

BERNARD LABORATORIES, INC.

Safety Data Sheet SNAKE-OIL / SNAKE-OIL CLASSIC

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	SNAKE-OIL / SNAKE-OIL CLASSIC
Brand	Bernard Laboratories

1.2 Other means of identification SNAKE-OIL / SNAKE-OIL CLASSIC

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Rust Inhibitor

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Bernard Laboratories, Inc.
Address	1738 Townsend Place Cincinnati OH 45223 USA
Telephone	(513) 681-7373
Fax	(513) 853-8152

1.5 Emergency phone number(s)

(513) 681-7373
STAFFED LIMITED HOURS
Monday- Friday
7:00 AM - 5:00 PM (EST)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)

- Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 2B
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word	Warning
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Hazard statement(s)

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H315 Causes skin irritation
H320 Causes eye irritation

Precautionary statement(s)

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P321 Specific treatment (see instructions on this label).
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

1. Hydraulic oil

Concentration 90 - 100 % (weight)
CAS no. Mixture

2. Nonhazardous Nonvolatile

Concentration 5 % (weight)
CAS no. Proprietary

3. Citropine Scent

Concentration 5 % (weight)
CAS no. Not Available

4. Zinc Compounds

Concentration 1 % (weight)
CAS no. Mixture

Trade secret statement (OSHA 1910.1200(i))

Trace ingredients (if any) are present in <1% concentration, (< 0.1% for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract mutagens, and sensitizers). None of the trace ingredients contribute significant additional hazards at the concentrations that may be present in this product. All pertinent hazard information has been provided in this document, per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalents, and Canadian Hazardous Materials Identification System Standard (CPR 4).

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled After high vapor exposure, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should

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immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Seek immediate medical attention.

In case of skin contact

Wash with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a poison center or doctor if irritation develops or persists. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration (such as: Gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation).

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray extinguishing media. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 100 C / 212 F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Isolate from oxidizers, extreme heat, sparks, and open flame. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat. Applying to hot surfaces requires special precautions.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Water spray may be ineffective on fire but can protect fire-fighters & cool closed containers. Use fog nozzles if water is used. Do not enter confined fire-space without full bunker gear. (Helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves & rubber boots).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

The proper personal protective equipment for incidental releases (such as: 1 Liter of the product released in a well-ventilated area), use impermeable gloves, they should be Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard-hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus specific for the material handled, goggles, face shield, and appropriate body protection. In the event of a large release, use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, chemically resistant suit and boots, and hard hat. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus or respirator may be required where engineering controls are not adequate or conditions for potential exposure exist. When respirators are required, select NIOSH/MSHA approved based on actual or potential airborne concentrations in accordance with latest OSHA and/or ANSI recommendations.

Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area).

6.2 Environmental precautions

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Stop spill at source. Construct temporary dikes of dirt, sand, or any appropriate readily available material to prevent spreading of the material. Close or cap valves and/or block or plug hole in leaking container and transfer to another container. Keep from entering storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways, and if necessary, call the local fire or police department for immediate emergency assistance.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. If necessary, neutralize using suitable buffering material, (acid with soda ash or base with phosphoric acid), and test area with litmus paper to confirm neutralization. Clean up with non-combustible absorbent (such as: sand, soil, and so on). Shovel up and place all spill residue in suitable containers. Dispose of at an appropriate waste disposal facility according to current applicable laws and regulations and product characteristics at time of disposal (see Section 13 -Disposal Considerations).

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wear OSHA Standard goggles or face shield. Consult Safety Equipment Supplier. Wear goggles, face shield, gloves, apron & footwear impervious to material. Wash clothing before reuse.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Do not store above 49 C/120 F. Keep container tightly closed & upright when not in use to prevent leakage.

NONBULK: CONTAINERS:

Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Empty containers should be handled with care. Never store food, feed, or drinking water in containers which held this product.

BULK CONTAINERS:

All tanks and pipelines which contain this material must be labeled. Perform routine maintenance on tanks or pipelines which contain this product. Report all leaks immediately to the proper personnel.

TANK CAR SHIPMENTS:

Tank cars carrying this product should be loaded and unloaded in strict accordance with tank-car manufacturer's recommendation and all established on-site safety procedures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be used (see Section 8, Engineering Controls and Personal Protective Equipment.). All loading and unloading equipment must be inspected, prior to each use. Loading and unloading operations must be attended, at all times. Tank cars must be level, brakes must be set or wheels must be locked or blocked prior to loading or unloading. Tank car (for loading) or storage tanks (for unloading) must be verified to be correct for receiving this product and be properly prepared, prior to starting the transfer operations. Hoses must be verified to be in the correct positions, before starting transfer operations. A sample (if required) must be taken and verified (if required) prior to starting transfer operations. All lines must be blown-down and purged before disconnecting them from the tank car or vessel.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:

Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, Provincial, or local procedures.

