



# CITGO Rust-O-Lene® E

## Material Safety Data Sheet

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

MSDS No. 639462001  
Revision Date 10/14/2010

**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.

Hazard Rankings		
	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	1	1
Fire Hazard	2	2
Reactivity	0	0

\* = Chronic Health Hazard

Emergency Overview			
Physical State	Liquid.		
Color	Light Amber	Odor	Hydrocarbon.
<b>CAUTION:</b>			
<b>Combustible liquid and vapor.</b>			
<b>Harmful or fatal if swallowed - Can enter lungs and cause damage.</b>			
<b>Can cause eye, skin or respiratory tract irritation.</b>			
<b>Harmful to aquatic organisms.</b>			

Protective Equipment
Minimum Recommended See Section 8 for Details
  

### SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name	CITGO Rust-O-Lene® E	Technical Contact	(800) 248-4684
Product Number	6394620001	Medical Emergency	(832) 486-4700
CAS Number	Mixture.	CHEMTREC Emergency (United States Only)	(800) 424-9300
Product Family	Metal Working Fluids		
Synonyms	Rust Preventative; CITGO® Material Code: 639462001		

### SECTION 2. COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (%)
Highly-refined petroleum lubricant oils	Various	50 - 80
Polyoxyalkylene glycol	Proprietary	1 - 5
Sodium Sulfonate	Proprietary	1 - 5
Long chain alkyl amide	proprietary	1 - 5
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	1 - 3
Alkoxyated long-chain alkyl alcohol	Proprietary	1 - 3
Glycol ethers	Mixture	1 - 3

### 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. Eye contact. Inhalation.

**Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure**

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- Inhalation** Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Breathing this material may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms including nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, or unconsciousness. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.
- Eye Contact** This product can cause eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid, mists or vapor. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.
- Skin Contact** This material can cause skin irritation. The severity of irritation will depend on the amount of material that is applied to the skin and the speed and thoroughness that it is removed. Symptoms include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can produce moderate irritation (dermatitis).
- Ingestion** If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and delirium, as well as additional central nervous system (CNS) effects. Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death.
- Chronic Health Effects Summary** Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.
- Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "Solvent or Painter's Syndrome").
- 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, Respiratory System, Liver, Kidneys, Central Nervous System (CNS)
- 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sensitizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Explosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pyrophoric	<input type="checkbox"/>
Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Highly Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flammable	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oxidizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water-reactive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corrosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogenic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compressed Gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Organic Peroxide	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unstable	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 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** Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.
- Eye Contact** Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. If easily accomplished, check for and remove contact lenses. If contact lenses cannot be removed, seek immediate medical attention. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

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<b>Skin Contact</b>	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.
<b>Notes to Physician</b>	<p>INHALATION: Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.</p> <p>INGESTION: If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.</p>

## SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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<b>NFPA Flammability Classification</b>	NFPA Class: Combustible liquid IIIB		
<b>Flash Point</b>	160°C (320°F) (Estimated)		
<b>Lower Flammable Limit</b>	No data.	<b>Upper Flammable Limit</b>	No data.
<b>Autoignition Temperature</b>	Not available.		
<b>Hazardous Combustion Products</b>	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and oxides of sulfur and/or nitrogen.		
<b>Special Properties</b>	Combustible Liquid! This material releases vapors when heated above ambient temperatures. Vapors can cause a flash fire. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. Use only with adequate ventilation. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.		
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	<p>SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, or inert gas (nitrogen). Carbon dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide or inert gas in confined spaces.</p> <p>LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.</p>		
<b>Protection of Fire Fighters</b>	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. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enter sewers or waterways.		

## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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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.

Combustible Liquid! Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Stop the leak if it can be done without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent its entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate waste containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations. In an urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible; in natural environments, cleanup on advice from specialists. Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess material with absorbent pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.

## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Handling

A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Do NOT breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. Do NOT take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. 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 gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. 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.

Non-equilibrium conditions may increase the fire hazard associated with this product. A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters and when it is agitated. A static spark discharge can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always confirm that receiving container is properly grounded. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards associated with electrostatic charges. Carefully review operations that may increase the risks associated with static electricity such as tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. In addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate the hazards of an electrostatic discharge may include, but are not limited to, ventilation, inerting and/or reduction of transfer velocities. Dissipation of electrostatic charges may be improved with the use of conductivity additives when used with other mitigation efforts, including bonding and grounding. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process.

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Do NOT fill any portable container in or on a vehicle. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging or other handling operations. Product container is NOT designed for elevated pressure. Do NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, or grind on containers. Do NOT expose product containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Observe label precautions.

### Storage

Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store only in approved containers. Do not store with oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures or in direct sunlight. Protect containers against physical damage. Head spaces in tanks and other containers may contain a mixture of air and vapor in the flammable range. Vapor may be ignited by static discharge. Storage area must meet OSHA requirements and applicable fire codes. Additional information regarding the design and control of hazards associated with the handling and storage of flammable and combustible liquids may be found in professional and industrial documents including, but not limited to, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publications NFPA 30 ("Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code"), NFPA 77 ("Recommended Practice on Static Electricity") and the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, ("Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents").

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 ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits indicated below. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electrical Code. An emergency 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

Avoid skin contact. Use heavy duty gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as Viton® or heavy nitrile rubber. Wash hands 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.

### Body Protection

Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex®) while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discard contaminated leather goods.

