



CITGO TRUKUT® Soluble Oil EP-C

Material Safety Data Sheet

CITGO Petroleum Corporation
P.O. Box 3758
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MSDS No. 639563001

Revision Date 10/10/2001

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

* = Chronic Health Hazard

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

Emergency Overview	
Physical State	Liquid.
Color	Amber.
Odor	Petroleum.
CAUTION! Can cause skin irritation. Protect exposed skin from repeated or prolonged exposure. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water after contact. Launder oil-contaminated clothing before reuse. Spills may create a slipping hazard.	

Protective Equipment
Minimum Requirements See Section 8 for Details
  

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name	CITGO TRUKUT® Soluble Oil EP-C	Technical Contact	(918) 495-5933
Product Number	639563001	Medical Emergency	(918) 495-4700
CAS Number	Mixture.	CHEMTREC Emergency (United States Only)	(800) 424-9300
Product Family	Metal working fluid		
Synonyms	Metal working fluid; CITGO SAP Product Code No.: 639563001		

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (%)
1) Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	0 - 70
2) Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light naphthenic	64742-53-6	0 - 70
3) Proprietary Ingredients	Proprietary Mixture	10 - 30
4) Chlorinated Paraffins, 52% (C15-C16)	61788-76-9	5 - 20
5) 2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	0 - 2

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. Inhalation.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

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

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- Eye Contact** This product can cause transient mild eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid sprays or mists.
- Skin Contact** This material can cause mild skin irritation from prolonged or repeated skin contact. Injection under the skin can cause inflammation, swelling 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** If swallowed, large volumes of material can cause generalized depression, headache, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Smaller doses can cause a laxative effect. If aspirated into the lungs, liquid can cause lung damage.
- Chronic Health Effects Summary** Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause irritation and inflammation characterized by drying, or cracking skin (dermatitis). In addition, incidents of allergic contact dermatitis have been reported from exposure to some used metal working fluids. Repeated exposure to metal working fluid mists at concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels have been associated with respiratory irritation or other pulmonary effects. Exposure to microbial contaminants found in certain used metal working fluids have been associated with asthma and a lung inflammation condition known as hypersensitivity pneumonitis. Symptoms are similar to pneumonia including headache, cough and chest pain. Repeated occurrences of acute hypersensitivity pneumonitis can result in irreversible lung damage.
- Conditions Aggravated by Exposure** Medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this material may include pre-existing skin disorders, allergies and chronic respiratory diseases.
- Target Organs** This material may cause damage to the following organs: upper respiratory tract, skin. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: liver.
- Carcinogenic Potential** This product does not contain any components at concentrations above 0.1% which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC or NTP.

<p>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).</p>							
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"/>
Sensitizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Highly Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flammable	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oxidizer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corrosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogenic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compressed Gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Organic Peroxide	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Pyrophoric	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Water-reactive	<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** 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 mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods. If material is injected under the skin, seek medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion** Do not induce vomiting unless directed to by a physician. Do not give anything to drink unless directed to by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. If significant amounts are swallowed or irritation or discomfort occurs, seek medical attention immediately.
- Notes to Physician** The viscosity range of the product represented by this MSDS is 100 to 400 SUS at 100° F. Accordingly, upon ingestion there is a low to moderate risk of aspiration. Careful gastric lavage may be considered to evacuate large quantities of material. Subcutaneous or intramuscular injection requires prompt surgical debridement.

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SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability Classification	NFPA Class-IIIB combustible material. Slightly combustible!		
Flash Point Method	OPEN CUP: >150°C (>302°F) (Cleveland.).		
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 and trace oxides of sulfur and/or nitrogen. Also, depending upon the conditions of use, low concentrations of hydrogen sulfide can be released. Trace concentrations of hydrogen chloride gas can evolve at elevated temperatures and with combustion.		
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	Use dry chemical, foam, Carbon Dioxide or water fog.		
Protection of Fire Fighters	Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies.		

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective equipment. Slipping hazard; do not walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. For small spills, absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent material and place into waste containers for later disposal. Contain large spills to maximize product recovery or disposal. Prevent entry into waterways or sewers. In urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible. In natural environments, seek cleanup advice from specialists to minimize physical habitat damage. This material will float on water. Absorbent pads and similar materials can be used. Comply with all laws and 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	Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of mists and/or vapors below the recommended exposure limits (see below). An eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.
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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. Use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as neoprene or heavy nitrile rubber or appropriate barrier creams with prolonged or repeated contact. If the product is processed or handled at elevated temperature, protect against thermal burns by using heat-resistant (insulated) gloves. Do not wear gloves or loose fitting clothing around rotating or moving equipment. Use good personal hygiene practices.

Body Protection

Use clean and impervious protective clothing (e.g., neoprene or Tyvek®) if splashing or spraying conditions are present. Protective clothing may include long-sleeve outer garment, apron, or lab coat. If significant contact occurs, remove oil-contaminated clothing as soon as possible and promptly shower. Launder contaminated before reuse or discard. Wear heat protective boots and protective clothing when handling material at elevated temperatures.

Respiratory Protection

Vaporization is not expected at ambient temperatures. Therefore, the need for respiratory protection is not anticipated under normal use conditions and with adequate ventilation. If elevated airborne concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels are anticipated, a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator equipped with a dust/mist prefilter should be used. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

General Comments

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands and other exposed skin areas with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners. Since specific exposure standards/control limits have not been established for this product, the "Oil Mist, Mineral" exposure limits shown below are suggested as minimum control guidelines.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines

Substance

1) Oil Mist, Mineral

Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels

ACGIH (United States).

