



Safety Data Sheet

Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2024 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System Revision 7

Date of Revision: None

Revision: 0

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: 2026 Mechanic in a Bottle Heating Oil Saver

Synonym: Blend

Manufacture: B3C Fuel Solutions LLC, 108 Daytona Street, Conway, SC 29526, 843-347-0482

Recommended Use: Diesel and Kerosene Fuel Additive

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: DIESEL AND KEROSENE HEATERS

Emergency Response Number: INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053

Local Emergency Telephone Number: 1-352-323-3500

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

2.1 GHS HAZARD

Hazard Classes

Flammable liquid

Eye Damage

Skin Corrosion

Mutagenicity

Carcinogen

Specific Target Organs toxicity single exposure

Specific Target Organs toxicity repeat exposure

Acute Toxicity (Oral)

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation)

Acute Toxicity (Dermal)

Aspiration Hazard

Aquatic Acute

Aquatic Chronic

Hazard Categories

Category 4

Category 1

Category 1B

Category 1B

Category 1B

Category 3

Category 2

Category 4

Category 4

Category 3

Category 1

Category 1

Category 1

Signal Word: **Danger**



Corrosive
GHS05



Health
GHS08



Toxic
GHS06



Irritant
GHS07



Aquatic Life
GHS09



Keep away from children

Pictograms:

2026 Mechanic in a Bottle Heating Oil Saver

Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2024 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System Revision 7

Hazard Statements

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H227: Combustible liquid.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters the airway.

H311: Toxic in contact with skin.

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H340: May cause genetic defects.

H350: May cause cancer.

H373: May cause damage to the hearing organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

READ SDS BEFORE USE.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210: Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.

P260: Do not breathe vapor and mist.

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling

P270: Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, and eye protection.

RESPONSE STATEMENTS:

P301 +P310+ P331: IF SWALLOWED:

Immediately call the National POISON CENTER at **800-222-1222**. DO NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+353: IF ON SKIN or Hair. Rinse skin with water.

P304+P340: IF INHALED. Remove to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

2026 Mechanic in a Bottle Heating Oil Saver

Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2024 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System Revision 7

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.

P308+P313: If exposed or concerned, get medical attention.

P310: Immediately call the National POISON CENTER at **800-222-1222**.

H314: Get medical attention if you feel unwell

P330: Rinse mouth.

P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reusing.

P370: In case of fire, use foam, carbon dioxide, and dry chemical to extinguish a fire.

P390: Collect spillage.

STORAGE STATEMENTS:

P403+P405+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place, store locked up, and keep cool.

DISPOSAL STATEMENTS:

P501: Dispose of content or container following local, regional, national, or international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS: Ocular eye irritation from vapors, inflammation can occur. When splashed in the eye, the liquid may cause burning pain and corneal injury
GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. IF IN THE EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes.

Unknown acute toxicity:

0% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity

0% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute oral toxicity

0% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity

0% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity (gas)

0% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity (vapor)

0% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity (dust/mist)

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Names	Synonyms	Percent	Classification
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	80-100	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 3 H311 Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Eye Irrit 2, H319, Acute Tox. 4 H332
64742-95-6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom	HFAN	1-5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226 Asp. Tox. H304 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 STOT SE 3 H336 Muta. 1B H350 Carc. 1B H350 Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

2026 Mechanic in a Bottle Heating Oil Saver

Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2024 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System Revision 7