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**Respiratory Protection** For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134). For airborne vapor concentrations that exceed the recommended protection factors for organic vapor respirators, use a full-face, positive-pressure, supplied air respirator. Due to fire and explosion hazards, do not enter atmospheres containing concentrations greater than 10% of the lower flammable limit of this product.

**General Comments** Warning! Use of this material in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of flammable vapors and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

### Occupational Exposure Guidelines

#### Substance

Highly-refined petroleum lubricant oils

#### Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels

##### ACGIH (United States).

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

##### OSHA (United States).

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

Long chain alkyl amide  
Potassium hydroxide

Not available.

##### ACGIH (United States, 1998).

CEIL: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

##### OSHA (United States, 1989).

CEIL: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Alkoxyated long-chain alkyl alcohol  
Glycol ethers  
Mineral Oil

Not available.

Not available.

##### ACGIH TLV (United States).

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

##### OSHA PEL (United States).

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

Solvent Combust (family)

**ACGIH TLV (United States). Notes: The TLV for the hydrocarbon solvent is based on the procedure described in Appendix H ("Reciprocal Calculations Method for Certain Refined Hydrocarbon Solvent Vapors") of the ACGIH TLVs® and BEIs® guidelines. The GG<sub>V<sub>mixture</sub></sub> (ACGIH TLV) is based on Column B (McKee et al., 2005) of Table 1 ("Group Guidance Values:") of Appendix H.**

TWA: 60 ppm 8 hour(s).

Metalworking Fluid

##### NIOSH (United States).

TWA: 0.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: \*Thoracic particulate mass

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)

<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid.	<b>Color</b>	Light Amber	<b>Odor</b>	Hydrocarbon.
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	>0.85 (Water = 1)	<b>pH</b>	Not applicable	<b>Vapor Density</b>	>1 (Air = 1)
<b>Boiling Range</b>	Not available.			<b>Melting/Freezing Point</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	<0.1 kPa (<1 mm Hg) (at 20°C)			<b>Volatility</b>	AP 630 g/l VOC (w/v)
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Negligible solubility in cold water, hot water.			<b>Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)</b>	AP 30
<b>Flash Point</b>	160°C (320°F) (Estimated)				
<b>Additional Properties</b>	Density = AP 7.5 Lbs/gal.				

## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable.	<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Not expected to occur.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.		
<b>Materials Incompatibility</b>	Strong acids, alkalies, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine and oxygen.		
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	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.

<b>Toxicity Data</b>	<b>Highly-refined petroleum lubricant oils</b>
	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.

**Long chain alkyl amide**  
May cause sensitization by skin contact. Irritating to skin. Xi

**Glycol ethers**  
Certain glycol ethers have been associated with fetal malformations in laboratory animals. In addition, liver, hematopoietic system, spleen and adrenal gland toxicity were identified in laboratory animals exposed to lower molecular weight glycols. Also, certain lower molecular weight glycol ethers have been associated with testicular atrophy leading to infertility after repeated or prolonged overexposure. Human metabolism of certain glycol ethers can cause renal impairment and metabolic acidosis.

## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	Ecotoxicity data are not available for this product.
<b>Environmental Fate</b>	This product will normally float on water. Components will evaporate rapidly. This material may be harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The octanol-water partition coefficient (log Kow) for this product is expected to be in the range of 2.1 to 5.


## 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.

Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. Recovered non-usable material may be regulated by US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility (D001) characteristics. 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 RCRA "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.

## 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.

<b>US DOT Status</b>	A U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulated material.			
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	UN1268, Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s., Combustible Liquid [This product has a flash point temperature between 60.5° to 93°C (141° and 200°F). For bulk shipments, it is classified as a US DOT "Combustible Liquid." According to 49 CFR 173.150 (f)(2), certain transportation-related requirements, such as labeling, may not apply to this product when shipped in non-bulk packaging (e.g., less than 119 gallons capacity). However, pursuant to 49 CFR 173.150 (b) limited-quantities offered for or transported via aircraft may be subject to US DOT regulation.]			
<b>Hazard Class</b>	Combustible liquid.	<b>Packing Group</b>	III	
		<b>UN/NA Number</b>	NA 1993	
<b>Reportable Quantity</b>	A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for this material.			
<b>Placard(s)</b>		<b>Emergency Response Guide No.</b>	128	
		<b>MARPOL III Status</b>	Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.	
		<b>Oil:</b>	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

<b>TSCA Inventory</b>	This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.
<b>SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning and Notification</b>	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.



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<b>SARA 311/312 Hazard Identification</b>	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:  Fire, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard,
<b>SARA 313 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting</b>	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.
<b>CERCLA</b>	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.
<b>Clean Water Act (CWA)</b>	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.
<b>California Proposition 65</b>	This product is not known to contain any components for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.
<b>New Jersey Right-to-Know Label</b>	For New Jersey R-T-K labeling requirements, refer to components listed in Section 2.
<b>Additional Remarks</b>	Federal Hazardous Substances Act, related statutes, and Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, as defined by 16 CFR 1500.14(b)(3) and 1500.83(a)(13): This product contains "Petroleum Distillates" which may require special labeling if distributed in a manner intended or packaged in a form suitable for use in the household or by children. Precautionary label dialogue should display the following: <b>DANGER: Contains Petroleum Distillates! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!</b>

## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

### REVISION INFORMATION

<b>Version Number</b>	1.0
<b>Revision Date</b>	10/14/2010

### 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

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NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

## DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

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