STP® Super Concentrated Gas Treatment

Manufactured for:
The Armor All / STP Products Company
1221 Broadway
Oakland, CA 94612
Telephone: (510)271-7000

Product Type
Gasoline Additive

Formula
78.35006-2

Emergency Phone Numbers
For Medical Emergencies Call: 1-800-446-1014
For Transportation Emergencies Call: 1-800-424-9300 (Chemetac)

COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Exposure Limit</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum Distillates</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>8008-20-6</td>
<td>100 ppm TWA</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64742-81-0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64742-95-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>10 ppm TWA</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 ppm STEL</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Additives</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>Mixture</td>
<td>None Established</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None of the ingredients is listed as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

The Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) reported above are the pre-1989 limits that were reinstated by OSHA following a decision by the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals. These PELs are being enforced by Federal OSHA. Be aware that more restrictive limits may be enforced by some states. The Armor All / STP Products Company recommends that the lower exposure limits be observed as reasonable worker protection.

The source for exposure limits listed above are:
1. OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)
2. ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV)
3. Both the OSHA PEL and ACGIH TLV
4. Recommended by the Manufacturer
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HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Principal Hazards

Warning

- Accidental ingestion of a small amount of this material may cause gastrointestinal disturbances including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. A very large ingestion could result in headache, dizziness, coma, respiratory arrest and death.
- This material is an aspiration hazard; product can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung damage.
- Maybe irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract.
- Breathing vapors may cause harmful central nervous system effects including headache, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of consciousness and death.
- Combustible liquid. Product may present a moderate fire and explosion hazard.
- May cause chronic health effects.

See Section 11 for complete health hazard information.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

FIRST AID

Swallowing
If swallowed, get immediate medical advice by calling a Poison Control Center or emergency room. Do not make person vomit unless instructed to do so by Poison Control Center Specialists. If medical advice cannot be obtained, then take the person and product to the nearest medical emergency treatment center or hospital. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs and monitor for breathing difficulty.

Skin
Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash all affected and exposed areas with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation
Remove affected person from source of exposure. Administer artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

Eyes
Exposed eyes should be immediately flushed with copious amounts of clear water, using a steady stream for a minimum of 15 minutes. If irritation, pain or swelling develops, seek immediate medical attention.
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4 FIRST AID (continued)

Notes To Physician

There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical conditions. If clinically indicated stomach contents should be evacuated quickly in a manner which avoids aspiration. A serious potential toxic effect is aspiration pneumonitis which may lead to non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema. The patient should be observed for signs of lung injury if aspiration is suspected and should be followed for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity and hepatic and renal impairment. Large ingestions may result in naphthalene toxicity with hemolysis, fever, anemia, methemoglobinemia, seizures, acute renal failure and coma especially in patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, sickle cell anemia or sickle trait. Your poison control center may provide treatment information.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (Method) 123-139 °F (51-59 °C) (Setaflash)

Upper Flammable Limit Not determined

Lower Flammable Limit Not determined

Extinguishing Media Water fog, foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical

Special Firefighting Procedures Use self contained breathing apparatus when entering a confined space.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards Combustible liquid. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along surfaces to a remote ignition source and flash back.

Combustion Decomposition Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and reactive hydrocarbons.

Auto-ignition Temperature Not determined

Explosion Data Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and remove all sources of ignition. Collect material for disposal in a container suitable for flammable waste.
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7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Procedures
- Harmful or Fatal if Swallowed. Contains petroleum distillates.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Avoid contact with the skin and clothing.
- Avoid breathing vapors.
- Keep away from heat sources, sparks and flame.
- Wash exposed skin with soap and water after use.
- Keep containers closed when not in use.
- Empty containers may retain hazardous residues.
- Do not cut or weld on or near empty or full drums.

Storage Procedures
Do not store near potential sources of ignition. Store in a well ventilated area.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation Procedures
General ventilation should be adequate for normal use. For operations where the TLV may be exceeded, mechanical ventilation such as local exhaust may be needed to maintain exposure levels below applicable limits.

Gloves Protection
Chemical resistant gloves such as rubber, nitrile or neoprene are recommended where needed to prevent prolonged / repeated skin contact.

Eye Protection
Safety glasses or splash-proof goggles recommended if needed to prevent eye contact.

Respiratory Protection
None needed under normal use conditions. For operations where the TLV may be exceeded, a NIOSH/MSHA approved organic vapor respirator or supplied air respirator is recommended. Equipment selection depends on contaminant type and concentration, select in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 and good industrial hygiene practice. For firefighting, use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Clothing Recommendation
Protective clothing if needed to avoid prolonged / repeated skin contact. Suitable washing and eye flushing facilities should be available in the work area. Contaminated clothing should be removed and laundered before re-use.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Vapor Pressure
Not determined

pH
Not applicable

Specific Gravity
0.81
9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Water Solubility  Negligible
Percent Volatile  Not determined
Vapor Density  Not determined
Evaporation Rate  Not determined
Odor  Hydrocarbon odor
Appearance  Yellow to orange colored liquid
Viscosity  Not determined
Boiling Point  Not determined
Freezing Point  Not determined