73398-61-5	Glycerides, mixed decanoyl and octanoyl	Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	0.5-1.5	Eye Irrit. 2 H319
61791-39-7	1H-Imidazole-1-ethanol, 4,5-dihydro-, 2-nortall-oil alkyl derivs.	Imadazoline	0.5-1.5	Skin Corr.1B H314, Eye Dam.1 H318, Aquatic Acute 1 H400. Aquatic Chronic 1 H410
1330-20-7	Xylene	Xylol	0.1-0.5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226 Acute Tox. 4 H312 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Acute Tox. 4 H332
128-37-0	2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	BHT	0.1-0.5	Aquatic Acute 1 H400
95-14-7	Benzotriazole	1H- Benzotriazole	.01-.05	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Skin Irrit 2, H319, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
98-82-8	Cumene	Isopropylbenzene	0.08 0.3	Flam. Liq. H226 Asp.Tox. 1 H304 STOT SE 3 H335 Carc. 1B H350 Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
95-63-6	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Pseudocumene	0.03-0.08	Flam. Liq. 3 H226 Asp. Tox. H304 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Acute Tox. 4 H332 STOT SE 3 H335 Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	EB	0.01-0.03	Flam. Liq. 3 H226 Asp. Tox. H304 Acute Tox. 4 H332 STOT RE 2 H373 (Hearing organs) Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

Trade Secret Provision and Chemical Concentration Disclosure: In accordance with OSHA and GHS Regulations, we have withheld specific chemical percentages in this mixture. The chemical concentrations have been disclosed as a blend and applied to the hazards identified in this Safety Data Sheet.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Advice: Immediately call the National POISON CENTER at 1-800-222-1222 or a doctor. Provide this SDS to medical personnel for treatment.

Eye: This product is a significant eye irritant, often causing serious eye irritation, including stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, or damage upon contact. Potential for permanent eye damage, including blurred vision or blindness. Seek immediate medical attention.

Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid. Do not apply any medicated agents except on the advice of a physician.

2026 Mechanic in a Bottle Heating Oil Saver

Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2024 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System Revision 7

Skin: Contact can easily penetrate the skin, causing both localized irritation and significant systemic toxicity. easily penetrates the skin, causing both severe skin irritation and chemical burns, and significant systemic toxicity. Dermal absorption is a major route of exposure, particularly in occupational settings, potentially leading to damaged red blood cells, blood in the urine, and, at high exposure levels, harm to the kidneys and liver.

Skin: Flush the skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes, removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid immediately. Wash clothing before reusing. Do not apply any medicated agents except on the advice of a physician.

Ingestion: Liquid ingestion can cause inebriation, headache, gastrointestinal pain, nausea, and vomiting, leading to central nervous system depression. Aspiration of liquid into the lungs must be avoided, as even small quantities in the lungs can produce chemical pneumonia, pulmonary edema, and even death. Can cause breathing problems, low blood pressure, low hemoglobin levels (the substance in the blood that carries oxygen to the body's organs), acidic blood, and blood in the urine.

The three stages include the following: Ingesting:

- Stage 1 (the neurological stage) occurs within 30 minutes to 12 hours after ingestion.
- Stage 2 (the cardiopulmonary stage) occurs between 12 and 24 hours after ingestion.
- Stage 3 (the renal stage) occurs between 24 and 72 hours after ingestion.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. Call a physician or the Poison Control Center immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. To ensure the airway remains open, position the head lower than the body and transport the patient immediately to a medical facility.

Inhalation: High concentrations of vapors and aerosols may irritate the respiratory system. It may cause burns to the skin and eyes. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Risk of serious damage to the lungs if aspirated.

Inhalation: Immediately remove from exposure to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical aid. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation without protection. **Do Not Induce Vomiting:** While this relates to ingestion, it is important to check the victim's breathing if they have also swallowed the product.

After first aid, get appropriate paramedic or community medical support. The severity of the outcome following exposure may be more related to the time between exposure and treatment than the amount of exposure. Therefore, there is a need for rapid treatment of any exposure.

Note to Physicians: Treat symptomatically. If you determine that a medical emergency exists and that the specific chemical identity is necessary for emergency or first-aid treatment, we will immediately disclose it. Call Hazmat Service 1-800-373-7542. We will require a written statement of need and a confidentiality agreement, in accordance with OSHA's Trade Secret Regulations, as soon as circumstances permit. We will disclose the specific chemical percentages in non-emergency situations upon receipt of a written request.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

General fire hazards: Combustible liquid.

Extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use a water jet to extinguish the fire, as it will spread the fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture: Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback. During a fire, hazardous gases may be formed that are detrimental to health.

