



CITGO CompressorGard® SS 150

Material Safety Data Sheet

CITGO Petroleum Corporation
P.O. Box 4689
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MSDS No. 632555001
Revision Date 11/17/2011

IMPORTANT: This MSDS is prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200. Read this MSDS before transporting, handling, storing or disposing of this product and forward this information to employees, customers and users of this product.

Emergency Overview

Physical State Liquid.

Color Light amber **Odor** Mild petroleum odor

Protect eyes from misting or spraying material.

Protect exposed skin from repeated or prolonged exposure.

Do not store material in open or unmarked containers.

Spills may create a slipping hazard.

Hazard Rankings

	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	1	1
Fire Hazard	1	1
Reactivity	0	0

* = Chronic Health Hazard

Protective Equipment

Minimum Recommended
See Section 8 for Details



SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name	CITGO CompressorGard® SS 150	Technical Contact	(800) 248-4684
Product Number	632555001	Medical Emergency	(832) 486-4700
CAS Number	Mixture.	CHEMTREC Emergency (United States Only)	(800) 424-9300
Product Family	Compressor lubricant		
Synonyms	Synthetic lubricant; Compressor lubricant; CITGO® Material Code: 632555001		

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (%)
Highly-refined mineral oils (petroleum)	Various	86.016 - 94.726
Di-isodecyl phthalate	68515-49-1	7.33
Acrylic copolymers	Proprietary	1.93 - 3.82

SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Also see Emergency Overview and Hazard Ratings on the top of Page 1 of this MSDS.

Major Route(s) of Entry Skin contact.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

Inhalation	At elevated temperatures or in enclosed spaces, product mist or vapors may irritate the mucous membranes of the nose, the throat, bronchi, and lungs.
Eye Contact	Mild to moderate eye irritation can result from short-term contact with liquid, mist, or vapor.

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Skin Contact

This material can cause mild skin irritation from prolonged or repeated skin contact. Injection under the skin can cause inflammation and swelling. Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe, permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor. Injection of petroleum hydrocarbons requires immediate medical attention.

Ingestion

Ingestion can cause mild irritation to the digestive tract or cause a laxative effect. Because of the low viscosity of this material, this material can enter the lungs directly by aspiration (e.g., during swallowing or vomiting). If aspirated into the lungs, this material can cause severe lung damage or death.

Chronic Health Effects Summary

This product contains a petroleum-based mineral oil. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause mild irritation and inflammation characterized by drying, cracking, (dermatitis) or oil acne. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of petroleum-based mineral oil mists at concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels can cause respiratory irritation or other pulmonary effects.

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Disorders of the following organs or organ systems that may be aggravated by significant exposure to this material or its components include: Skin

Target Organs

May cause damage to the following organs: skin.

Carcinogenic Potential

This product is not known to contain any components at concentrations above 0.1% which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC or NTP.

OSHA Hazard Classification is indicated by an "X" in the box adjacent to the hazard title. If no "X" is present, the product does not exhibit the hazard as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

OSHA Health Hazard Classification				OSHA Physical Hazard Classification			
Irritant	☐	Sensitizer	☐	Combustible	☐	Explosive	☐
Toxic	☐	Highly Toxic	☐	Flammable	☐	Oxidizer	☐
Corrosive	☐	Carcinogenic	☐	Compressed Gas	☐	Organic Peroxide	☐
						Pyrophoric	☐
						Water-reactive	☐
						Unstable	☐

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this MSDS.

Inhalation

Move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately. Keep the affected individual warm and at rest.

Eye Contact

Check for and remove contact lenses. Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes while occasionally lifting and lowering eyelids. Do not use eye ointment unless directed to by a physician. Seek medical attention if excessive tearing, irritation, or pain persists.

Skin Contact

If burned by hot material, cool skin by quenching with large amounts of cool water. For contact with product at ambient temperatures, remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Wipe off excess material. Wash exposed skin with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean or discard contaminated leather goods. If material is injected under the skin, seek medical attention immediately.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting unless directed to by a physician. Do not give anything to drink unless directed to by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. If significant amounts are swallowed or irritation or discomfort occurs, seek medical attention immediately.

