Safety Data Sheet

Conforms to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 and aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System
Revision Date 10/13/2023
Batch # X23G28-X
Revision 0

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

1.1 Product Name: Octanium

1.2 Synonym: Blend

1.3 VP Racing Fuels, Inc., 7124 Richter Road, Elmendorf, TX 78112, 210.635.7744

1.4 Recommended Use: Gasoline Fuel Additive

1.5 RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE: THIS ADDITIVE IS FOR GASOLINE FUEL USE ONLY!

1.6 Emergency Response Number: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

Local Emergency Telephone Number: 1-703-527-3887

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

GHS HAZARD

2.1 Hazard Classes	Hazard Categories
Flammable liquid	Category 4
Skin Irritation	Category 2
Eye Irritation	Category 2A
Mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogen	Category 1B
Specific Target Organs toxicity single exposure	Category 3
Specific Target Organs toxicity repeat exposure	Category 2
Acute Toxicity Oral	Category 4
Acute Toxicity Dermal	Category 4
Acute Toxicity Inhalation	Category 3
Aspiration Hazard	Category 1
Toxic to Aquatic Life	Category 1
Toxic to Aquatic Life Long-Lasting Effects	Category 1

GHS Classification Scale 1= severe hazard; 4= slight hazard

2.2 Signal Word: Danger

2.3 *Pictograms:*

Toxic Health hazard Irritant Aquatic life Keep away from children

2.4 *Hazard Statements*

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H227: Combustible liquid.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H302: Harmful is swallowed.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312: Harmful in contact with skin.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H331: Toxic if inhaled.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H340: May cause genetic defects.
H350: May cause cancer.
H373: May cause damage to 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 using. READ SDS BEFORE USE.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210: Keep away from sparks and open flames- No smoking.
P260: Do not breathe vapors and mist.
P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, and eye and respiratory protection.

RESPONSE STATEMENTS:

P301 +P310+331: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call the National POISON CENTER at 800-222-1222. DO NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P252+P361: If on Skin or Hair. Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P304+340: IF INHALED. Remove to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, and safe to do so. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313: If exposed or concerned, get medical attention.
P310: Call POISON CENTER or doctor if inhaled.
P313+P332: If skin irritation occurs, get medical attention.
P313+P337: If eye irritation persists, get medical attention.
H314: Get medical attention if you feel unwell.
P330: Rinse mouth.
P362+P364: IF ON CLOTHING, remove contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378: In case of fire, use foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemicals to extinguish the fire.
P391: Collect spillage.

STORAGE STATEMENTS:

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405: Store locked up.

DISPOSAL STATEMENTS:

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

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

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

3.1

CAS#	EC#	Chemical Names	Percent	Classification
64742-46-7	265-148-2	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	47-51	Carc. 1B H350
100-61-8	202-870-9	N-methylaniline	46-50	Acute Tox. 301, Acute Tox. 311, Acute Tox. 331 H311, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Acute 1 H400,Aquatic Chronic 1 H410

12108-13-3	235-166-5	Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl	0.6 1	Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 2 H310, Acute Tox. 1 H330, Aquatic Acute 1 H400,Aquatic Chronic 1 H410,
64742-94-5	265-198-5	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	0.4 0.7	Asp. Tox. 1 H304
108-67-8	203-605-4	Mesitylene	0.2-0.6	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
102-71-6	203-049-8	2,2',2''-nitrilotriethanol	0.1-0.5	Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Eye Irrit 2, H319
64742-95-6	265-199-0	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	0.1-0.5	Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Muta. 1B H340, Carc1B H350
95-63-6	202-436-9	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	0.08-0.3	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Eye Irrit 2, H319 Acute Tox. 4 H332, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

3.2 Trade Secret Provision and Chemical Concentration Disclosure: By OSHA and GHS Regulations, we have withheld specific percentages of the chemicals 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

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

4.1.1 General information: Ensure medical personnel know the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

4.1.2 Following Inhalation: Remove the victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

4.1.3 Following Skin contact: Flush skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid immediately. Wash clothing before reuse.

4.1.4 Following eye contact: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.

4.1.5 Following ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical aid immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

4.2.1: Contact with the eyes can cause serious irritation. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain and redness. Severe overexposure can result in swelling of the conjunctiva along with tissue damage.

4.2.2: Prolonged and repeated liquid contact with the skin can cause defatting and drying, leading to irritation and dermatitis.

4.2.3: 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 can produce chemical pneumonia, pulmonary edema, and even death.

