

Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200)

770-680
770-694
770-684



SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier STENS 50:1 Full Synthetic 2-Cycle Engine Oil
SDS Number 830535
Relevant identified uses 2-Cycle Engine Oil
Uses advised against All others
24 Hour Emergency Phone Number CHEMTREC Mexico 01-800-681-9531
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

| Manufacturer/Supplier | SDS Information | Technical Information |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Phillips 66 Spectrum Corporation 500 Industrial Park Drive Selmer, TN 38375-3276 United States of America | Phone: 800-762-0942 Email: SDS@P66.com URL: www.Phillips66.com | 1-800-264-6457 or +1-731-645-4972 |

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classified Hazards

H227 - Flammable liquids -- Category 4
H317 -- Skin sensitization -- Category - 1

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

PHNOC: None known

HHNOC: None known

Label Elements

WARNING

Combustible liquid
May cause an allergic skin reaction



Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking; Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray; Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace; Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection; IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water; If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention; Wash contaminated clothing before reuse; In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam for extinction; Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool; Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

| Chemical Name | CASRN | Concentration ¹ |
|--|------------|----------------------------|
| Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic | 64742-54-7 | <40 |
| Polyisobutylene | 9003-27-4 | <35 |
| Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics | 64742-47-8 | <25 |
| N,N'-di-sec-butyl-p-phenylenediamine | 101-96-2 | 0.1-0.24 |

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye Contact: If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water while removing contaminated shoes, clothing, and constrictive jewelry. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek immediate medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse the affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek immediate medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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.

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

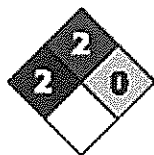
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: While significant vapor concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Notes to Physician: Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce a serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 2 Flammability: 2 Instability: 0



0 (Minimal)
1 (Slight)
2 (Moderate)
3 (Serious)
4 (Severe)

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.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Combustible. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, or mechanical/electrical equipment). May create vapor/air explosion hazard if heated. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas.

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

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. 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). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. Combustible.

Environmental Precautions: Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. 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). If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: 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. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended.

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.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Spills will produce very slippery surfaces. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

Conditions for safe storage: Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Protect container(s) against physical damage. Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled.

"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. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). 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 contemplated operations. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

| Chemical Name | ACGIH | OSHA | Phillips 66 |
|--|--|------|-------------|
| Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic | TWA: 5mg/m ³ STEL: 10 mg/m ³ as Oil Mist, if Generated | --- | --- |
| Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics | TWA: 200 mg/m ³ Skin | --- | --- |

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

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

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.

Skin/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. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile

Respiratory Protection: A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. R or P95 filters may be used.

Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH). Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

| | |
|---|--|
| Appearance: Green | Flash Point: 160 °F / > 71 °C |
| Physical Form: Liquid | Test Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (PMCC), ASTM D93, EPA 1010 |
| Odor: Slight hydrocarbon | Initial Boiling Point/Range: No data |
| Odor Threshold: No data | Vapor Pressure: <1 mm Hg |
| pH: Not applicable | Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data |
| Vapor Density (air=1): >1 | Melting/Freezing Point: No data |
| Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): No data | Auto-ignition Temperature: No data |
| Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): No data | Decomposition Temperature: No data |
| Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): No data | Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.8473 @ 60°F (15.6°C) |
| Particle Size: Not applicable | Bulk Density: 7.1 lbs/gal |
| Percent Volatile: Nil | Viscosity: 7.5 cSt @ 100°C; 38 cSt @ 40°C |
| Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable | Pour Point: < °F / < °C |
| Solubility in Water: Negligible | |

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: Avoid all possible sources of ignition. Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on Toxicological Effects

| Substance / Mixture | Acute Toxicity | Hazard | Additional Information | LC50/LD50 Data |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Inhalation | | Unlikely to be harmful | | > 5 mg/L (mist) |
| Dermal | | Unlikely to be harmful | | >2 g/kg |
| Oral | | Unlikely to be harmful | | >5 g/kg |

Aspiration Hazard: Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes mild skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes mild eye irritation.

Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory Sensitization: No information available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Carcinogenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for carcinogenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for germ cell mutagenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Reproductive Toxicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for reproductive toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

Carcinogenicity: This oil has been highly refined by a variety of processes to reduce aromatics and improve performance characteristics. It meets the IP-346 criteria of less than 3 percent PAH's and is not considered a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

GHS Classification: No classified hazards

Toxicity: 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.

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.

Bioaccumulative 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

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 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

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

UN Number: Not regulated

UN proper shipping name: None

Transport hazard class(es): None

Packing Group: None

Environmental Hazards: This product does not meet the DOT/UN/IMDG/IMO criteria of a marine pollutant

Special precautions for user: If shipped by land in a packaging having a capacity of 3,500 gallons or more, the provisions of 49 CFR, Part 130 apply. (Contains oil)

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

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

Acute Health Hazard: Yes

Chronic Health Hazard: No

Fire Hazard: Yes

Pressure Hazard: No

Reactive Hazard: No

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

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 Hazardous Products Regulations (SOR/2015-17) and the SDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.

International 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

| Issue Date: | Previous Issue Date: | SDS Number | Status: |
|-------------|----------------------|------------|---------|
| 21-Oct-2016 | 16-Oct-2015 | 830535 | FINAL |

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:

Identified Hazards (Section 2); Composition (Section 3); Format change

Precautionary Statements:

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam to extinguish
P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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