Characteristics:** 

**Eye contact:**Inhalation:
No specific data.
No specific data.

**Information on Toxicological Effects** 

**Acute Toxicity:** Not applicable.

**Skin Corrosion / Irritation:** Causes mild skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin

dryness or cracking

Serious Eye Damage / Eye

**Irritation:** Causes mild eye irritation

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization**No information available on the mixture, however none of the

components have been classified for skin sensitization (or are

below the concentration threshold for classification).

**Respiratory Sensitization:** No information available

**Skin Sensitization:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the

components have been classified for skin sensitization (or are

below the concentration threshold for classification).

Mutagenicity: Not available.

Carcinogenicity:No known significant effects or critical hazards.Reproductive Toxicity:No known significant effects or critical hazards.Specific Target Organ ToxicityNo known significant effects or critical hazards.

- Single Exposure

Date: 2023.11.15

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity** 

- Repeated Exposure

Aspiration Hazard No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Chronic Effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 12. Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity:** All acute aquatic toxicity studies on samples of lubricant base oils show

acute toxicity values greater than 100 mg/L for invertebrates, algae and fish. These tests were carried out on water accommodated fractions and the results are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of

these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions.

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Persistence and Degradability:** The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable, but

since they can be degraded by microorganisms, they are regarded as

inherently biodegradable.

**Bio accumulative Potential:** Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon components of this

material are greater than 5.3, and therefore regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes may

reduce bioconcentration.

**Mobility in Soil:** Volatilization to air is not expected to be a significant fate process due

to the low vapor pressure of this material. In water, base oils will float and spread over the surface at a rate dependent upon viscosity. There will be significant removal of hydrocarbons from the water by sediment adsorption. In soil and sediment, hydrocarbon components will show low mobility with adsorption to sediments being the predominant physical process. The main fate process is expected to be slow

biodegradation of the hydrocarbon constituents in soil and sediment.

Other Adverse Effects: None anticipated.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal Instructions:** 

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste and is not believed to exhibit characteristics of hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. This material under most intended uses would become "Used Oil" due to contamination by physical or chemical impurities. Whenever

Date: 2023.11.15

possible, Recycle used oil in accordance with applicable federal and state or local regulations. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard.

### **Section 14. Transport information**

**DOT:** Not regulated as dangerous goods. **IMDG:** Not regulated as dangerous goods.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous** This material does not contain any chemicals subject to **Substances and TPQs (in pounds):** the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

### CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Acute Health Hazard:

Chronic Health Hazard:

No
Fire Hazard:

No
Pressure Hazard:

No
Reactive Hazard:

No

### CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

Chemical Name	Concentration <sup>1</sup>	
Zinc Compound(s)	<1.5	
Lead Naphthenate	<1.0	

### EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):

This material does not contain any chemicals with CERCLA Reportable Quantities.

### **California Proposition 65:**

This material does not contain any chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm at concentrations that trigger the warning requirements of California Proposition 65.

#### International Hazard Classification

#### Canada:

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the Regulations

#### WHMIS Hazard Class:

None

Date: 2023.11.15

#### **National Chemical Inventories**

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory or are not regulated under TSCA. All components are either on the DSL or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

#### **Section 16. Other information**

Issuing Date: 2015 August 17<sup>th</sup>
SDS Revision Date: 2023 November 15<sup>th</sup>

Revision Note: Date Extension- Review Completed

This safety data sheet compiles with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EU) No 453/2010 of 20 May 2010 amending Regulation (EU) No. 1907/2006.

### **General Disclaimer**

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End of Safety Data Sheet