



Mystik® Aerosol Penetrating Oil

Material Safety Data Sheet

CITGO Petroleum Corporation
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MSDS No. 665008002

Revision Date 12/11/2001

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 Gas. (Compressed gas and liquid.)
Color Green. **Odor** Wintergreen.

DANGER!
EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE.
GAS AND VAPOR CAN CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.

Contains Toluene and Liquefied Petroleum Gas.
Vapor Harmful. Can Affect Brain or Nervous System Causing Dizziness, Headache or Nausea.

High concentrations can reduce oxygen available for breathing and may cause suffocation.

Can Cause Eye, Skin, Nose and Throat Irritation.

Harmful if Swallowed.

Do not puncture or incinerate (burn) container.

Exposure to heat or prolonged exposure to sun can cause container to burst.

Do not expose to heat or store at temperatures above 120° F.

Vapors can ignite with explosive force.

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

Injection under the skin can cause severe injury.

Most damage occurs in the first few hours.

Use only as directed.

Hazard Rankings

	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	* 2	2
Fire Hazard	4	4
Reactivity	0	0

* = Chronic Health Hazard

Protective Equipment

Minimum Requirements
See Section 8 for Details



SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name	Mystik® Aerosol Penetrating Oil	Technical Contact	(918) 495-5933
Product Number	665008002	Medical Emergency	(918) 495-4700
CAS Number	Mixture.	CHEMTREC Emergency (United States Only)	(800) 424-9300
Product Family	Aerosol Grease		
Synonyms	Aerosol Grease; CITGO SAP Product Code No.: 665008002		

Mystik® Aerosol Penetrating Oil

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (%)
1) Toluene	108-88-3	40 - 60
2) Liquefied petroleum gas	68476-85-7	20 - 40
3) Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light naphthenic	64742-53-6	5 - 20
4) Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	0 - 10
5) Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	0 - 10
6) Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	0 - 10

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

Inhalation	Breathing high concentrations of gas or vapor can result in respiratory tract irritation, euphoria, excitation, headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, muscular weakness, staggering gait, or central nervous system (CNS) depression. CNS effects include dizziness, drowsiness, disorientation, vertigo, memory loss, visual disturbances, difficulty with breathing, convulsions, unconsciousness, paralysis, coma, and/or even death, depending upon the exposure duration. Gas and vapors can reduce the oxygen content in air available to breathe particularly in confined spaces. Approximately 20,000 ppm (or 2 vol.%) gas or vapor concentration in air can result in death in a few minutes. In addition, cardiac arrest can result from short term exposure to elevated concentrations of vapor.
Eye Contact	Mild to moderate eye irritation can result from short-term contact with liquid, mist, or vapor.
Skin Contact	This material can cause skin irritation. Injection under the skin, in muscle, or into the blood stream can cause irritation, inflammation, swelling, fever, and systemic effects and mild central nervous system depression. Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe, permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor. Injection of petroleum hydrocarbons requires immediate medical attention.
Ingestion	<p>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 (see "Inhalation" above).</p> <p>Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during swallowing and subsequent vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death. Cardiovascular effects include shallow rapid pulse and pallor followed by flushing. Also, progressive CNS depression, respiratory insufficiency and ventricular fibrillation may result in death.</p>
Chronic Health Effects Summary	<p>Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause mild to severe skin irritation and inflammation. Symptoms include defatting, redness, dryness, blistering, lesions, and/or scaly dermatitis.</p> <p>Can cause central nervous system disorders, such as loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue, mental confusion and blurred vision. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Overexposure to Toluene in laboratory animals has been associated with liver, kidney, lung and spleen damage. Altered mental state, drowsiness, menstrual problems, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffers Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been associated with deliberate misuse by intentionally inhaling similar products.</p> <p>Certain components of this product are associated with weak cardiac sensitization and liver disorders in humans.</p> <p>Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.</p>

Mystik® Aerosol Penetrating Oil

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure Personnel with pre-existing central nervous system (CNS) disease, chronic respiratory diseases, skin disorders, blood disorders, impaired cardiovascular systems, liver or kidney function should avoid exposure.

Exposure to high concentrations of this material may increase the sensitivity of the heart to epinephrine (adrenalin) and catecholamine-like drugs. Personnel with pre-existing cardiac disorders may be more susceptible to this effect.

Target Organs This material may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS).

