

SAFETY DATA SHEET-QUICKSILVER QUICKSTOR FUEL STABILIZER

1. IDENTIFICATION

1.1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER USED ON LABEL:

1.1.1. QUICKSILVER QUICKSTOR FUEL STABILIZER

1.2. OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION:

1.2.1. QUICKSTOR FUEL STABILIZER

1.2.2. 92-8M0058703; 92-8M0058683; 92-8M0058702; 92-8M0058682; 92-8M0048202; 92-8M0047922; 92-8M0079745

1.3. RECOMMENDED USE OF THE CHEMICAL AND RESTRICTIONS ON USE:

1.3.1. PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL

1.3.2. NO OTHER USES RECOMMENDED

1.4. NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE CHEMICAL MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER, OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE PARTY:

1.4.1.

Mercury Marine

SUPPLIER'S NAME: MERCURY MARINE 41-71 BESSEMER DRIVE DANDENONG SOUTH VIC AUSTRALIA 3175

Product Information

1.5. EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER:

1.5.1.

Emergency Response

EMERGENCY PHONE CHEMTREC AUS: +61 290372994 (SYDNEY, 24 HOURS)

CHEMTREC GLOBAL: +011 703 527 3887 INFORMATION PHONE : +61 3 9791 5822

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION



2.1.

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- 2.2. **WARNING!** Combustible liquid and vapor. Causes eye and skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed. May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Vapor harmful.
- 2.3. **Inhalation:** May cause irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory tract. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapors may cause respiratory tract irritation and central nervous depression. Symptoms may include headache, nausea, dizziness, and drowsiness. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness or death.
- 2.4. **Eye Contact:** May cause severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, stinging, tearing, redness and swelling of eyes.
- 2.5. **Skin Contact:** May cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include dryness, itching, a burning sensation, redness, cracking and swelling depending on the extent of exposure. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts and cause systemic effects.
- 2.6. **Ingestion:** May cause gastrointestinal distress. Symptoms include irritation to the mouth, throat and stomach and gastrointestinal disturbances such as nausea, vomiting or diarrhea and effects similar to those described in the Inhalation section. Aspiration of this product into the lungs during ingestion, gagging or vomiting may cause lung damage, which can be fatal.
- 2.7. **Chronic Effects: NOTICE:** Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentration and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Prolonged or repeated dermal exposure to this product can cause skin dermatitis characterized by red, dry, scaly skin.
- 2.8. **Target Organs:** Not Determined
- 2.9. This product contains carcinogens or potential carcinogens as listed by IARC or NTP. See Section 3 NTP, IARC (Carc.) columns for chemical identification.

3. Composition/ information on ingredients

- 3.1. **The chemical name and concentration (exact percentage) or concentration ranges of all ingredients which are classified as health hazards in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200:**

3.1.1.

COMPONENTS	CAS Number	EU Number	Concentration (%)
Kerosene, hydrodesulfurized (Petroleum)	64742-81-0	265-184-9	50-70
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	265-149-8	30-50
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	203-905-0	1-10
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated (middle)	64742-46-7	265-148-2	1-10
Napthalene	91-20-3	202-049-5	1-10
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	<1

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Eye Contact:

4.1.1. Quickly and gently blot or brush chemical off the face. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. If a contact lens is present, DO NOT delay irrigation or attempt to remove the lens. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into unaffected eye or onto the face. Call poison control center, hospital emergency room, or physician immediately.

4.2. Ingestion:

4.2.1. NEVER give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is unconscious or convulsing. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Have victim drink 2 to 8 oz. (60 to 240 ml) of water. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration. Have victim rinse mouth with water again. Immediately obtain medical advice.

4.3. Skin Contact:

4.3.1. As quickly as possible, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Quickly and gently blot or brush away excess chemical. Immediately wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and non-abrasive soap for 15-20 minutes. Immediately obtain medical advice. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before reuse or discard.

4.4. Inhalation:

4.4.1. This product is combustible/flammable. Take proper precautions (e.g. remove any sources of ignition). Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. Keep victim quiet and warm until emergency help arrives.