4.2.4: Exposure can lead to rapid symptoms involving the central nervous system, including mild excitement, hyperactivity, tremors, severe seizure-like spasms, weakness, slow and difficult breathing, occasional mild seizures, and coma leading to death. Animal testing revealed rapid deterioration and wasting after seizures, liver, kidney, and cerebrum damage, blood congestion in all organs, and spotty bleeding from the lung.

Manganese fume is toxic and produces nervous system effects characterized by tiredness. Acute poisoning is rare, although acute inflammation of the lungs may occur.

Carbon monoxide poisoning results in breathing problems, diarrhea, and shock. It combines with hemoglobin, the carrier of oxygen in the blood, much more easily than oxygen; the complex formed can disturb muscle function, especially the heart.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes) generated by the material during normal handling may severely damage the individual's health. Relatively small amounts absorbed from the lungs may prove fatal.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: The severity of outcome following exposure may be related to the time between the exposure and treatment rather than the amount of the exposure. Therefore, there is a need for rapid treatment of any exposure.

Note to Physicians: If you determine that a medical emergency exists. The specific chemical identity is necessary for emergency or first-aid treatment and will be immediately disclosed the specific chemical identity. Call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 or +1-703-527-3887. We will require a written statement of need and confidentiality agreement as soon as circumstances permit. In non-emergency situations, we will, upon written request, disclose a specific chemical identity.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

General fire hazards: Combustible liquid

5.1 Extinguishing media:

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use a water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2 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, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

5.3 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 runoff from fire to sewers or waterways.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures:

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel: Keep unnecessary personnel away. 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.

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

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

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

6.3.1 For containment: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in the immediate area). Keep combustibles such as wood, paper, and oil) away from 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.

6.3.2 For clean-up:

6.3.2.1 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.

6.3.2.2 Large spill: Stop the material flow if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand, or earth to soak up the product and place it into a container for later disposal. Following product recovery, flush the area with water.

6.3.3 Other information: Never return spills to original containers for reuse. Put material in suitable, covered, labeled containers.

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

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling: Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid contact with 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 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.

7.1.1 Bonding and grounding: Combustible liquids are liquids with a flashpoint above 100 °F (37.7 °C that do not ignite so easily, but if raised to temperatures above their flashpoint, they will release enough vapor to form burnable mixtures with air. Hot combustible liquids can be as serious a fire hazard as flammable liquids.

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

Many factors affect the size and strength of the static charge or potential that may develop, such as transfer speed, humidity, and container size. The concern is that any static charge between two containers is equalized if not eliminated, so no potential exists for a static discharge between the containers.

Additionally, 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 suggests that special techniques should be used to handle flammable and combustible liquids in plastic containers with capacities of 5 to 60 gallons.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities: Store locked up in a 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. Stores away from incompatible materials (see section 10).

7.3 Specific end use(s): Gasoline Fuel Additive

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8.1

Chemical Names	ACGIH- TLV	OSHA- PEL
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	5 mg/m3	5 mg/m3
N-methylaniline	0.5 ppm TWA	0.5 ppm TWA
Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl	0.2mg/m3	0.2mg/m3
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	5 mg/m3	5 mg/m3
Mesitylene	25 ppm TWA	25 ppm TWA
2,2',2''-nitrilotriethanol	5 mg/m3	5 mg/m3
Petroleum Distillates Hydrotreated Light	5 mg/m3	5 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	25 ppm TWA	25 ppm TWA

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

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

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

8.5 Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems 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.

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

8.7 Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection
Where risk assessment shows appropriate air-purifying respirators, use a full-face respirator with a 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 tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

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 equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin and body protection
Impervious clothing flame retardant antistatic protective clothing, the type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

8.8 Protective Clothing Pictograms

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1

Physical State: Liquid
Appearance: Various
Odor: Hydrocarbon Odor
Vapor Pressure: Not Available
Vapor Density (Air=1): >1
Specific Gravity (H2O=1): Not Available
Relative Density**:** Not Available
Odor Threshold: Not Available
Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable.
Evaporation rate: Not Available
Partition coefficient octanol/water: Not Available

Water Solubility: Insoluble
Flash Point: 176°F (80°C) c.c. Estimated
Boiling Point/Range: Not Available
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): Not Available
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): Not Available
Melting Point: Not Available
Viscosity: <20.5mm2/s @104°F 40°C
Autoignition Temperature: Not Available
Decomposition temperature: Not Available
pH: None

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

10.2 Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization has not been reported.

10.3 Chemical Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizing agents

10.4 Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion produces carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide

10.5 Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources

Section 11- Toxicological Information

11.1

Acute Toxicity Estimate for this blend (ATE)
ATE (Oral): 769.2 mg/kg
ATE (Dermal): 1500 mg/kg

ATE (Inhalation vapor/mist): 3.5 mg/l vapor

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

11.1.2 OECD Guideline Test results in the European Chemical Agency Database show that this product's components cause Dermal Toxicity.