EMPTY CONTAINER WARNING:

Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE,

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SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY BURST AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

1. Hydraulic oil (CAS: Mixture)

TWA: 5 mg/m³ (OSHA)

TLV®: 5 mg/m³ (ACGIH)

2. Nonhazardous Nonvolatile (CAS: Proprietary)

TWA: None Known (OSHA)

TLV®: None Known (ACGIH)

3. Citropine Scent (CAS: Not Available)

TWA: None Known (OSHA)

TLV®: None Known (ACGIH)

4. Zinc Compounds (CAS: Mixture)

TWA: None Known (OSHA)

TLV®: None Known (ACGIH)

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

LOCAL EXHAUST: Necessary

MECHANICAL (GENERAL): Necessary

SPECIAL: None

OTHER: None

Please refer to ACGIH document, "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices", most recent edition, for details.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Splash goggles or safety glasses. Face-shields are recommended when the operation can generate splashes, sprays or mists.

Skin protection

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Preferred examples: Butyl rubber, Chlorinated Polyethylene, Polyethylene, Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"), Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"), Neoprene, Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile") or ("NBR"), Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC") or "vinyl", Viton.

Provide readily accessible eye wash stations & safety showers. Wash at end of each shift & before eating, smoking or using the toilet. Remove clothing that becomes contaminated. Destroy contaminated leather articles. Launder or discard contaminated clothing.

Body protection

Use body protection appropriate for task. Cover-all, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made from impervious materials are generally acceptable, depending on the task.

Respiratory protection

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z86.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne

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concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. If adequate ventilation is not available or there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limits, a respirator may be worn up to the respirator exposure limitations, check with respirator equipment manufacturer's recommendations / limitations. For a higher level of protection, use positive pressure supplied air respiration protection or Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus or if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.)	Liquid, Clear and bright
Odor	Mild Petroleum
Odor threshold	No data available.
pH	No data available.
Melting point/freezing point	< -33 C / <-27 F
Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available.
Flash point	> 196 C / > 384 F (COC)
Evaporation rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Class III-B
Upper/lower flammability limits	No data available.
Upper/lower explosive limits	No data available.
Vapor pressure	0.0 at 20 C
Vapor density	No data available.
Relative density	0.855 –0.871
Solubility(ies)	Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Viscosity	22 –68 cSt at 40 C / 4.3 –8.7 cSt at 100 C
Explosive properties	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	No data available.

Other safety information

No data available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

None under normal use conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

None under normal use conditions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Isolate from strong oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon Oxides, Nitrogen Oxides, Sulfur Oxides, Phosphorus Oxide, and Zinc Oxide from heating.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Based on available data, classification data are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Based on available data, classification data are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Based on available data, classification data are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, classification data are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Based on available data, classification data are not met.

STOT-single exposure

Based on available data, classification data are not met.

STOT-repeated exposure

Based on available data, classification data are not met.

Aspiration hazard

Based on available data, classification data are not met.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

No data available on product.

Persistence and degradability

This product is completely biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available on product.

Mobility in soil

No data available on product.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Processing, use or contamination may change the waste disposal requirements. Do not dispose of on land, in surface waters, or in storm drains. ALL DISPOSAL MUST BE IN

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ACCORDANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. IF IN DOUBT, CONTACT PROPER AGENCIES. RECYCLE ALL USED OIL.

Disposal of contaminated packaging

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers and liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from some product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally.

Waste treatment

Waste should be recycled or disposed of in accordance with regulations. Large amounts should be collected for reuse or consigned to licensed hazardous waste haulers for disposal. 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 United States Federal regulations, used oil is a solid waste managed under 40 CFR 279. However, in California, used oil is managed as hazardous waste until tested to show it is not hazardous. Consult state and local regulations regarding the proper handling of used oil.

Sewage disposal

Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)

UN Number: NOT REGULATED

Class:

Packing Group:

Proper Shipping Name:

Reportable quantity (RQ):

Marine pollutant: NO

Poison inhalation hazard:

IMDG

UN Number: NOT REGULATED

Class:

Packing Group:

EMS Number:

Proper Shipping Name:

IATA

UN Number: NOT REGULATED

Class:

Packing Group:

Proper Shipping Name:

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

SARA 311/312 Hazards

No SARA hazards.

SARA 313 Components

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

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California Prop. 65 Components

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.

New Jersey Right To Know Components

No components are subject to the New Jersey Right to Know Act.

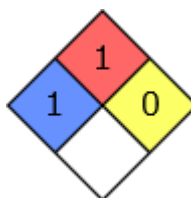
Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

No components are subject to the Pennsylvania Right To Know Act.

HMIS Rating

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HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	1
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	

NFPA Rating



SECTION 16: Other information

See Section 2 (Hazards Identification). Employees should be made aware of all hazards of this material (as stated in this SDS) before handling it.

This Safety Data Sheet supersedes all previous Safety Data Sheets.

16.1 Further information/disclaimer

DISCLAIMER: The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Bernard Laboratories, Inc. be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, whatsoever arising, even if Bernard Laboratories, Inc. has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Unless updated, the Safety Data Sheet is valid until 05/12/2030.