4.5. Note to Physician:

4.5.1. There is no specific antidote for effects from overexposure to this material. Treatment should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Fire Fighting Instructions:

5.1.1. Evacuate all persons from the fire area to a safe location. Move non-burning material, as feasible, to a safe location as soon as possible. Fire fighters should be protected from potential explosions hazards while extinguishing the fire. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full fire-fighting protective clothing. Thoroughly decontaminate all protective equipment after use. Containers of this material may build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Use water spray to disperse vapors if a spill or leak has not ignited. DO NOT extinguish a fire resulting from the flow of flammable liquid until the flow of the liquid is effectively shut off. This precaution will help prevent the accumulation of an explosive vapor-air mixture after the initial fire is extinguished.

5.2. Extinguishing Media:

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5.2.1. Use alcohol foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or any Class B fire extinguishing agent. Water may be unsuitable for extinguishing fires. Water may be used to cool and prevent the rupture of containers that are exposed to the heat from a fire.

5.3. Hazardous Combustion Products:

5.3.1. See section 10 for potential decomposition products.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal & Environmental Precautions:

6.1.1. Remove sources of ignition immediately. Stop Flow of material if safe to do so. Contain spill and keep out of water sources. Ventilate area. Absorb spill in sand, earth or other suitable material. Transfer to appropriate container for disposal using non-sparking tools. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in section 8. Personal protection needs must be evaluated based on information provided on this sheet and the special circumstances created by the spill including: the material spilled, the quantity of the spill, the area in which the spill occurred, and the training and the expertise of employees in the area responding to the spill. Never exceed any occupational exposure limits.

6.2. Methods of Containment & Clean-up and Other Information:

6.2.1. This product, if released in large enough quantities, may need to be reported to the US Coast Guard National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. Contain spills with dikes and absorbents (sand, earth, dry chemical absorbent) to prevent migration and entry into waterways.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1.1. Handling

7.1.1.1. Keep container closed and upright when not in use. To prevent generation of static discharges, use bonding/grounding connection when transferring material. Vapors may accumulate and travel to distant ignition sources and flashback. Extinguish all sources of ignition including pilot lights, non-explosion proof motors and electrical equipment until vapors dissipate. Since empty containers may retain product residue and flammable, observe precautions even after container is emptied. Do not cut, puncture, or weld on or near empty containers. Do not smoke where product is used or stored. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid inhalation (vapor, mist, dust or fume). Use only with adequate ventilation. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash Thoroughly after handling.

7.1.2. STORAGE

7.1.2.1. Store in areas/buildings designed to comply with OSHA 1910.106. Store away from sources of ignition and heat. Keep containers closed when not in use. Store in cool, well ventilated space away from incompatible materials.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Exposure Limits:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Z-1 PEL	Z-2 PEL	ACGIH TLV
Kerosene, hydrodesulfurized (Petroleum)	64742-81-0			200 MGM3
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light	64742-47-8			
Ehtylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	240 MGM3 (50PPM)		20 ppm
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated (middle)	64742-46-7			
Napthalene	91-20-3	50 MGM3 (10 PPM)		10 PPM
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	435 MGM3 (100PPM)		100PPM

8.2. Engineering Measures:

8.2.1. Use adequate ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations at levels below permissible or recommended occupational exposure limits

8.3. Eye/Face Protection:

8.3.1. Wear chemical-resistant glasses and/or goggles and a face shield when eye and face contact is possible due to splashing or spraying of material.

8.4. Skin Protection:

8.4.1. Chemical-resistant, flexible gloves (Viton®), neoprene, nitrile or equal) to prevent contact. Gloves should be rinsed and remove immediately after use. Wash hands after removing gloves. Wear chemical-resistant clothing (e.g. apron, pants, coveralls) and safety footwear as appropriate.

8.5. Respiratory Protection:

8.5.1. Respiratory protection may be necessary under certain use conditions. Under such conditions, an appropriate, properly fitted NIOSH-approved respirator must be worn. If respirators are used, a program should be instituted to assure compliance with 29 CFR 1910.34 and 42 CFR 84.

8.6. General Hygiene Considerations

8.6.1. Facilities utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and safety shower. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothes before reuse.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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9.1. Properties:

9.1.1. Physical State	Liquid
9.1.2. Appearance	Clear Liquid, which may contain colorant
9.1.3. Odor	Hydrocarbon
9.1.4. pH	Not applicable
9.1.5. Boiling Point	Not determined
9.1.6. Flash Point	106° F/ 41° C
9.1.7. Solubility in Water	Insoluble
9.1.8. Specific Gravity	.802
9.1.9. Weight per Gallon (LB/GAL)	6.69
9.1.10. Evaporation Rate (BUAC=1):	Not determined
9.1.11. Volatile by Weight (including water and exempt compounds) (%)	97.152
9.1.12. Volatile Organic Content (VOC)	6.50 lb/gal
9.1.13. Viscosity @ 40°C	1.34
9.1.14. Viscosity @ 100°C	.73

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Stability:

10.1.1. Stable under normal conditions

10.2. Incompatibility:

10.2.1. Oxidizing and reducing agents. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames

10.3. Hazardous Decomposition Products:

10.3.1. Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and other toxic organic compounds.