2026 Mechanic in a Bottle Heating Oil Saver

Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2024 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System Revision 7

Advice for firefighters: Firefighters should wear full-face, self-contained breathing apparatus and impervious protective clothing. Firefighters should avoid inhaling any combustion products.

Additional information: Do not release fire runoff to sewers or waterways.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures:

For non-emergency personnel: Keep unnecessary personnel away from the area. Keep people away from and upwind of spills and leaks. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Eliminate all ignition sources. No smoking, flames, sparks, or flames in the immediate area. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Avoid breathing mist/vapors. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

For emergency responders: Keep unnecessary personnel away from the scene. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions: Avoid direct contact with the material. Stop leaking without risk. Move containers from the spill area. Prevent entry into sewers or waterways.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

For containment: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in the immediate area). Keep combustible materials, such as wood, paper, and oil, away from the spilled material. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. The product is immiscible with water and will spread on the water's surface. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas.

For clean-up:

Small spill: Absorb with earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Clean the surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Large spill: Stop the material flow if it poses no risk. Contain the spilled material if possible. Use a non-combustible material, such as vermiculite, sand, or earth, to soak up the product and place it in a container for later disposal. Following product recovery, flush the area with water.

Other information: Never return spilled material to its original container for reuse. Place materials in suitable, covered, and labeled containers.

Reference to other sections: See section 8 of the SDS for personal protection. For waste disposal, refer to Section 13 of the SDS.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid contact with the eyes. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Provide adequate ventilation. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Eliminate all ignition sources. No smoking, flames, sparks, or flames in the immediate area. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash your hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Bonding and Grounding Plastic Containers: Combustible liquids are liquids with a flashpoint above 37.8°C that do not ignite easily. Still, if raised to temperatures above their flashpoint, they will also release enough vapor to form flammable mixtures with air. Hot combustible liquids can pose a serious fire hazard, comparable to that of flammable liquids.

2026 Mechanic in a Bottle Heating Oil Saver
Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2024 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System Revision 7

When bonding and grounding two non-conductive containers, a static electrical charge can be generated when two dissimilar materials (Metal and Plastic) pass quickly by one another.

Several factors influence the size and strength of the static charge or potential that may develop, including transfer speed, humidity, and container size. The concern is that any static charge between two containers is equalized, if not eliminated, so there is no potential for a static discharge between the containers.

Transferring flammable and combustible liquids between small containers may not require special bonding and grounding techniques. As stated in NFPA 77-1993, containers of glass or other non-conductive materials of five gallons or less capacity are usually filled without special precautions." However, for larger containers, NFPA 77-1993 recommends special techniques for handling flammable and combustible liquids in plastic containers with capacities ranging from 5 to 60 gallons.

Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities: Store in a locked, cool, dry, well-ventilated place out of direct sunlight. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry place away from incompatible materials (see Section 10).

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Names	ACGIH- TLV	OSHA - PEL
2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm TWA	25 ppm TWA
Glycerides, mixed decanoyl and octanoyl	None Shown	None Shown
1H-Imidazole-1-ethanol, 4,5-dihydro-, 2-nortall-oil alkyl derivs.	None Shown	None Shown
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	2 mg/m3 TWA	10 mg/m3 TWA
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom	100 mg/m3	100 mg/m3
Xylene	100 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA
Benzotriazole	None Shown	None Shown
Cumene	50 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	25 ppm TWA	None
Ethylbenzene	20 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA

ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. TLV® = Threshold Limit Value.

OSHA = US Occupational Safety and Health Administration. PEL = Permissible Exposure Limits.

NOTE: TWA Means "TWA is the employee's average airborne exposure in any 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour work week, which shall not be exceeded."

Ventilation: Provide a general or local exhaust ventilation system to maintain airborne concentrations below TLV/PELs. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes and launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean your personal protective equipment.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment indicates the use of appropriate air-purifying respirators, use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type AXBEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components that have been tested and approved under the appropriate government standards, such as those established by NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

2026 Mechanic in a Bottle Heating Oil Saver

Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2024 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System Revision 7

Hand protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected before use. Use proper glove removal techniques to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use. Select gloves tested to the **ANSI/ISEA 105-2011** or European EN374 Standard.