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Notes to Physician INGESTION: The viscosity range of the product(s) represented by this MSDS is greater than 100 SUS at 100°F. Careful gastric lavage may be considered to evacuate large quantities of material.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability Classification	NFPA Class-IIIB combustible material.		
Flash Point	Closed cup: 204°C (399.2°F). (Pensky-Martens (ASTM D-93)) Open cup: 256°C (492.8°F) (Cleveland.).		
Lower Flammable Limit	No data.	Upper Flammable Limit	No data.
Autoignition Temperature	Not available.		
Hazardous Combustion Products	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and oxides of sulfur and/or nitrogen. Also, depending upon the conditions of use, low concentrations of hydrogen sulfide can be released.		
Special Properties	This material will release vapors when heated above the flash point temperature that can ignite when exposed to a source of ignition. In enclosed spaces, vapors can ignite with explosive force. Mists or sprays may burn at temperatures below the flash point.		
Extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide or water fog. Water or foam may cause frothing. Carbon dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide or inert gas in confined spaces.		
Protection of Fire Fighters	Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines.		

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective equipment. Slipping hazard; do not walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. For small spills, absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent material and place into waste containers for later disposal. Contain large spills to maximize product recovery or disposal. Prevent entry into waterways or sewers. In urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible. In natural environments, seek cleanup advice from specialists to minimize physical habitat damage. This material will float on water. Absorbent pads and similar materials can be used. Comply with all laws and regulations.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid contamination and extreme temperatures.
	Empty containers may contain product residues that can ignite with explosive force. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Follow proper entry procedures, including compliance with 29 CFR 1910.146 prior to entering confined spaces such as tanks or pits. Use appropriate respiratory protection when concentrations exceed any established occupational exposure level (See Section 8). Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

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Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, grind or expose containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Protect containers against physical damage. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this product.

Storage

Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store only in approved containers. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures. Avoid storing product in direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Storage area must meet OSHA requirements and applicable fire codes. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers or waste residues of this product.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of mists and/or vapors below the recommended exposure limits (see below). An eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

Personal Protective Equipment Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.



Eye Protection Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. A suitable emergency eye wash water and safety shower should be located near the work station.

Hand Protection None required for incidental contact. Use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as heavy nitrile rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected. Use heat-protective gloves when handling product at elevated temperatures.

Body Protection Use clean protective clothing if splashing or spraying conditions are present. Protective clothing may include long-sleeve outer garment, apron, or lab coat. If significant contact occurs, remove oil-contaminated clothing as soon as possible and promptly shower. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Wear heat protective boots and protective clothing when handling material at elevated temperatures.

Respiratory Protection The need for respiratory protection is not anticipated under normal use conditions and with adequate ventilation. If elevated airborne concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels are anticipated, a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator equipped with a dust/mist prefilter should be used. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

General Comments Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands and other exposed skin areas with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners. Since specific exposure standards/control limits have not been established for this product, the "Oil Mist, Mineral" exposure limits shown below are suggested as minimum control guidelines.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines

Substance

Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels

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Oil, Mineral (Mist)

ACGIH (United States).

TWA: 5 mg/m³

STEL: 10 mg/m³

OSHA (United States).

TWA: 5 mg/m³

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)

Physical State	Liquid.	Color	Light amber	Odor	Mild petroleum odor
Specific Gravity	0.88 (Water = 1)	pH	Not applicable	Vapor Density	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling Range	Not available.			Melting/Freezing Point	Not available.
Vapor Pressure	<0.001 kPa (<0.01 mm Hg) (at 20°C)			Volatility	Negligible volatility.
Solubility in Water	Negligible solubility in cold water.			Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)	151
Flash Point	Closed cup: 204°C (399.2°F). (Pensky-Martens (ASTM D-93)) Open cup: 256°C (492.8°F) (Cleveland.).				
Additional Properties	Gravity, °API (ASTM D287) = 27.6 @ 60° F Density = 7.40 Lbs/gal. Viscosity (ASTM D2161) = 725 - 850 SUS @ 100° F				

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable.	Hazardous Polymerization	Not expected to occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.		
Materials Incompatibility	Oxidizing materials.		
Hazardous Decomposition Products	No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.		