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustible	<input type="checkbox"/>	Explosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pyrophoric	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sensitizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Highly Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flammable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Oxidizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water-reactive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corrosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogenic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compressed Gas	<input checked="" 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 exposed individual to fresh air. Monitor for respiratory distress and loosen any tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt, or waistband. If the individual 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** Check for and remove contact lenses. If irritation or redness develops, 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. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention immediately.
- Skin Contact** 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. 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 or 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 and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Accordingly, induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider administration of 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 airway by placement in Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position or by cuffed endotracheal intubation. Obtain chest X-ray and liver function tests. Monitor for cardiac function, respiratory distress and arterial blood gases in severe exposure cases.

Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias 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.

Mystik® Aerosol Penetrating Oil

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.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability Classification	Extremely flammable! OSHA/NFPA Flammable Gas.		
Flash Point Method	CLOSED CUP: Lower than -18°C (0°F). (Estimated)		
Lower Flammable Limit	No data.	Upper Flammable Limit	No data.
Autoignition Temperature	Not available.		
Hazardous Combustion Products	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons, aldehydes and other products of incomplete combustion.		
Special Properties	This gas and vapor from this product readily forms flammable mixtures with air and will ignite at temperatures well below room temperature. When exposed to an ignition source, it can burn and cause a flash fire. In enclosed spaces, it can ignite with explosive force. Water spray may be ineffective. Closed containers can erupt with explosive force when exposed to extreme heat. Keep containers tightly closed. Keep away from all ignition sources. Gas and vapor are heavier than air and can travel long distances close to the ground to an ignition source and then flash back.		
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. 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.		
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. 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 if liquid enter sewers or waterways.		

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.

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. COMPRESSED GAS AND LIQUID. Release may result in an immediate fire hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel to an area upwind. Remove all potential ignition sources. Ventilate enclosed areas to prevent formation of flammable or oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Vapors are heavier than air and can travel across the ground to an ignition source and flash back. Water spray may be used to reduce vapors. Do not enter a vapor cloud even when wearing proper respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing.

Secure the area and control access. Allow volatile component to evaporate or burn off. Do not allow free liquids to enter drains or sewers where there is danger of the vapors being ignited by a remote ignition source. Remove low volatile component with inert absorbent and non-sparking tools. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal requirements. Releases may need to be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Mystik® Aerosol Penetrating Oil

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

A release or container rupture can result in an immediate fire hazard. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not handle or store near heat, sparks, flame or other potential ignition sources. Do not handle or store with oxidizing materials. Avoid breathing, gas, vapor or aerosol mist. Use only with adequate ventilation to maintain airborne contaminant levels below applicable workplace exposure limits. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food or 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. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling the product.

Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Do not cut or weld on empty containers. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flame, sparks, or heat. Observe all label warnings and precautions even after container is empty.

Storage

CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE. Keep containers tightly closed. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat, flame and all other potential ignition sources. Store large quantities in locations designed and protected for storage of NFPA Class I Flammable Liquids.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust 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 Electric 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 with side shields are recommended as a minimum protection. During transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying, chemical goggles should be worn. Suitable eye wash water should be readily available.

Hand Protection

Avoid skin contact. Use gloves (e.g., disposable PVC, neoprene, nitrile, vinyl, or PVC/NBR). 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 discarded contaminated leather goods.

Respiratory Protection

Odor is not an adequate warning for potentially hazardous air concentrations. For unknown vapor concentrations, use a positive-pressure, pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), especially when entering a confined space or area where the oxygen concentration may be reduced because of an accumulation of gas vapors. For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator, if adequate protection is provided. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

Mystik® Aerosol Penetrating Oil

General Comments Warning! Use of this material 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) Toluene	ACGIH (United States). Skin TWA: 50 ppm OSHA (United States). TWA: 200 ppm CEIL: 300 ppm
2) Liquefied Petroleum Gas	ACGIH (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm OSHA (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm
3) Oil Mist, Mineral	ACGIH (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ STEL: 10 mg/m ³ OSHA (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Gas. (Compressed gas and liquid.)	Color	Green.	Odor	Wintergreen.
Specific Gravity	<1 (Water = 1)	pH	Not applicable.	Vapor Density	Not available.
Boiling Point/Range	Not available.			Melting/Freezing Point	Not available.
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable.			Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)	Not available
Solubility in Water	Very slightly soluble in cold water.			Volatile Characteristics	Volatile aerosol

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 heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents.		
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 light naphthenic: ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].
	Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic: ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].
	Petroleum Hydrocarbon Distillates: DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >3000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. INHALATION (LC50): Acute: >5.5 mg/l 8 hour(s) [Rat].