Full contact: Viton

Splash contact: Viton

Registered trademark of The Chemours Company FC, LLC.

Eye protection

Face shield and safety glasses: Use eye protection equipment that is tested and approved under the appropriate government standards, such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166 (EU).

Skin and body protection

Impervious clothing and protective equipment must be selected based on the concentration and amount of the hazardous substance present at the specific workplace.

Protective Clothing Pictograms



Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state: Liquid

Color: Various

Odor: Characteristic

Odor threshold: 0.1-0.5 Estimated

Melting point/freezing point: Not Available

Boiling point (or initial boiling point or boiling range): 335°F Estimated

Flammability: Combustible

Lower explosion limit: 1% Estimated

Upper explosion limit: 11% Estimated

Flashpoint: 141°F c.c.

Auto-ignition temperature: 446°F Estimated

Decomposition temperature: Not Available

pH: Not Available

Kinematic viscosity: <20.5mm²/s @104°F 40°C

Solubility: Insoluble

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value): 0.81 Estimated

Vapor pressure (includes evaporation rate): 0.115 kPa Estimated

Density: > 1

Relative density: 0.75 Estimated

Particle characteristics: None

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization has not been reported.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizing agents and Perchloric acid.

2026 Mechanic in a Bottle Heating Oil Saver
Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2024 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System Revision 7

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition can release irritating and toxic gases and vapors. Carbon oxides..

Conditions to Avoid: Temperatures above 62°C, heat, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources.

Section 11- Toxicological Information
--

Acute Toxicity Estimate for this blend (ATE)

ATE (Oral): 554.9 mg/kg

ATE (Dermal): 524.9mg/kg

ATE (Inhalation vapor/mist): 3.358 mg/l mist

OECD Guideline Test results found in the European Chemical Agency Database show that components of this product cause Harmful Oral Toxicity.

OECD Guideline Test results in the European Chemical Agency Database show that components of this product cause toxic dermal effects.

OECD Guideline Test results in the European Chemical Agency Database show that components cause Harmful Inhalation Toxicity.

Route of Entry: Inhalation, Ingestion, Absorption, Skin, and Eye Contact.

Aspiration Hazard: The European Chemicals Agency Database indicates that components of this product may be hazardous if ingested and enter the airways.

Mutagenicity: OECD Guideline Test results, as reported in the European Chemicals Agency Database, indicate that components of this product can cause genetic defects.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: OECD Guideline Test results, as reported in the European Chemicals Agency Database, indicate that product components can cause skin irritation and rapidly penetrate the skin, accounting for roughly 75% of total uptake during whole-body vapor exposure.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: OECD Guideline Test results in the European Chemicals Agency Database indicate that components of this product cause serious eye irritation. Tearing, stinging, or swelling of the eyelids and cornea. Often accompanied by nose and throat irritation, coughing, and wheezing.

Reproductive toxicity: OECD Guideline Test results in the European Chemical Agency Database show that no components of this product cause damage to fertility or the unborn child.

Skin Sensitization: OECD Guideline Test results in the European Chemicals Agency Database indicate that no components of this product cause skin sensitivity. However, it is readily absorbed through the skin, causes irritation upon contact, and can destroy or break down red blood cells at high concentrations.