11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

11.1. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS#111-76-2):

11.1.1. Laboratory studies on experimental animals indicate that exposure may cause red blood cell damage and damage to kidney and liver. These effects have not been observed in humans. Laboratory animal studies have reported adverse reproductive and developmental effects from overexposure.

11.2. Naphthalene:

11.2.1. Laboratory animals exposed to high levels of naphthalene showed evidence of red blood cell destruction with anemia, fever, jaundice, and kidney and liver damage. Naphthalene caused an increased incidence of tumors in the nose in rats.

11.3. Ethylbenzene:

11.3.1. Ethylbenzene is classified by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans (2B) based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in laboratory animals. Lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to high ethylbenzene concentrations resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice.

11.4. Kerosene:

11.4.1. This material/or its components have been associated with developmental and/or reproductive toxicity, genotoxicity, neurological conditions, liver or kidney dysfunction. Laboratory data have associated some middle distillates, such as kerosene, with skin cancer when the material is applied repeatedly over the lifetime of the test animal. Middle distillates, such as kerosene, have been associated with liver and kidney damage in sub chronic (90day) inhalation studies of male rats.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Eco-toxicity and Environmental Fate

12.1.1. Ecological evaluation of this material has not been performed; however do not allow the product to be released to the environment without governmental approval/permits.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Disposal:

13.1.1. Waste from this material may be a listed and/or characteristic hazardous waste. Dispose of material, contaminated absorbent, container and unused contents in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

The shipping description below may not represent requirements for all modes of transportation, shipping methods or locations outside of the United States.

14.1. ROAD AND RAIL

14.1.1. This product is not regulated by the U.S. DOT when shipped by ground in containers <119 gallons

14.1.2. DOT Hazard Class: 3

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14.1.3. **DOT Proper Shipping Name:** Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (kerosene, petroleum distillates) for containers >119 gal.

14.1.4. **DOT Packing Group:** III

14.1.5. **DOT UN Number:** NA1993

14.2. Air

14.2.1. **IATA Hazard Class:** 3

14.2.2. **IATA Proper Shipping Name:** Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (kerosene, petroleum distillates)

14.2.3. **IATA Packing Group:** III

14.2.4. **IATA UN Number:** UN1993

14.3. Vessel

14.3.1. **IMDG Hazard Class:** 3

14.3.2. **IMDG Proper Shipping Name:** Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (kerosene, petroleum distillates)

14.3.3. **IMDG Packing Group:** III

14.3.4. **IMDG UN Number:** UN1993

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. **EPA Registration Number:** Not Applicable

15.2. **Pest Registration Act Number:** Not Applicable

15.3. **Other:**

15.3.1. Ultra Low Sulfur Additives: The sulfur content of this diesel fuel additive does not exceed 15 parts per million (ppm). References: Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Part 80, EPA 2006 Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives, EPA Document # EPA40-F-05-013.

15.4. Chemical Regulations

Chemical Name	CAS Number	TSCA 12B	SARA 313	TSCA	DSL	EINECS	Prop 65	Whmis
Kerosene,hydrosulfurized (Petroleum)	64742-81-0			*	*	*		
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light	64742-47-8			*	*			
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated (middle)	111-76-2 64742-46-7		*	*	*	*		*
Napthalene	91-20-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4		*	*	*	*	*	*

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1.

HAZARD RANKINGS			
HMIS Health	2	NFPA Health	2
HMIS Flammability	2	NFPA Flammability	2
HMIS Physical Hazard	0	NFPA Instability/Reactivity	0

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16.2. **Date of preparation:** September 19, 2013

16.3. This product may be formulated with components purchased from other companies. In many instances, especially when proprietary or trade secret materials are used, Mercury Marine must rely on information provided by those materials manufacturers or distributors.

16.4. **MANUFACTURER DISCLAIMER:**

16.4.1. *The data presented herein is based upon tests and information, which we believe to be reliable. However, users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose*