Mystik® Diesel Fuel Conditioner

Material Safety Data Sheet

CITGO Petroleum Corporation
P.O. Box 3758
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MSDS No. 663607002

Revision Date 05/01/2000

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

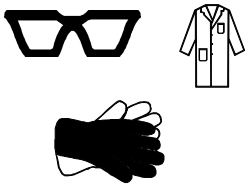
Hazard Rankings

	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	* 2	2
Fire Hazard	2	2
Reactivity	0	0

*** = Chronic Health Hazard**

Protective Equipment

Minimum Requirements
See Section 8 for Details



Emergency Overview

Physical State Liquid.

Color Amber. **Odor** Strong petroleum odor

DANGER!
Contains Petroleum Distillates. Harmful or fatal if swallowed - Can enter lungs and cause damage.
If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.
Combustible Liquid!
Heated material can release vapor that can cause flash fire or ignite with explosive force.
Vapor or mists can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation.
Safety glasses are recommended when handling.
Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact.
Do not store in open or unmarked containers.
Spills can cause slipping hazard.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name	Mystik® Diesel Fuel Conditioner	**Technical Contact**	(918) 495-5933
Product Number	663607002	**Medical Emergency**	(918) 495-4700
CAS Number	Mixture	**CHEMTREC Emergency**	(800) 424-9300
Product Family	Specialty Oil		
Synonyms	Diesel Fuel Additive; Legacy Code No.: 7030X001 Former ILS Code: 63607 CITGO SAP Product Code No.: 663607002		

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (%)
1) Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	50 - 60
2) Octylnitrate	27247-96-7	10 - 20
3) Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)	64742-95-6	10 - 20
4) Distillates, petroleum, catalytic reformer fractionator residue, low boiling	68477-31-6	5 - 10
5) Trimethylbenzenes	25551-13-7	5 - 10
6) 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (Pseudocumene)	95-63-6	1 - 5
7) 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy	107-98-2	0 - 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.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

Inhalation	Breathing mist or heated vapors may irritate the mucous membranes of the nose, the throat, bronchi, and lungs. Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonia.
Eye Contact	Mild to moderate eye irritation can result from short-term contact with liquid, mist, or vapor.
Skin Contact	Skin Irritant. This material can cause moderate skin irritation with short-term contact based upon data from components or similar materials.
Ingestion	If swallowed, no significant adverse health effects are anticipated. Ingestion can cause a laxative effect. If aspirated into the lungs, liquid can cause severe lung damage or death.
Chronic Health Effects Summary	Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact may cause irritation and inflamation. Symptoms include defatting, redness, dryness, blistering eczema-like lesions, scaly dermatitis, and/or more serious skin disorders. Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.
Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	Personnel with pre-existing skin disorders, central nervous system (CNS) disease, chronic respiratory diseases, or impaired pulmonary, kidney, and/or liver function should avoid exposure.
Target Organs	Central Nervous System (CNS), Kidneys, Liver, Respiratory Tract and 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	X	**Toxic**		**Combustible**	X	**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	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Wipe off excess material. Wash exposed skin with soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if irritation persists. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods. If material is injected under the skin, into muscle, or into the bloodstream, seek medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth. 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.

Notes to Physician

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. Vigorous anti-inflammatory/steroid treatment may be required at first evidence of upper airway or pulmonary edema. Administer 100 percent humidified supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration/chemical pneumonitis hazard. As a result, induction of emesis is not recommended. Administer an aqueous slurry of activated charcoal followed by a cathartic such as magnesium citrate or sorbitol. Also, treatment may involve careful gastric lavage if performed soon after ingestion or in patients who are comatose or at risk of convulsing. Protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position. Obtain chest X-ray and liver function tests. Monitor for cardiac function, respiratory distress and arterial blood gases in severe exposure cases.