Respiratory Sensitization: OECD Guideline Test results in the European Chemical Agency Database show that no components of this product cause respiratory sensitivity. However, it is a significant respiratory irritant. Inhalation of high concentrations causes throat irritation, coughing, and wheezing. Severe acute exposure can lead to rapid or shallow breathing and pulmonary damage in animals, while in humans, it can cause nausea and headaches.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): OECD Guideline Test results in the European Chemicals Agency Database indicate that components of this product cause organ toxicity upon a single exposure. It could

2026 Mechanic in a Bottle Heating Oil Saver

Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2024 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System Revision 7

cause acute toxicity and irritation with a single exposure, primarily affecting the central nervous system, respiratory system, eyes, and skin. High acute exposure leads to headache, nausea, nasal and ocular irritation, and, in severe cases, the destruction or breakdown of red blood cells, a serious condition where excessive acid builds up in the body or too much base (bicarbonate) is lost, causing blood pH to drop below 7.35, and reduced an iron-rich protein found in red blood cells that transports oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): OECD Guideline Test results in the European Chemical Agency Database show that no components of this product cause organ toxicity from repeated exposure. However, this product contains materials that may damage the following organs. Human exposure above 200 ppm can be expected to cause narcosis, damage to the kidneys and liver, and an abnormal blood picture showing erythropenia, reticulocytosis, granulocytosis, and leukocytosis. It would also likely cause erythrocyte fragility and hematuria.

Signs and Symptoms: Effects due to exposure may include Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Metabolic Acidosis, Coma, and Seizures. Swallowing produces a sour taste that progresses to a burning sensation, followed by numbness of the tongue, indicating paralysis of the sensory nerve endings. Central nervous system depression, headache, narcosis. Symptoms may be delayed.

Acute Symptoms of Exposure

- **Irritation:** Burning sensations in the eyes, skin, nose, and throat.
- **Neurological:** Headaches, lightheadedness, dizziness, confusion, and potential unconsciousness.
- **Gastrointestinal:** Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain.
- **Respiratory:** Coughing, wheezing, and breathing difficulties.
- **Systemic (High Exposure):** Low blood pressure, low hemoglobin levels (hemolysis), and metabolic acidosis.

Chronic/Long-Term Effects

- **Organ Damage:** Potential damage to the liver and kidneys.
- **Reproductive/Developmental:** Potential to affect fertility and damage developing fetuses.

Carcinogenicity: OECD Guideline Test results, as reported in the European Chemicals Agency Database, indicate that certain components are carcinogenic.

The National Toxicology Program (NTP): Cumene Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC): Cumene and Ethylbenzene are possibly carcinogenic to humans.

OSHA: None shown

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Product Name	Results	Species	Exposure
2-Butoxyethanol	LC50 1490 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
2-Butoxyethanol	LC50 1000 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
2-Butoxyethanol	EC50 1840 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom	LC50 9.22 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom	LC50 6.14 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Glycerides, mixed decanoyl and octanoyl	EC50 2.2mg/l	Daphnia	24 hours
1H-Imidazole-1-ethanol, 4,5-dihydro-, 2-nortall-oil alkyl derivs.	LC50 0.11 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

2026 Mechanic in a Bottle Heating Oil Saver

Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2024 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System Revision 7

1H-Imidazole-1-ethanol, 4,5-dihydro-, 2-nortall-oil alkyl derivs.	EC50 0.4 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
1H-Imidazole-1-ethanol, 4,5-dihydro-, 2-nortall-oil alkyl derivs.	EC50 491 mg/l	Algae	96 hours
Xylene	LC50 16.1 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Xylene	LC50 0.78 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Xylene	EC50 4.7 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
Xylene	EC50 .0084 mg/l	Microtox	24 hours
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	LC50 0.199 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	EC50 0.31 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	EC50 6 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	EC50 8.98 mg/l	Microtox	30 min.
Benzotriazole	LC50 39 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Benzotriazole	EC50 142 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Benzotriazole	EC50 15.4 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
Cumene	LC50 2.7 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Cumene	LC50 2.6 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Cumene	EC50 .6 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
Cumene	EC50 .89 mg/l	Microtox	24 hours
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	LC50 7.19 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	LC50 6.14 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Ethylbenzene	LC50 9.1 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Ethylbenzene	LC50 1.8 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Ethylbenzene	EC50 2.6 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
Ethylbenzene	EC50 .9.68 mg/l	Microtox	24 hours

Toxicity: OECD Guideline Test results, as reported in the European Chemicals Agency Database, indicate that components of this product are highly toxic and can cause both immediate and long-term harm to aquatic life.

