SAFETY DATA SHEET
CITGO SUPERGARD® Marine Plus No. 2 Grease

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : CITGO SUPERGARD® Marine Plus No. 2 Grease
Synonyms : Lubricating grease; CITGO® Material Code: 655707001
Material uses : Lubricating grease
Code : 655707001
MSDS # : 655707001

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 : While this material is not considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), this SDS contains valuable information critical to the safe handling and proper use of the product. This SDS should be retained and available for employees and other users of this product.

Classification of the substance or mixture : Not classified.

GHS label elements

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Not applicable.
Response : Not applicable.
Storage : Not applicable.
Disposal : Not applicable.

Hazard not otherwise classified : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Injection of petroleum hydrocarbons requires immediate medical attention.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture
Other means of identification : Lubricating grease; CITGO® Material Code: 655707001

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : Not applicable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic calcium(2+) 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate</td>
<td>≥75 - ≤90</td>
<td>64742-52-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≤10</td>
<td>3159-62-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Skin contact: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. 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. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

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: Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation. Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor.

Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: No specific data.

Inhalation: No specific data.

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- irritation
- dryness
- cracking

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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

SMALL FIRE: Steam, CO₂, dry chemical or inert gas (e.g., 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, ignition or explosion.
Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: No specific fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
sulfur oxides
metal oxide/oxides

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. 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: Move containers from spill area. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill: Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. 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).

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.

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Version: 2
Section 7. Handling and storage

Bulk Storage Conditions: Do not apply heat or flame to stockpiled material. Rotate stock to reduce the potential for hot spots. Do not store with oxidizers. Minimize dust creation by keeping material moist and/or covered.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017).
TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).
TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Mist
STE L: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist

OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).
TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Calcium(2+) 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate

ACGIH TLV (United States).
TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours.

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

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: 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
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.

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
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.

Respiratory protection
Avoid inhalation of gases, vapors, mists or dusts. Use a properly fitted, particulate filter 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appearance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Solid. [Smooth and adhesive]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Blue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Mild petroleum odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Open cup: &gt;150°C (&gt;302°F) [Estimated]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>&lt;1 (n-butyl acetate. = 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower and upper explosive</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(flammable) limits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure</td>
<td>&lt;0.0013 kPa (&lt;0.01 mm Hg) [room temperature]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor density</td>
<td>&gt;10 [Air = 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density lbs/gal</td>
<td>Estimated 7.67 lbs/gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density gm/cm³</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravity, °API</td>
<td>Estimated 22 @ 60 F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow time (ISO 2431)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Kinematic (room temperature): 10.8 cm²/s (1080 cSt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLGI Grade</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical stability</td>
<td>The product is stable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibility of hazardous</td>
<td>Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reactions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions to avoid</td>
<td>No specific data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatible materials</td>
<td>No specific data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous decomposition</td>
<td>Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 11. Toxicological information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information on toxicological effects</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute toxicity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product/ingredient name</td>
<td>Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic</td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion/Summary
Section 11. Toxicological information

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.

Irritation/Corrosion
Not available.

Skin : No additional information.
Eyes : No additional information.
Respiratory : No additional information.

Sensitization
Not available.

Skin : No additional information.
Respiratory : No additional information.

Mutagenicity
Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Carcinogenicity
Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Reproductive toxicity
Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Teratogenicity
Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
Not available.

Aspiration hazard
Not available.

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 : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation. Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
Eye contact : No specific data.
Section 11. Toxicological information

Inhalation : No specific data.

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
dryness
cracking

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Aquatic half-life</th>
<th>Photolysis</th>
<th>Biodegradability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Inherent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naphthenic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>LogP_{ow}</th>
<th>BCF</th>
<th>Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy</td>
<td>&gt;6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naphthenic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.
Section 12. Ecological information

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. 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.

Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: tris(dipentyldithiocarbamato-S,S')antimony; Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-di-C1-14-alkyl esters, zinc salts; naphthalene

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: naphthalene

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.

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Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 311/312

Classification: Not applicable.

Composition/information on ingredients:

No products were found.

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: None of the components are listed.

California Prop. 65 Clear and Reasonable Warnings (2018)

⚠️ WARNING: This product can expose you to Naphthalene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. 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>naphthalene</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>-</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: All components are listed or exempted.
Europe: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan:
- Japan inventory (ENCS): Not determined.
- Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
Malaysia: Not determined.
New Zealand: All components are listed or exempted.
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.)

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Date of previous issue: 4/24/2018
Version: 2

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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>Not classified.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

History

- Date of printing : 12/7/2018
- Date of issue/Date of revision : 12/7/2018
- Date of previous issue : 4/24/2018
- 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

- Not available.

Notice to reader

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