

## **Material Safety Data Sheet**

**CITGO Petroleum Corporation** P.O. Box 3758 Tulsa, OK 74102-3758

MSDS No. 637119001

**Revision Date** 11/04/2002

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 Dark amber. Odor Mild petroleum odor

Skin irritation can result from prolonged or repeated contact with used metalworking fluids.

Protect exposed skin from repeated or prolonged exposure. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water after contact.

Launder oil-contaminated clothing before reuse.

Hazard Rankings								
	HMIS	NFPA						
Health Hazard	1	0						
Fire Hazard	1	1						
Reactivity	0	0						
* = Chronic Health Hazard								

### **Protective Equipment**

Minimum Recommended See Section 8 for Details







### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

**Technical Contact Trade Name** CITGO Marquenchol (800) 248-4684

**Product Number** (918) 495-4700 637119001 **Medical Emergency** 

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

**Product Family** Metalworking fluid **Synonyms** Heat Treating Oil;

CITGO SAP Product Code No.: 637119001

### **SECTION 2: COMPOSITION**

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

1) Residual oils, petroleum, solvent-refined 64742-01-4 >99

### **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 Product mist can irritate the mucous membranes of the nose, the throat, bronchi, and lungs.

**Eye Contact** This product can cause transient mild eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid sprays or mists.

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** Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause irritation and inflammation characterized by drying, cracking, Summary (dermatitis) or acne. In addition, incidents of allergic contact dermatitis have been reported from exposure to some used metal working fluids. Repeated exposure to metal working fluid mists at concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels have been associated with respiratory irritation or other pulmonary effects. Conditions Aggravated Medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this material may include pre-existing skin disorders, by Exposure allergies and chronic respiratory diseases. **Target Organs** This material may cause damage to the following organs: skin.

Carcinogenic Potential This product does not 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		Toxic		Combustible		Explosive		Pyrophoric		
Sensitizer		Highly Toxic		Flammable		Oxidizer		Water-reactive		
Corrosive		Carcinogenic		Compressed Gas		Organic Peroxide		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 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. 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. 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.

The viscosity range of the product(s) represented by this MSDS is greater than 400 SUS at 100°F. Accordingly, upon ingestion there is a low risk of aspiration. Careful gastric lavage or emesis may be considered to evacuate large quantities of material. Subcutaneous or intramuscular injection requires

prompt surgical debridement.

### **SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**NFPA Flammability** NFPA Class-IIIB combustible material. Slightly combustible!

Classification

**Notes to Physician** 

Flash Point Method OPEN CUP: 277°C (531°F) (Cleveland.).

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

**Autoignition Temperature** Not available.

Hazardous **Combustion Products**  Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and trace oxides of sulfur

and/or nitrogen.

**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.

Use dry chemical, foam, Carbon Dioxide or water fog. **Extinguishing Media** 

**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 regulation

### **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.

Storage Keep container closed. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store at temperatures above

120° F or 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.



Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial **Eye Protection** 

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 Avoid skin contact. Use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as neoprene or heavy

nitrile rubber or appropriate barrier creams with prolonged or repeated contact. If the product is processed or handled at elevated temperature, protect against thermal burns by using heat-resistant (insulated) gloves. Do not wear gloves or loose fitting clothing around rotating or moving equipment.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

**Body Protection** Use clean and impervious 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 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**

Substance Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels

1) Oil Mist, Mineral ACGIH (United States).

TWA: 5 mg/m³ STEL: 10 mg/m³ **OSHA (United States).** TWA: 5 mg/m³ **NIOSH (United States).** 

2) Metal working fluid

**Boiling Point/Range** 

TWA: 0.4 mg/m³ Form: \*Thoracic particulate mass

Not available.

### **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Physical State Liquid. Color Dark amber. Odor Mild petroleum odor

Specific Gravity 0.9 (Water = 1) pH Not Applicable. Vapor >1 (Air = 1)

Density

Not available. Melting/Freezing Point

1

Vapor Pressure <0.001 kPa (<0.01 mmHg) (at 20°C) Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C) 480

Solubility in Water Not available. Volatile Negligible volatility

Characteristics

Additional Properties Gravity, OAPI (ASTM D287) = AP 26.3 @ 600 F

Density = AP 7.48 Lbs/gal.

Viscosity (ASTM D2161) = AP 2500 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 Strong oxidizers.

**Hazardous**No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products

**Decomposition Products** identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.

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### **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 Residual oils, petroleum, solvent-refined:

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

#### Residual oils, petroleum, solvent-refined:

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.

#### **Metal Working Fluid:**

Acute and chronic respiratory responses have been reported in occupational exposures to metal working fluids (MWF). In addition, exposure to MWF mists can aggravate existing respiratory conditions. Chronic effects of overexposure to MWF mists can include sinusitis, persistent cough, asthma, increased respiratory tract secretions and airway constriction.

### **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 has not been conducted on 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 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, 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.

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### **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**DOT Status** Not a U.S. Department of Transportation regulated material.

**Proper Shipping Name** Not regulated. **Hazard Class** Not regulated.

**Placards** 

Packing Group(s) Not applicable. **UN/NA ID** Not regulated.

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

HAZMAT STCC No.

MARPOL III Status Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant"

per 49 CFR 171.8.

Not applicable.

Not assigned.



### **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory. **TSCA Inventory** 

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject SARA 302/304

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"

**Emergency Response Guide** 

listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.

SARA 311/312 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** 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 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.

**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 This product is not known to contain the any components for which the State of California has found to **Proposition 65** 

cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

**New Jersey** Petroleum Oil

**Right-to-Know Label** 

**Additional Regulatory** No additional regulatory remarks. 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 1.1

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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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