Mobility: Floats on water.

Persistence/degradability: Inconclusive technical data.

Bioaccumulation: Inconclusive technical data.

Other adverse effects: Inconclusive technical data.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: DO NOT REUSE EMPTY CONTAINER! The container should be completely emptied before being discarded. Containers with residues should be considered hazardous waste. Contact a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

EPA Waste Codes:

2-Butoxyethanol. D001

Glycerides, mixed decanoyl and octanoyl. No single waste code

2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol. No single waste code

Benzotriazole. D003

Methyl-1H-benzotriazole D001 (ignitability) or D002 (corrosivity) if it meets those criteria, or as non-hazardous industrial waste depending on concentration.

2026 Mechanic in a Bottle Heating Oil Saver

Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2024 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System Revision 7

Cumene D001
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene D001
Ethylbenzene D001

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT Transport Information



ID No.: UN 2922

Shipping Name: Corrosive liquids, toxic, n.o.s. (1H-Imidazole-1-ethanol, 4,5-dihydro-, 2-nortall-oil alkyl derivs, 2-Butoxyethanol

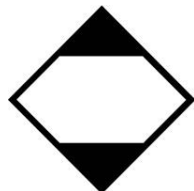
Hazard Class: 8, (6.1)

Packing Group: III

Label: Corrosive, Toxic

Placard: Corrosive

Marking: MARINE POLLUTANT 1H-Imidazole-1-ethanol, 4,5-dihydro-, 2-nortall-oil alkyl derivs when shipping ground greater than 119 gallons' single container or any quantity by water.



Use marking when shipping as a consumer commodity by ground in the US

DOT Transport Limited Quantity

Inner packaging is not over

5.0L (1.3 gallons) net capacity each.

Outer Package not over 30kg (66lbs) each

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US Regulations:

TSCA: All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI): This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

CAS Number	Chemical Name	Chemical percentage by weight not exceeding
98-82-8	Cumene	.03% limits
95-63-6	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	.08% limits
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	.03% limits

This information must be included in all SDSs copied and distributed for this material.

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs: Xylene 100 lbs., Cumene 5000 lbs. Ethylbenzene 1000 lbs.

2026 Mechanic in a Bottle Heating Oil Saver

Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2024 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System Revision 7

SARA Community Right-to-Know Program: All components of this blend.

Clean Water Act: None.

Clean Air Act: None

OSHA: All ingredients are listed in 1910.1200.

State Regulations

California prop. 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals, including Cumene CAS 98-82-8, Ethylbenzene 100-41-4, and is known to the State of California to cause cancer. CAS # 1330-20-7 Xylene is considered but not listed to cause reproductive toxicity. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemicals on the following State Right to Know Lists:

Massachusetts: All components of this product are on the Massachusetts Inventory or are exempt from Inventory requirements.

New Jersey: All components of this product are on the New Jersey inventory or are exempt from Inventory requirements.

Pennsylvania: All components of this product are on the Pennsylvania Inventory or are exempt from Inventory requirements.

Section 16 - Other Information

Disclaimer: The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above is furnished on the condition that the person receiving it shall determine the product's suitability for their particular purpose and that they assume the risk of its use.

References: The European Chemical Agency Database and SDS of chemicals in this mixture.

SJC Compliance Education Inc. (SJC) did not test, certify, or approve the substance described in this SDS, and all information in this SDS was provided by B3C Fuel Solutions LLC or was reproduced from publicly available regulatory data sources and product SDSs. SJC makes no representations or warranties regarding the completeness or accuracy of the information in this SDS and disclaims all liability concerning the use of this information or the substance described in this SDS.

SDS Preparation Date 05/14/2026

SDS Previous Issue Date: None

Prepared by SJC Compliance Education, Inc.
133 N Friendswood Dr.#181
Friendswood TX. 77546
steve@sjcedu.org

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET

2026 Mechanic in a Bottle Heating Oil Saver

Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2024 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System Revision 7