Mystik® Aerosol Penetrating Oil

Toluene:

Deliberate long-term inhalation of toluene at high concentrations (e.g., glue sniffing) has been associated with reversible liver effects, permanent kidney damage, CNS depression, brain damage and cardiac sensitization. In addition, intentional abuse behavior increases the risk for reproductive effects including pre-term delivery, prenatal death and growth retardation. Also, case studies of persons abusing toluene have revealed isolated incidences of birth defects. Long-term inhalation studies with toluene produced kidney damage, enlargement of the liver and thymus, heart palpitations, brain damage, general weakness and impaired reaction time in laboratory animals. Also, in long-term laboratory studies, rats exposed to high concentrations of toluene exhibited high-frequency hearing loss. Case studies have reported hearing damage in humans exposed elevated concentrations of toluene and other mixed solvents.

Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light naphthenic:

INHALATION (LC50) Acute: 9.6 mg/L (Female Rat).
INHALATION (LC50) Acute: 10.5 mg/L (Male Rat).
ORAL (LD50) Acute: > 5,000 mg/kg (Rat screen level).
DERMAL (LD50) Acute: > 2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit screen level).
DRAIZE EYE Acute: Non-irritating (Rabbit).
DRAIZE DERMAL Acute: Mild skin irritant (Rabbit).
BUEHLER DERMAL Acute: Non-sensitizing (Guinea Pig).
28-Day DERMAL Sub-Chronic: Mild to moderate skin irritant (Rabbit & Rat).

A life-time dermal application of severely hydrotreated light naphthenic oils produced skin masses on mice which correlated with the skin irritation response levels of the test animals. Additional studies attribute these masses to a weak promotional activity. These studies indicate that light naphthenic oils are not mutagenic, tumor initiators nor complete chemical carcinogens. These materials have not been determined to be carcinogenic by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

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.

Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic:

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.

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Distillates:

Studies on laboratory animals have associated similar materials with mild to moderate eye and respiratory tract irritation. Studies on laboratory animals have shown this material to cause skin irritation after repeated or prolonged contact. Human volunteers exposed to an airborne concentration of 400 ppm experienced no ill effects. Saturated vapors in air (or AP 8,200 mg/m³) are below the LC50 level in rats. Based upon laboratory animal studies, repeated direct application of Stoddard Solvent to the skin can produce defatting dermatitis, kidney damage, and changes in blood-forming capacity. Rats developed kidney damage and elevated blood urea nitrogen levels when exposed to a concentration of 1.9 mg/L for 65 days. The kidney damage in rats appeared to involve both the tubules and glomeruli, and occurred only in males. Male rats exposed to airborne concentrations of 100, 150, and 1,500 ppm for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week for 90 days did not develop any functional or histological signs of neurotoxicity. This material was determined not to be mutagenic in the Salmonella/microsome (Ames) assay, the in-vivo mouse bone marrow cell chromosome aberrations assay, or the in-vitro rat sister chromatid exchanges assay.

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	This mixture is potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. It will normally float on water with its lighter components evaporating rapidly. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this covering layer can limit natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. If not removed, oxygen will be depleted over time resulting in an anaerobic environment and a loss of aquatic life. Also, the coating action of petroleum products can be harmful or fatal to aquatic life and water fowl.

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 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 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	Aerosols		
Hazard Class	2.1	Packing Group(s)	I
		UN/NA ID	UN 1950
Reportable Quantity	RQ 1600 lbs [based upon maximum Toluene concentration of 60% and RQ 1000 lbs.]		
Placards		Emergency Response Guide No.	126
		HAZMAT STCC No.	Not available.
		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 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:

Mystik® Aerosol Penetrating Oil

SARA 313	Fire, Sudden Release of Pressure, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard 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: Toluene [CAS No.: 108-88-3] Concentration: 40 - 60%
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: Toluene [CAS No.: 108-88-3] RQ = 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg) Concentration: 40- 60% Antimony and Antimony Compounds, Concentration: 0 - 1%
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 contains the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm; and therefore, it is subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5): Toluene: 40 - 60%
New Jersey Right-to-Know Label	For New Jersey R-T-K labeling requirements, 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 Toluene 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 Toluene! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. Vapor Harmful! KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!

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	1.0
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Print Date	Printed on 12/11/2001.

ABBREVIATIONS

AP = Approximately Established	EQ = Equal	> = Greater Than	< = Less Than	NA = Not Applicable	ND = No Data	NE = Not
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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Mystik® Aerosol Penetrating Oil

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