## Section 1. Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHS product identifier</th>
<th>CITGO Pacemaker® Gas Engine Oil 15SL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Gas engine oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material uses</td>
<td>Gas Engine Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>632056001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Supplier's details        | CITGO Petroleum Corporation           |
|                          | P.O. Box 4689                        |
|                          | Houston, TX 77210                    |
|                          | sdsvend@citgo.com                    |

| Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) | Technical Contact: (800) 248-4684 |
|                                                     | Medical Emergency: (832) 486-4700  |
|                                                     | CHEMTREC Emergency: (800) 424-9300 |

(United States Only)

## Section 2. Hazards identification

| OSHA/HCS status | This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). |
| Classification of the substance or mixture | AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 4 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHS label elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precautionary statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazards not otherwise classified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

| Substance/mixture | Mixture |
| Other means of identification | Gas engine oil |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS number/other identifiers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAS number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec-1-ene, homopolymer, hydrogenated Dec-1-ene, oligomers, hydrogenated</td>
<td>≥50 - ≤75</td>
<td>68037-01-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic</td>
<td>≤5</td>
<td>64742-54-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated, light naphthenic</td>
<td>≤3</td>
<td>64742-53-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to process variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: No specific data.

Inhalation: No specific data.

Skin contact: No specific data.

Ingestion: No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
Section 4. First aid measures

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extinguishing media</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suitable extinguishing media</td>
<td>Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsuitable extinguishing media</td>
<td>None known.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Specific hazards arising from the chemical | In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. This material may cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. |
| Hazardous thermal decomposition products   | Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide |

| Special protective actions for fire-fighters | Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. |
| Special protective equipment for fire-fighters | Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. |

Section 6. Accidental release measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For non-emergency personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For emergency responders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Environmental precautions                        | Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. |

| Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up                                |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Small spill                                   | Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. |
| Large spill                                   | Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal. |
Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Bulk Storage Conditions: Maintain all storage tanks in accordance with applicable regulations. Use necessary controls to monitor tank inventories. Inspect all storage tanks on a periodic basis. Test tanks and associated piping for tightness. Maintain the automatic leak detection devices to assure proper working condition.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Mist STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated, light naphthenic</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Mist STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appropriate engineering controls: Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Environmental exposure controls: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, vapor controls, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

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Date of previous issue: 4/13/2018
Version: 4
Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Avoid skin contact with liquid. Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. Leather gloves are not protective for liquid contact.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection : Avoid skin contact with liquid. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Leather boots are not protective for liquid contact.

Respiratory protection : Avoid inhalation of gases, vapors, mists or dusts. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.
Color : Dark brown to black
Odor : Petroleum.
pH : Not available.
Boiling point : Not available.
Flash point : Open cup: 254°C (489.2°F) [Cleveland.]
Evaporation rate : <1 (n-butyl acetate. = 1)
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits : Not available.
Vapor pressure : <0.0013 kPa (<0.01 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor density : >1 [Air = 1]
Relative density : 0.87
Density lbs/gal : 7.225 lbs/gal
Density gm/cm³ : Not available.
Gravity, °API : 31.6
Solubility : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
Flow time (ISO 2431) : Not available.
Viscosity : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 1.072 cm²/s (107.2 cSt)
Viscosity SUS : Estimated 497 SUS @104 F
Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : No specific data.

Incompatible materials : No specific data.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec-1-ene, homopolymer, hydrogenated Dec-1-ene, oligomers, hydrogenated</td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt;2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic</td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated, light naphthenic</td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion/Summary : Dec-1-ene, homopolymer, hydrogenated Dec-1-ene, oligomers, hydrogenated: Practically non-irritating to eyes. Practically non-irritating to the skin. 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C9-11-branched alkyl esters, C10-rich: Practically non-toxic by inhalation (LC50 >5mg/L) based on testing of similar products in rats. Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic: 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 lipid pneumonia. In acute and sub-acute studies involving exposures to lower concentrations of mineral oil mists at or near current workplace exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects. Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic: INHALATION (LC50) Acute: 9.6 mg/L (Female Rat). INHALATION (LC50) Acute: 10.5 mg/L (Male Rat). 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. Phenol, 2,2'-polythiobis[4-C8-30-alkyl derivs., calcium salts, overbased: In subchronic feeding studies with calcium branched alkyl phenate sulfide, effects on reproduction were observed in experimental animals when residual alkyl phenol and its calcium salt were present at combined concentrations of 1.68% by weight or greater.
Section 11. Toxicological information

No adverse reproductive effects were observed in a reproduction study of two finished lubrication oils contain 5% and 25% of this material although male body weight was reduced. Also, data from 28 day subchronic studies of similar chemicals indicate potential induction of liver effects in rats characterized by necrosis and fibrosis at oral doses of 250 mg/kg/day or higher. In a combined four-week repeated dose oral toxicity, neurotoxicity and reproductive toxicity screen study in rats at 50, 300, and 1000 mg/kg/day, body weight gain was decreased. Also, there were adrenal changes in males at 1000 mg/kg/day and serum cholesterol was decreased in males at 300 mg/kg/day and above.