11.1.3 OECD Guideline Test results in the European Chemical Agency Database show that this product's components cause Toxic Inhalation Toxicity.

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

11.3 Aspiration Hazard: European Chemical Agency Database shows that components in this product may be fatal if swallowed and enters the airways.

11.4 Mutagenicity: The OECD Guideline Test results in the European Chemical Agency Database show that components in this product cause genetic defects.

11.5 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: OECD Guideline Test results found in the European Chemical Agency Database show that components in this product cause skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

11.6 Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: OECD Guideline Test results found in the European Chemical Agency Database show that this product's components cause serious eye irritation.

11.7 Reproductive Toxicity: OECD Guideline Test results found in the European Chemical Agency Database show no components which are components of this product damage fertility or the unborn child.

11.8 Skin Sensitization: OECD Guideline Test results in the European Chemical Agency Database show no product components cause skin sensitivity.

11.9 Respiratory Sensitization: OECD Guideline Test results in the European Chemical Agency Database show no product components cause respiratory sensitivity.

11.10 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single exposure): European Chemical Agency Database shows that components in this product cause respiratory irritation.

11.11 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): The European Chemical Agency Database shows that components of this product may damage organs due to repeat exposure. It may contain chemicals that may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, and central nervous system (CNS).

11.12 Signs and Symptoms: Effects due to exposure may include Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Coma, and Seizures. Symptoms may be delayed. Additional overexposure symptoms include joint and muscle pain, weakness of the extensor muscles, frequent hand and wrist pain, diarrhea, constipation, nausea, vomiting, a blue line on the gums, insomnia, and a metallic taste. It may cause methemoglobinemia. Symptoms are overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea, and vomiting. Methemoglobinemia is a rare blood disorder that affects how red blood cells deliver oxygen throughout your body. Not everyone has symptoms, but nearly all people with this condition have skin, nails, or lips that are a distinctive shade of blue or purple. In some cases, methemoglobinemia can be life-threatening.

11.13 Carcinogenicity: OECD Guideline Test results found in the European Chemical Agency Database show that components in this product cause cancer.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

12.1

Product Name	Results	Species	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	LC50 8.8 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
N-methylaniline	LC50 100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
N-methylaniline	EC50 0.174 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl	LC50 0.21 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	LC50 2.34 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	EC50 .95 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Mesitylene	LC50 12.5 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
2,2',2''-nitrilotriethanol	LC50 5600 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Petroleum Distillates Hydrotreated Light	LC50 8.8 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	LC50 7.7mg/l	Fish	96 hours

Toxicity: OECD Guideline Test results found in the European Chemical Agency Database show that this product's components cause immediate and long-term toxicity to aquatic life.

12.2 Mobility: Floats on water.

12.3 Persistence/degradability: Inconclusive technical data.

12.4 Bioaccumulation: Inconclusive technical data.

12.5 Other adverse effects: Inconclusive technical data.

12.6 Other Adverse Effects: Not available on this mixture

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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

Section 14 - Transport Information

14.1

DOT Transport Information

Not Regulated in a single container less than 119 gallons.

Note: DOT calculates for transportation inhalation (LC50) as a 1-hour exposure, while GHS uses a four-hour exposure. Converting to 1 hour, you would multiply LC 50 by 2. This product's ATE (Inhalation vapor/mist) is 3.5 mg/l vapor. The 1-hour exposure = LC50 7 mg/L vapor. To convert this to mL/m^3, you multiply the LC50 by 1000. The inhalation value for this product would be 7000 mL/m^3. The inhalation cutoff for div 6.1 PGIII is <5000 mL/m^3 and doesn't meet the packing group I or II criteria. This product is not classified as Toxic for transportation.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

15.1 US Regulations:

TSCA: US. Toxic Substances Control Act: 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
100-61-8	N-methylaniline	50%
12108-13-3	Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl	0.9%
95-63-6	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	0.3%

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

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs: N-methylaniline 5000lbs.

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 29 CFR 1910.1200.

State Regulations
California prop. 65

This product contains no products regulated by Prop 65. 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

16.1 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 them shall determine the product's suitability for their particular purpose and that they assume the risk of its use.

16.2 References: CHEMpendium database of the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), European Chemical Agency Database, and MSDS and SDS of chemicals in this mixture.

16.4 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 VP Racing Fuels Inc. 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.

16.5 SDS Preparation Date: 10/13/2023
SDS Previous Issue Date: None

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END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET