

CITGO A/W Hydraulic Oil 100 **Material Safety Data Sheet**

CITGO Petroleum Corporation P.O. Box 4689 Houston, TX 77210

MSDS No.

633440001

Revision Date

09/08/2004

IMPORTANT: Read this MSDS before handling or disposing of this product and pass this information on to employees, customers and users of this product.

Emergency Overview

Physical State Liquid.

Color Light amber to amber Odor Mild petroleum odor

WARNING:

Oil injected into the skin from high-pressure leaks can cause severe injury.

Most damage occurs during the first few hours.

Seek medical attention immediately.

Surgical removal of oil may be necessary.

Spills may create a slipping hazard.

Hazard Rankings

HMIS NFPA

Λ

Health Hazard 0 0 Fire Hazard 1

Reactivity n

= Chronic Health Hazard

Protective Equipment

Minimum Recommended See Section 8 for Details







SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name CITGO A/W Hydraulic Oil 100 **Technical Contact** (800) 248-4684

Product Number Medical Emergency 633440001 (918) 495-4700

CAS Number Mixture. **CHEMTREC Emergency** (800) 424-9300

(United States Only)

Product Family Hydraulic oil

Synonyms Hydraulic oil;

CITGO® Material Code No.: 633440001

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION

Concentration (%) Component Name(s) CAS Registry No.

Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic 64742-54-7 0 - 100 Distillates, petroleum, solvent-refined heavy paraffinic 64741-88-4 0 - 80 0 - 30 Residual oils, petroleum, solvent-refined 64742-01-4 Zinc and zinc compounds 68649-42-3 0 - 1 **Proprietary Ingredients Proprietary Mixture** 0 - 1

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.

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	CITGO A/W Hydraulic Oil 100	
Eye Contact	This product can cause transient mild eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid sprays or mists. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.	
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	If swallowed, large volumes of material can cause generalized depression, headache, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Smaller doses can cause a laxative effect.	
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 C	lassification OSHA Physical Hazard Classification	
Irritant Sensitiz Toxic Highly Torrosive Carcino	Oxic Stammable Oxidizer Water-reactive	
SECTION 4. FIRS	T AID MEASURES	
	to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. nation, 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 while occasionally lifting and lowering eyelids. Seek medical attention if excessive tearing, redness 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	

directed to by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Seek medical attention immediately.

attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods. If material is

Do not induce vomiting unless directed to by a physician. Do not give anything to drink unless

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injected under the skin, seek medical attention immediately.

Ingestion

Notes to Physician

SKIN: In the event of injection in underlying tissue, immediate treatment should include extensive incision, debridement and saline irrigation. Inadequate treatment can result in ischemia and gangrene. Early symptoms may be minimal.

INGESTION: The viscosity range of the product(s) represented by this MSDS is greater than 100 SUS at 100°F. There is a low risk of aspiration upon ingestion Careful gastric lavage or emesis may be considered to evacuate large quantities of material.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability

Classification

NFPA Class-IIIB combustible material.

Flash Point Open cup: 244°C (471°F) (Cleveland.).

Lower Flammable Limit No data. Upper Flammable Limit No data.

Autoignition **Temperature**

Not available.

Products

Hazardous Combustion Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and trace oxides

of sulfur, phosphorus, zinc and/or nitrogen.

Special Properties This material can burn but will not readily ignite. 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, heated vapor 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.

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.

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

Avoid contamination and extreme temperatures to minimize product degradation. Empty containers may contain product residues that can ignite with explosive force. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, grind or expose containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this product.

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Storage

Keep container closed. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures. Avoid storing product in direct sunlight for extended periods of time. 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. Wear goggles and/or face shield if splashing or spraying is anticipated. Wear goggles and face shield if material is heated above 125°F (51°C). Have suitable eye

wash water available.

Hand Protection Use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as neoprene or 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 (e.g., neoprene or Tyvek®) 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 Vaporization is not expected at ambient temperatures. Therefore, 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

Oil Mist, Mineral

Substance Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels

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)

Mild petroleum odor Odor **Physical State** Liquid. Color Light amber to

amber

Vapor >1 (Air = 1) 0.88 (Water = 1)Specific Gravity pН Not Applicable.

Density

Boiling Range Not available. Melting/Freezing Not available.

Point

Volatility **Vapor Pressure** <0.001 kPa (<0.01 mm Hg) (at 20°C) Negligible volatility.

Negligible solubility in cold water. Solubility in

Viscosity 100 Water

(cSt @ 40°C)

Additional Gravity, ${}^{\circ}API$ (ASTM D287) = 28.6 @ 60° F

Properties Density = 7.36 Lbs/gal.

Viscosity (ASTM D2161) = 522 SUS @ 100° F

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Polymerization Not expected to occur. **Chemical Stability** Stable.

Conditions to Avoid Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.

Materials Incompatibility Strong oxidizers.

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 Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic:

> Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat]. ORAL (LD50): 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.

Distillates, petroleum, solvent-refined heavy paraffinic:

ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat]. Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. DERMAL (LD50):

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

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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. Analyses conducted by method IP 346 indicate that the concentration of DMSO extractables in this mineral oil is below 3.0 weight percent.

Residual oils, petroleum, solvent-refined:

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.

Hydraulic oil:

Repeated or prolonged skin contact with certain hydraulic oils can cause mild skin irritation characterized by drying, cracking (dermatitis) or oil acne. Injection under the skin, in muscle or into the blood stream can cause irritation, inflammation, swelling, fever, and systemic effects, including mild central nervous system depression. Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe, permanent tissue damage.

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-based products. Petroleum-based (mineral) lube oils will normally 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 can result in a loss of marine life or create an anaerobic environment. This material contains phosphorus which is a controlled element for disposal in effluent waters in most sections of North America. Phosphorus is known to enhance the formation of algae. Severe algae growth can reduce oxygen content in the water possibly below levels necessary to support marine life.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is 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 the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or 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(s) Not applicable.

UN/NA Number Not regulated.

Reportable Quantity A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for this material.

Placard(s)



Emergency Response

Guide No.

HAZMAT STCC No. 2911415

MARPOL III Status Not a DOT "Marine

Pollutant" per 49 CFR

Not applicable.

171.8.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA InventoryThis 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.

No SAINA 31 1/312 hazaru categories identine

SARA 313 Toxic This product contains the following components in concentrations above de minimis levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section and Release Reporting 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. Chemical substances present in this product or

refinery stream that may be subject to this statute are: Zinc and Zinc Compounds,

Concentration: 0 - 1%

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):

Toluene: 0.001%

Ethyl acrylate: <0.001%

New Jersey

Right-to-Know Label

Petroleum Oil (Hydraulic Oil)

Additional Regulatory

Remarks

No additional regulatory 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 2.0

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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 NTP: National Toxicology Program

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System NFPA: National Fire Protection Association EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency

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**** END OF MSDS ****