TWA: 5 mg/m³

STEL: 10 mg/m³

OSHA (United States).

TWA: 5 mg/m³

2) Metal working fluid

NIOSH (United States).

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

3) 2-Butoxyethanol

ACGIH (United States). Skin

TWA: 20 ppm

TWA: 97 mg/m³

OSHA (United States). Skin

TWA: 50 ppm

TWA: 240 mg/m³

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid.	Color	Amber.	Odor	Petroleum.
Specific Gravity	0.95 (Water = 1)	pH	Not Applicable.	Vapor Density	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling Point/Range	Not available.			Melting/Freezing Point	Not available.
Vapor Pressure	Not available.			Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)	42

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Solubility in Water Emulsifies in water.

Volatile Characteristics

Negligible volatility

Additional Properties Gravity, °API (ASTM D287) = AP 17.0 @ 60° F
Density = 7.94 Lbs/gal.
Viscosity (ASTM D2161) = 196 SUS @ 100° F

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable.	Hazardous Polymerization	Not expected to occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.		
Materials Incompatibility	Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, hydrogen peroxide, and oxygen. The presence of iron or zinc, in any form, will increase the rate of deterioration.		
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 heavy naphthenic:

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

Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light naphthenic:

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

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.

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.

Chlorinated paraffins, 52% (C15-C16):

Three subchronic oral studies (five day, 14 day and 13 weeks) were conducted with rats using C15 52% chlorinated paraffin. No macroscopic lesions were noted during necropsy. Mild diffused hepatocellular hypertrophy were noted in livers of all animals in two high dose levels. No signs of overt toxicity were observed during the 13-week study. However, slightly reduced body weights were observed at the high dose level. Kidney and liver weights were increased at the middle and high dose groups. Investigators observed mild hepatocyte hypertrophy at the higher dose levels. Also, an increase in thyroid hypertrophy and hyperplasia in male rats were noted in the high dose group. When fed to pregnant rats, C16 52% chlorinated paraffins were associated with pup death during weaning. C15 and C16, 52% chlorinated paraffins are not listed as carcinogenic by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

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Metal Working Fluid, Soluble:

Acute and chronic respiratory responses have been reported in occupational exposures to metal working fluids (MWF). In addition, exposure to MWF mists can aggravate existing respiratory conditions. Chronic effects of overexposure to MWF mists can include sinusitis, persistent cough, asthma, increased respiratory tract secretions and airway constriction. Certain studies have suggested that bacterial endotoxin in MWF can result in increased respiratory tract irritation among the exposed population. Endotoxins can stimulate alveolar macrophage release of cytokine mediators that are involved in broncho-constriction and inflammation.

Hypersensitivity pneumonitis (also known as allergic alveolitis) has been reported among automobile workers exposed to MWF. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis is a diffuse interstitial granulomatous lung disease believed to be associated with an immunologic reaction of the lung to repeated inhalation of foreign antigens. In the acute phase, signs and symptoms include alveolar inflammation and influenza-like symptoms. In the chronic phase and following repeated exposures, it is characterized by pulmonary fibrosis. Reoccurring episodes of acute hypersensitivity pneumonitis can lead to progressive, irreversible lung impairment.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Analysis for ecological effects has not been conducted on this product. However, if spilled, this product and any contaminated soil or water may be harmful to human, animal, and aquatic life. Also, the coating action associated with petroleum and petroleum products can be harmful or fatal to aquatic life and waterfowl.
Environmental Fate	An environmental fate analysis has not been conducted on this specific product. Plants and animals may experience harmful or fatal effects when coated with petroleum-based products. Petroleum-based (mineral) lube oils will normally float on water. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, an oil layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this oil layer might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway 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.

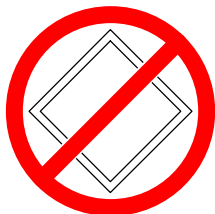
Conditions of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste", as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues. Empty drums and pails retain residue. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose this product's empty container to heat, flame, or other ignition sources. DO NOT attempt to clean it. Empty drums and pails should be drained completely, properly bunged or sealed, and promptly sent to a reconditioner.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Status	Not a U.S. Department of Transportation regulated material.		
Proper Shipping Name	Not regulated.		
Hazard Class	Not regulated.	Packing Group(s)	Not applicable.
		UN/NA ID	Not regulated.
Reportable Quantity	A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for this material.		

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Placards



Emergency Response Guide No. Not applicable.
HAZMAT STCC No. Not assigned.
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 Substances 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: Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard
SARA 313	This product contains the following components in concentrations above de minimis levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA: No components were identified.
CERCLA	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. This product or refinery stream is not known to contain chemical substances subject to this statute. However, it is recommended that you contact state and local authorities to determine if there are any other reporting requirements in the event of a spill.
CWA	This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
California 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 R-T-K labeling requirements, refer to components listed in Section 2.
Additional Regulatory Remarks	No additional regulatory remarks.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

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

REVISION INFORMATION

Version Number 1.0
Revision Date 10/10/2001
Print Date Printed on 10/10/2001.

ABBREVIATIONS

AP = Approximately Established EQ = Equal > = Greater Than < = Less Than NA = Not Applicable ND = No Data NE = Not

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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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