SAFETY DATA SHEET
CITGO Glycol FR-5046HP

Section 1. Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHS product identifier</th>
<th>CITGO Glycol FR-5046HP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Fire-resistant hydraulic fluid; Hydraulic fluid;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>648346001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSDS #</td>
<td>648346001</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:
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (kidneys, liver) - Category 2

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Warning

Hazard statements: Harmful if swallowed. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (kidneys, liver) Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor.

Precautionary statements
Prevention: Wear eye or face protection. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response: Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

Storage: Not applicable.

Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazard not otherwise classified: Injection of petroleum hydrocarbons requires immediate medical attention.
Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance/mixture</th>
<th>Mixture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Fire-resistant hydraulic fluid; Hydraulic fluid;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAS number/other identifiers**

- **CAS number** : Not applicable.

### Ingredient name | % | CAS number
--- | --- | ---
2,2' -oxybisethanol | ≥50 - ≤75 | 111-46-6
Decanoic acid | ≤3 | 334-48-5

* = Various  ** = Mixture  *** = Proprietary

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.

### 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.

**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 following exposure or if feeling unwell. 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. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. 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 necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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** : Causes serious eye irritation.

**Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Skin contact** : Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor.

**Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.

**Over-exposure signs/symptoms**

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.

**Inhalation** : No specific data.

**Skin contact** : No specific data.

---

Date of issue/Date of revision : 12/12/2018  Date of previous issue : 12/12/2018  Version : 2
Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion : No specific data.

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

Notes to physician : 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.

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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

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

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

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).

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.
Section 6. Accidental release measures

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 breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. 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>2,2'-oxybisethanol</td>
<td>AIHA WEEL (United States, 10/2011).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appropriate engineering controls: If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

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

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.
**Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

**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 inhalation of gases, vapors, mists or dusts. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air respirator complying with an approved standard when handling the product. If exposure to liquid is known or anticipated, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. 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 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.

**Section 9. Physical and chemical properties**

**Appearance**

- **Physical state**: Liquid.
- **Color**: Red.
- **Odor**: Mild.
- **pH**: 9.1
- **Melting point**: -63°C (-81.4°F)
- **Boiling point**: 106°C (222.8°F)
- **Flash point**: [Product does not sustain combustion.]
- **Evaporation rate**: 0.9 (butyl acetate = 1)
- **Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits**: Not available.
- **Vapor pressure**: 1.9 kPa (14 mm Hg) [room temperature]
- **Vapor density**: 1.3 [Air = 1]
- **Relative density**: 1.09
- **Density lbs/gal**: Estimated 9.09 lbs/gal
- **Density gm/cm³**: Not available.
- **Gravity, °API**: Estimated -2 @ 60 F
- **Solubility**: Easily soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- **Flow time (ISO 2431)**: Not available.
- **Viscosity**: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 0.46 cm²/s (46 cSt)
- **Viscosity SUS**: Estimated 213 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>2,2’-oxybisethanol</td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>11890 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>11890 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Intraperitoneal</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>7.7 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>13300 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>23700 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>26.9 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>2690 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>4400 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>12565 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>12565 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LDLo Oral</td>
<td>Human</td>
<td>0.23 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decanoic acid</td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;10 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion/Summary: 2,2’-oxybisethanol: The major hazard from diethylene glycol occurs following the ingestion of relatively large single doses. Diethylene glycol can cause central nervous system depression and hydropic degenerative lesions in the liver and kidney. Anuria from tubular degeneration can prove fatal within a few days. In a 1937 case study, 105 fatalities occurred among 353 people who ingested a solution of sulfanilamide in an aqueous mixture containing 72% diethylene glycol. The symptoms included nausea, dizziness, and pain in the kidney region. In a few days, oliguria and anuria, with death resulting from uremic poisoning. (Amdur, Doull and Klaasen, 1991). Autopsies revealed that the principal signs of intoxication were in the kidneys and liver (cortical necroses, nephrosis with severe vacuolization of the tubular epithelium, liver congestion and fatty degeneration. (AIHA, 1999)

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>2,2’-oxybisethanol</td>
<td>Eyes - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Human</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>72 hours 112</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>milligrams Intermittent</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decanoic acid</td>
<td>Skin - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Severe irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 100 Percent</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Skin: No additional information.
Section 11. Toxicological information

**Carcinogenicity**
Not available.

**Mutagenicity**
Not available.

**Teratogenicity**
Not available.

**Reproductive toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Maternal toxicity</th>
<th>Fertility</th>
<th>Development toxin</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,2’-oxybisethanol</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion/Summary**: Reproductive toxicity was noted in a mouse continuous breeding study with large doses of diethylene glycol in drinking water. In addition, health effects including liver and kidney disease were noted in studies with pregnant rats receiving undiluted diethylene glycol. The relevance of these large dose studies to human health is not certain.

**Sensitization**
Not available.

**Skin**
: No additional information.

**Respiratory**
: No additional information.

**Carcinogenicity**
Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary**
: No additional information.

**Teratogenicity**
Not available.

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)**
Not available.