Epinepherine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias (irregular beating) in persons exposed to high concentrations of this material (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse).
If used, monitor heart action closely. Consider use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability Classification

OSHA/NFPA Class-II combustible liquid. Highly combustible.

Flash Point Method

CLOSED CUP: 45°C (113°F). (Pensky-Martens (ASTM D-93))

Lower Flammable Limit AP 1.4 %

Upper Flammable Limit AP 9.3 %

Autoignition Temperature

GT 200°C (GT 392°F)

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons aldehydes and other products of incomplete combustion. Under combustion conditions, oxides of nitrogen can be formed.

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

SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, water fog, or inert gas (nitrogen).
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. A water jet may be used to cool the external walls of a vessel to prevent pressure build-up, 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.

Fire Fighting Protective Clothing

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 Avoid water 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 Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control airborne contaminant levels. Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of mists and/or vapors below the recommended occupational exposure limits (see below). Ensure that an emergency eye wash station and safety shower are near the work-station location.

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 should be adequate protection under most conditions of use. 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 and use chemical resistant gloves such as heavy neoprene, nitrile or fluorocarbon polymer. 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 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 For unknown vapor concentrations use a positive-pressure, pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). 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. Respirator use should follow OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134) or equivalent standard (e.g. ANSI Z88.2).

General Comments Use of this hydrocarbon fuels or solvents in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of combustion products and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines

Substance	**Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels**
1) Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light	TWA: 500 STEL: 2000 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) TWA: 350 CEIL: 1800 (ppm) from NIOSH
2) Trimethylbenzenes	TWA: 25 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [1998] TWA: 25 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [1989]
3) 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy	TWA: 100 STEL: 150 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) TWA: 369 STEL: 553 (mg/M^3) from ACGIH TWA: 369 STEL: 553 (ppm) from RQMT

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid.	**Color**	Amber.	**Odor**	Strong petroleum odor
Specific Gravity	0.86 Estimate (Water = 1)	**pH**	Not applicable.	**Vapor Density**	GT 1 (Air = 1)
Boiling Point/Range	GT 120°C (GT 248°F)			**Melting/Freezing Point**	Not available.
Vapor Pressure	LT 100 mm of Hg (@ 20°C)			**Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)**	Not available.
Solubility in Water	Very slightly soluble in hot water. Insoluble in cold water.			**Volatile Characteristics**	AP 738 g/l VOC's W/V.
Additional Properties	No additional information.				

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, Nitrile compounds.

Hazardous Decomposition Products The component, Octylnitrate, (CAS No. 27247-96-7) may undergo a self-accelerating exothermic reaction if heated above 100º C (212º F)

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, catalytic reformer fractionator residue, low boiling:
ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2551 mg/kg [Rat].

2-Propanol, 1-methoxy:
ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5660 mg/kg [Rat]. 11700 mg/kg [Mouse].

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (Pseudocumene):
ORAL (LD50): Acute: GT 5000 mg/kg [Rat].
INHALATION (LC50): Acute: 18000 mg/M^3 4 hours [Rat].

Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light:
Studies on laboratory animals have shown similar materials to cause eye and respiratory tract irritation. Studies of similar materials on laboratory animals have resulted in skin irritation after repeated or prolonged contact. Repeated direct application to the skin of this component may produce defatting dermatitis.

Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum): Prolonged and repeated inhalation of hydrocarbon solvents can cause chronic neurological disturbances. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to petroleum naphtha can cause liver and kidney damage. The product represented by this MSDS contain a mixture of petroleum hydrocarbons commonly referred to as "middle distillates." Laboratory data have associated some middle distillates with skin cancer when the material is applied repeatedly over the lifetime of the test animal. Middle distillates similar to the products represented by this MSDS have been associated with liver and kidney damage in subchronic (90-day) inhalation studies of male rats. The relevance of these findings to human health is unclear.