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For other health-related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

Toxicity Data	Highly-refined mineral oils (petroleum)
	ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat].
	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Mineral oil mists derived from highly refined oils are reported to have low acute and sub-acute toxicities in animals. Effects from single and short-term repeated exposures to high concentrations of mineral oil mists well above applicable workplace exposure levels include lung inflammatory reaction, lipoid granuloma formation and lipoid pneumonia. In acute and sub-acute studies involving exposures to lower concentrations of mineral oil mists at or near current work place exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects. In long term studies (up to two years) no carcinogenic effects have been reported in any animal species tested.

Di-isodecyl phthalate

ORAL (LD50):	Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rat].
DERMAL (LD50):	Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

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Practically non-irritating to eyes and to the skin. Practically non-toxic by inhalation (LC₅₀ >5mg/L) based on testing of similar products in rats. A 2-generation reproductive toxicity study conducted on this material did not identify any effects on reproductive parameters. However, the study did identify a small increase in early offspring mortality at the high oral dose level. Based on studies with laboratory animals, oral maternal exposure to this component can result in developmental toxicity to the conceptus. The NOAELs established from these studies were 38 to 44 mg/kg-bw/day during pregnancy and 52 to 114 mg/kg-bw/day during lactation.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Analysis for ecological effects has not been conducted on this product. However, if spilled, this product and any contaminated soil or water may be harmful to human, animal, and aquatic life. Also, the coating action associated with petroleum and petroleum products can be harmful or fatal to aquatic life and waterfowl.
Environmental Fate	An environmental fate analysis is not available for this specific product. Plants and animals may experience harmful or fatal effects when coated with petroleum products. Petroleum-based (mineral) lubricating oils normally will float on water. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, an oil layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this oil layer might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway may be sufficient to cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

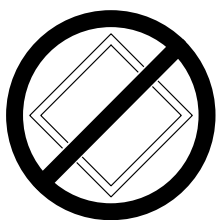
Conditions of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste", as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues. Empty drums and pails retain residue. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose this product's empty container to heat, flame, or other ignition sources. DO NOT attempt to clean it. Empty drums and pails should be drained completely, properly bunged or sealed, and promptly sent to a reconditioner.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

US DOT Status	Not regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation as a hazardous material.		
Proper Shipping Name	Not regulated.		
Hazard Class	Not regulated.	Packing Group	Not applicable.
		UN/NA Number	Not regulated.
Reportable Quantity	A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for this material.		
Placard(s)			

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Emergency Response Guide No.

Not applicable.

MARPOL III Status

Not a DOT "Marine
Pollutant" per 49 CFR
171.8.

Oil: The product(s) represented by this MSDS is (are) regulated as "oil" under 49 CFR Part 130. Shipments by rail or highway in packaging having a capacity of 3500 gallons or more or in a quantity greater 42,000 gallons are subject to these requirements. In addition, mixtures containing 10% or more of this product may be subject to these requirements.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory	This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.
SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning and Notification	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.
SARA 311/312 Hazard Identification	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories: No SARA 311/312 hazard categories identified.
SARA 313 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting	This product contains the following components in concentrations above <i>de minimis</i> levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA: No components were identified.
CERCLA	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. This product or refinery stream is not known to contain chemical substances subject to this statute. However, it is recommended that you contact state and local authorities to determine if there are any other reporting requirements in the event of a spill.
Clean Water Act (CWA)	This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
California Proposition 65	This material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5): Di-isodecyl phthalate: 7.33% Naphthalene: 0.00029% Aniline: 0.00011% Ethyl acrylate: 0.0001%
New Jersey Right-to-Know Label	For New Jersey R-T-K labeling requirements, refer to components listed in Section 2. No additional regulatory remarks.

Additional Remarks

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the top of Page 1 for the HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings for this product.

REVISION INFORMATION

Version Number 4.0
Revision Date 11/17/2011

ABBREVIATIONS

AP: Approximately	EQ: Equal	>: Greater Than	<: Less Than
NA: Not Applicable	ND: No Data	NE: Not Established	

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association

EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency

HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

NTP: National Toxicology Program

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

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***** END OF MSDS *****