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,2’-oxybisethanol</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>kidneys and liver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aspiration hazard**
Not available.

**Information on the likely routes of exposure**

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

**Potential acute health effects**

**Eye contact**
: Causes serious eye irritation.

**Inhalation**
: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Skin contact**
: Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor.

**Ingestion**
: Harmful if swallowed.

**Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics**

**Eye contact**
: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - pain or irritation
  - watering
  - redness
Section 11. Toxicological information

**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**
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,2’-oxybisethanol</td>
<td>Acute LC50 75200000 µg/l Fresh water EC50 4800 mg/l IC50 467 mg/l LC50 4500 mg/l</td>
<td>Fish - Pimephales promelas Daphnia Aquatic plants Fish</td>
<td>96 hours 48 hours 96 hours 96 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion/Summary**: Not available.

**Persistence and degradability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Inoculum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITGO Glycol FR-5046HP</td>
<td>OECD 301B</td>
<td>&gt;71 % - Readily - 28 days</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion/Summary**: Not available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>LogPow</th>
<th>BCF</th>
<th>Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,2’-oxybisethanol</td>
<td>-1.98</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decanoic acid</td>
<td>4.09</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mobility in soil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of issue/Date of revision</th>
<th>Date of previous issue</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/12/2018</td>
<td>12/12/2018</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Date of issue/Date of revision**: 12/12/2018

**Date of previous issue**: 12/12/2018

**Version**: 2
Section 12. Ecological information

Soil/water partition coefficient ($K_{oc}$) : 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>

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.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted. 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.
Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 311/312
Classification

ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (kidneys, liver) - Category 2

Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2,2’-oxybisethanol        | ≥50 - ≤75 | ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4  
                             |       | EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
                             |       | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2  
                             |       | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (kidneys, liver) (oral) - Category 2  
                             |       | SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
                             |       | EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
| decanoic acid             | ≤3    | SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS) - Not determined.                                   |

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: ETHANOL, 2,2'-OXYBIS-

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: All components are listed or exempted.
Europe: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan: Japan inventory (ENCS): All components are listed or exempted.
               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.
Viet Nam: Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

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

Flammability
Health
Instability/Reactivity
Special

Reprinted with permission from NFPA 704-2001, Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response Copyright ©1997, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This reprinted material is not the complete and official position of the National Fire Protection Association, on the referenced subject which is represented only by the standard in its entirety.
Section 16. Other information

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>ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (kidneys, liver) - Category 2</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

Date of printing : 12/12/2018
Date of issue/Date of revision : 12/12/2018
Date of previous issue : 12/12/2018
Version : 2

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

Ecotox data provided by Lynn Karaim, Dow, in an e-mail dated 7/25/05.

Daphnid (mg/L): 10607c/4800b
Fathead Minnow (mg/L): 10607c,d/4500b
Bacteria (mg/L): 220000b

% Biodegradation (CO2 evolution 28 days): 86a,c/64a,b
% Biodegradation (DOC disappearance 28 days): 54c

aDid not pass the 10-day window (but may be close)
bUCC data (1996)
cExternal Consultants data (1996)
dRainbow trout. Other data include algal growth inhibition 96-h IC50 = 467 ml/L;
Earthworm 14-d LC50 = 26574 mg/kg soil; Radish seedling germination 21-d LC50 = 6388 mg/kg soil

Lynn M. Karaim, Product Steward
The Dow Chemical Company
UCON> (tm)> Fluids and Lubricants/CARBOWAX> (tm)> /Specialty
UCON> Polyglycols
Email: KaraimLM@dow.com
Phone: (979) 238-9581 Fax: (979) 238-0385

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

Date of issue/Date of revision : 12/12/2018
Date of previous issue : 12/12/2018
Version : 2

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.
Section 16. Other information

THE INFORMATION IN THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS) WAS OBTAINED FROM SOURCES WHICH WE BELIEVE ARE RELIABLE. HOWEVER, THE INFORMATION IS PROVIDED WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING ITS CORRECTNESS OR ACCURACY. SOME INFORMATION PRESENTED AND CONCLUSIONS DRAWN HEREIN ARE FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN DIRECT TEST DATA ON THE SUBSTANCE ITSELF. THIS SDS WAS PREPARED AND IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THIS PRODUCT. IF THE PRODUCT IS USED AS A COMPONENT IN ANOTHER PRODUCT, THIS SDS INFORMATION MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE. USERS SHOULD MAKE THEIR OWN INVESTIGATIONS TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF THE INFORMATION OR PRODUCTS FOR THEIR PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR APPLICATION.

THE CONDITIONS OR METHODS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, USE, AND/OR DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCT ARE BEYOND OUR CONTROL AND MAY BE BEYOND OUR KNOWLEDGE. FOR THIS AND OTHER REASONS, WE DO NOT ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM LIABILITY FOR ANY LOSS, DAMAGE OR EXPENSE ARISING OUT OF OR IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH HANDLING, STORAGE, USE OR DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCT.

CITGO is a registered trademark of CITGO Petroleum Corporation