Product: Quicksilver TC-W3 Premium 2-Cycle Outboard Oil

Product #: 92-: 802811Q 1, 802811Q40, 802813Q 1, 802813Q40, 802815Q 1, 802815Q30, 802817Q 1, 802817Q26, 802819Q 1, 802819Q 4, 802821Q38, 831222A 1, 831222A24, 831222A40, 831225A12, 831225A40, 831228A 6, 831228A30, 831231A 2, 831231A26, 831231A40, 831233A 1, 831233A 4, 831236A38, 859038A 1, 859038A24, 859038A40, 859039A 1, 859039A12, 859039A40, 859040A 6, 859040A30, 859041A 1, 859041A 2, 859041A26, 859042A 1, 859042A 4, 859043A38

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

Name: Mercury Marine
Address: W6250 W. Pioneer Rd.
PO Box 1939
Fond du Lac WI 54936-1939

Emergency: 800-424-9300 (ChemTrec)
Information: 920-929-5418
Date Prepared: 06-19-95
Revised: 10-27-99

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Hazardous Components*	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other	% (Opt.)
Highly-Refined Petroleum Lubricant Oils (Mixture)	5mg/m^3	10mg/m^3		60-70
Mineral Spirits (8052-41-3)	500ppm	100ppm		20-25
Non hazardous proprietary additive (Mixture)	N/AV	N/AV		10-15
Polybutene (9003-29-6)	N/AV	N/AV		1-5

*Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name (CAS)

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point: N/AV
Vapor Pressure (mmhg): < 1 @ 20°C
Vapor Density (Air=1): > 1
Specific Gravity (H_2O=1): 0.860
Melting Point: N/D
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1): < 1.0
Solubility in Water: Very slightly soluble in hot water. Insoluble in cold water.
Appearance and Odor: Blue liquid; petroleum odor

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used): 160°F (CC) 199°F (OC)
Flammable Limits: LEL - 1.0 UEL - 7.0
Extinguishing Media: Small Fire - Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog, or inert gas. Large Fire - Foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures but might cause frothing and/or may not achieve extinguishment. A water jet may be used to cool the vessel's external walls to prevent pressure buildup, autoignition, or explosion. NEVER use a water jet directly on the fire because it may spread the fire to a larger area.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: When heated above its flash point temperature, this material will release vapors which, if exposed to an ignition source, can ignite. In enclosed spaces, vapors can ignite with explosive force. Mists or sprays may burn at temperatures below the flash point.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Unstable ( ) Stable (X)
Conditions to Avoid: Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Strong oxidizers
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and trace oxides of Sulfur and Nitrogen.
Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur ( ) Will Not Occur (X)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Mercury Marine Emergency Information Number: 920-929-5000
Manufacturer, Citgo Petroleum Corp., Emergency Number: 800-424-9300 (ChemTrec)

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation (Y) Skin (Y) Ingestion (Y) Eye (Y)

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): Acute: Inhalation - May irritate the mucous membranes in the nose, throat, bronchi, and lungs. Eye - Mild to moderate irritation from short-term contact with liquid, mist, or vapor. Skin - Mild irritation from prolonged or repeated skin contact. Injection - Under the skin, in muscle, or into the blood stream can cause irritation, inflammation, swelling, fever, systemic effects, and central nervous system depression. Can also cause permanent tissue damage. Ingestion - Can cause laxative effect. If aspirated into the lungs, liquid can cause severe lung damage or death. Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause irritation and inflammation. Symptoms include defatting, redness, dryness, blistering eczema-like lesions, scaly dermatitis, and/or more serious skin disorders. Ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

Carcinogenicity: NTP (N) IARC Monographs (N) OSHA Regulated (N)

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: See Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Pre-existing skin disorders, central nervous system disease, chronic respiratory diseases, or impaired pulmonary, kidney, and/or liver function should avoid exposure.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures: Inhalation - Remove victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. Seek medical attention immediately. Eye - Remove contact lenses prior to flushing eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water while occasionally lifting and lowering eyelids. Seek medical attention if excessive tearing, redness, or pain persists. Skin - Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected skin with soap and water. Seek medical attention is tissue appears damaged or if irritation persists. Injection - SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. Ingestion - DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give anything to drink unless directed to by a physician. Seek medical attention immediately.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Do not touch spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective equipment. Stop leak if you can. This material will float. Prevent entry into waterways or sewers. **Small Spill:** Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent material. Place into waste containers for later disposal. **Large Spill:** Contain spill. In urban areas, clean up spill as soon as possible. In natural environments, seek cleanup advice from specialists to minimize physical habitat damage. Absorbent pads and similar materials can be used. Transfer to secure containers.

Waste Disposal Method: Determine if material is a hazardous waste at time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations. State or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storing: Avoid water contamination and extreme temperatures to minimize product degradation. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, or grind empty containers as they may contain product residue that can ignite with explosive force. Do not expose containers to flames, sparks, heat, or other potential ignition sources. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store at temperatures above 120°F or in direct sunlight.

Other Precautions: KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN!

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type): Normally none required. A NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator equipped with a dust/mist prefilter should be used if elevated airborne concentrations are anticipated.

Ventilation: Local & Mechanical - To keep airborne concentrations below the recommended exposure limits.

Protective Gloves: Use disposable PVC, neoprene, nitrile, vinyl, or PVC/NBR gloves to avoid contact.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses w/side shields, goggles, or face shield if splashing or spraying is likely.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Wear body-covering work clothes to avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Launder soiled work clothes before reuse.

Work/Hygiene Practices: Always follow good housekeeping and personal hygiene practices.

N/D = NOT DETERMINED (NO DATA) **N/E = NONE ESTABLISHED** **Y = YES**
N/A = NOT APPLICABLE **N/AV = NOT AVAILABLE** **N = NO**