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers):
The TCLo for humans is 10 ppm, with somnolence and respiratory tract irritation noted.
In experiments with rats, 4 of 10 animals died following inhalation of 2400 ppm for 24 hours. An oral dose of 5 mL/kg caused death in one of 10 rats. Minimum lethal intraperitoneal doses were 1.5 to 2.0 mL/kg in rats and 1.13 to 12 mL/kg in guinea pigs. Levels of total hydrocarbon vapors present in the breathing atmosphere of these workers ranged from 10 to 60 ppm. Mesitylene (1, 3, 5 Trimethylbenzene) inhalation at concentrations of 1.5, 3.0, and 6.0 mg/L for six hours caused dose-related changes in white blood cell counts in rats. No significant effects on the complete blood count were noted with six hours per day exposure for 5 weeks, but elevations of alkaline phosphatase and SGOT were observed. Central nervous system depression and ataxia were noted in rats exposed to 5100 to 9180 ppm for two hours.

2-Propanol, 1-methoxy:
Repeated overexposures to propylene glycol ether can cause lung, liver and kidney damage.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (Pseudocumene):
Rats exposed to 1700 ppm for 10 to 21 days showed no adverse effects. Continued exposure for four months produced diminished weight gain, lymphopenia, neutrophilia, and central nervous system depression.

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. However, 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 might be enough 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.

Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. If spilled material is introduced into a wastewater treatment system, chemical and biological oxygen demand (COD and BOD) will likely increase. This material is biodegradable if gradually exposed to microorganisms, preferably in an aerobic environment. In sewage-seeded wastewater, at or below concentrations of 0.2 vol.% of this naphtha, there is little or no effect on bio-oxidation and/or digestion. However, at 1 vol.%, it doubles the required digestion period. Higher concentrations interfere with floc formation and sludge settling and also plug filters or exchange beds. Vapor emissions from a bio-oxidation process contaminated with this material might be a potential health hazard.

Recovered non-usable material may be regulated by US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility (D001). In addition, 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 Parts 260 through 271). State and/or local regulations might be even more restrictive. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Status
A U.S. Department of Transportation regulated material.

Proper Shipping Name
Petroleum distillates n.o.s. (contains Trimethylbenzenes, 2-Ethylhexyl nitrate, Cumene, Ethylbenzene, Naphthalene, Xylenes and Petroleum Distillates)

Hazard Class
CLASS 3: Flammable liquid with a flash point greater than 37.8º C (100º F).

Packing Group(s) III

UN/NA ID UN 1268

Reportable Quantity
RQ 11,000 lbs (1500 gallons) [based upon Xylene concentration of 0.9% and RQ 100 lbs.]

Placards

Emergency Response Guide No.	128
HAZMAT STCC No.	4910227
MARPOL III Status	Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory

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

SARA 302/304

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

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1989 (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: Trimethylbenzenes, CAS Number, 25551-13-7 Concentration: 7.2%

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:
Cumene (RQ, 5000 lbs. (2268 kg)) Concentration: 0.6%
Naphthalene (RQ, 100 lbs. (45.36 kg)) Concentration: 0.7%
Xylenes (RQ, 100 lbs. (45.36 kg)) Concentration: 0.9%

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 product is not known to contain the any components for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

New Jersey Right-to-Know Label

For New Jersey labeling refer to components listed in Section 2.

Additional Regulatory Remarks

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: **DANGER: Contains Petroleum Distillates! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!**

Section 12(b) of Toxic Substances Control Act: This material contains detectable amounts of **Cumene (Isopropylbenzene)** (CAS No. 98-82-8), **1, 3, 5 Trimethylbenzene** (CAS No. 108-67-8) and **C9 Aromatic Hydrocarbons**. Accordingly, this product is subject to US EPA's one-time only per country export notification requirements.

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
Revision Date	05/01/2000
Print Date	Printed on 05/01/2000.

ABBREVIATIONS

AP = Approximately EQ = Equal GT = Greater Than LT = 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 = Environmental Protection Agency

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