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability  Stable
Incompatibility  Strong oxidizing agents
Polymerization  Will not occur
Hazardous Decomposition  Burning can produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and reactive hydrocarbons.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral Toxicity  Swallowing may cause gastrointestinal disturbances including irritation, abdominal pain, belching, nausea, vomiting, frequent loose stools and diarrhea. Ingestion of large quantities may cause harmful central nervous system effects similar to those listed under "Inhalation". This material is an aspiration hazard; product can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

Eye Irritation  May cause irritation with redness, swelling and tearing.
Skin Irritation  May cause irritation, seen as localized reddening and swelling. Prolonged or repeated exposures to this material may cause redness, burning and drying and cracking of the skin.
Dermal Toxicity  Absorption as from prolonged or massive skin contact may result in toxicity.
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11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

Inhalation Toxicity
Excessive inhalation of vapor or mist may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory tract. May cause harmful central nervous system effects including euphoria, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death.

Acute Toxicity Values
- Petroleum Distillates: LD50 Oral rat: >5 gm/kg
  LC50 Inhalation rat: >5500 mg/m3/4 hr
- Naphthalene: LD50 Oral rat: 490 mg/kg
  LC50 Inhalation rat: >340 mg/m3/1 hr
- LD50 Skin rabbit: >20 gm/kg

Sensitization
Based on data from the components this product is not expected to cause skin or respiratory sensitization.

Chronic Toxicity
Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to petroleum distillates with adverse liver, kidney and bone marrow effects and with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the product may be harmful or fatal.

Carcinogenicity
This product contains kerosene. Repetitive direct skin application of kerosene over a two year period resulted in skin cancer in laboratory animals. Petroleum hydrocarbons of similar composition and boiling ranges have been known to product kidney damage and tumors in male rats following prolonged inhalation exposures.

Mutagenicity
Kerosene products have been positive in mutagenic test systems.

Reproductive Toxicity and Teratogenicity
Some petroleum distillates have been found to cause adverse reproductive effects in laboratory animals.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic/Terrestrial Toxicity
No data is available at this time.

Environmental Fate

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal
Waste material is a RCRA hazardous waste due to ignitibility. Incinerate in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Non-Bulk Shipping Description
None - Excepted From Hazmat Regulations
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TRANSPORT INFORMATION (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Number</th>
<th>None</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Class</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Label</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markings</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placards</td>
<td>None</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

IMDG Code Shipping Description

DANGEROUS GOODS IN LIMITED QUANTITIES OF CLASS 3.3, III, FP 51°C

Technical Name
CONTAINS: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES; NAPHTHALENE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Number</th>
<th>UN1268</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Hazard Class</td>
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<tr>
<td>Packing Group</td>
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<td>Markings</td>
<td>LIMITED QUANTITY ON CONTAINER</td>
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<td>Label</td>
<td>NONE</td>
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<td>Placards</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMDG PG</td>
<td>0147 – 0149 GEN. INTRO.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Air – IATA Shipping Description

Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s., 3, UN1268, III (sizes not exceeding 500 mL may be re-classed as Consumer Commodity, 9, ID8000 if they meet the packaging specifications in 910 and weight restrictions)

Technical Name
None

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<tr>
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<th>UN1268</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Class</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing Group</td>
<td>III</td>
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<tr>
<td>Markings</td>
<td>Petroleum Distillates, UN1268</td>
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<tr>
<td>Label</td>
<td>Flammable Liquid</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. TSCA Inventory/other TSCA Regulations.
All of the components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory. This product is subject to export notification.

None.

SARA Section 313
This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372 (SARA 313 - Toxic Chemical Release Reporting)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Weight %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>0-2</td>
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</table>
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CERCLA Hazardous Substances (Section 103)/RQ
Spills of this product over the RQ (reportable quantity) must be reported to the National Response Center. The RQ for the product, based on the RQ for Naphthalene (2% maximum) of 100 lbs, is 5,000 lbs. Oil spills are reportable to the National Response Center under the Clean Water Act and many states have more stringent release reporting requirements. Report spills required under federal, state and local regulations.

California Proposition 65
This product does not contain chemicals regulated by the State of California under proposition 65.

Canada
All of the components of this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

EEC EINECS
All of the ingredients are listed on the EINECS inventory.

Japan MITI
All of the ingredients of this product are listed on the Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances (MITI) List.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16</th>
<th>OTHER INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NFPA Code</td>
<td>Health: 2 Fire: 2 Reactivity: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMIS Code</td>
<td>Health: 2* Fire: 2 Reactivity: 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Precautionary Labels
Observe all requirements of plant, company or government regulations. "Empty" containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not re-use empty containers without proper cleaning. Keep out of the reach of children. Do not take internally.

Revision Indicators
Supersedes: January 18, 2000 Revised Sections: New Formula, Sections 1, 2, 9, 15

General
This MSDS is directed to professional users and bulk handlers of the product or its ingredients. Consumer products are labeled in accordance with Federal Hazardous Substances Act regulations and in some instances might differ from the information provided herein.