### Irritation/Corrosion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated, light naphthenic</td>
<td>Skin - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 0.5 Milliliters</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Skin**: No additional information.
- **Eyes**: Not available.
- **Respiratory**: Not available.

### Sensitization

- **Skin**: No additional information.
- **Respiratory**: No additional information.

### Mutagenicity

- Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

- Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

- Not available.

### Conclusion/Summary

- No additional information.

### Aspiration hazard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated, light naphthenic</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion/Summary**

1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C9-11-branched alkyl esters, C10-rich: Practically non-irritating to eyes.

No additional information.

1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C9-11-branched alkyl esters, C10-rich: A 2-generation reproductive toxicity study conducted on this material did not identify any effects on reproductive parameters. However, the study did identify a small increase in early offspring mortality at the high oral dose level. Based on studies with laboratory animals, oral maternal exposure to this component can result in developmental toxicity to the conceptus. The NOAELs established from these studies were 38 to 44 mg/kg-bw/day during pregnancy and 52 to 114 mg/kg-bw/day during lactation.

No adverse reproductive effects were observed in a reproduction study of two finished lubrication oils contain 5% and 25% of this material although male body weight was reduced. Also, data from 28 day subchronic studies of similar chemicals indicate potential induction of liver effects in rats characterized by necrosis and fibrosis at oral doses of 250 mg/kg/day or higher. In a combined four-week repeated dose oral toxicity, neurotoxicity and reproductive toxicity screen study in rats at 50, 300, and 1000 mg/kg/day, body weight gain was decreased. Also, there were adrenal changes in males at 1000 mg/kg/day and serum cholesterol was decreased in males at 300 mg/kg/day and above.
Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on the likely routes of exposure:

Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal.

Potential acute health effects:

- **Eye contact**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- **Inhalation**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- **Skin contact**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- **Ingestion**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

- **Eye contact**: No specific data.
- **Inhalation**: No specific data.
- **Skin contact**: No specific data.
- **Ingestion**: No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure:

**Short term exposure**:

- **Potential immediate effects**: Not available.
- **Potential delayed effects**: Not available.

**Long term exposure**:

- **Potential immediate effects**: Not available.
- **Potential delayed effects**: Not available.

**Potential chronic health effects**

Not available.

- **General**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- **Carcinogenicity**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- **Mutagenicity**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- **Teratogenicity**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- **Developmental effects**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- **Fertility effects**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 12. Ecological information

**Toxicity**

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary**: Not available.

**Persistence and degradability**

**Conclusion/Summary**: Not available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>LogP&lt;sub&gt;ow&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>BCF</th>
<th>Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec-1-ene, homopolymer, hydrogenated Dec-1-ene, oligomers, hydrogenated</td>
<td>&gt;6.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Date of previous issue**: 4/13/2018

**Version**: 4
Section 12. Ecological information

**Mobility in soil**

| Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>OC</sub>) | Not available. |

**Other adverse effects**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOT Classification</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport hazard class(es)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental hazards</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oil: The product(s) represented by this SDS 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.

**Special precautions for user**

Transport within user’s premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code: Not available.

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Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-di-C1-14-alkyl esters, zinc salts
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.

SARA 302/304
Composition/information on ingredients
SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.
SARA 311/312
Classification : Not applicable.

State regulations

Massachusetts : None of the components are listed.
New York : None of the components are listed.
New Jersey : None of the components are listed.
Pennsylvania : The following components are listed: 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C9-11-branched alkyl esters, C10-rich

California Prop. 65 Clear and Reasonable Warnings (2018)

⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to Di-isodecyl phthalate, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Cancer</th>
<th>Reproductive</th>
<th>No significant risk level</th>
<th>Maximum acceptable dosage level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C9-11-branched alkyl esters, C10-rich</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International regulations

Inventory list

United States : All components are listed or exempted.
Australia : All components are listed or exempted.
Canada : All components are listed or exempted.
China : Not determined.
Europe : Not determined.
Japan : Japan inventory (ENCS): Not determined.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
Malaysia : Not determined.
New Zealand : Not determined.
Philippines : All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea : All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan : Not determined.
Thailand : Not determined.
Turkey : Not determined.

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Section 15. Regulatory information

Viet Nam: Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

Flammability

Health

Instability/Reactivity

Special

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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

Procedure used to derive the classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 4</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

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Key to abbreviations:
- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- UN = United Nations

References: Not available.

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