CITGO 45/50 Pale Oil
Material Safety Data Sheet

CITGO Petroleum Corporation
P.O. Box 3758
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MSDS No.  628027001
Revision Date  05/13/2002

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

CAUTION:
Harmful or Fatal if Swallowed - Can enter lungs and cause damage.
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
Spills may create a slipping hazard.

| Physical State | Liquid. |
| Color | Clear to light amber. |
| Odor | Mild petroleum odor |

CAUTION:
Harmful or Fatal if Swallowed - Can enter lungs and cause damage.
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
Spills may create a slipping hazard.

Hazard Rankings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>HMIS</th>
<th>NFPA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Hazard</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Hazard</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = Chronic Health Hazard

Protective Equipment

Minimum Requirements
See Section 8 for Details

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name  CITGO 45/50 Pale Oil
Product Number  628027001
CAS Number  64742-53-6
Product Family  Base Oil
Synonyms  Base oil, naphthenic;
CITGO SAP Product Code No.:  628027001 and 928027

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)  CAS Registry No.  Concentration (%)
1) Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light naphthenic  64742-53-6  100

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.
Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

Inhalation  No significant adverse health effects are expected to occur upon short-term exposure.
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.
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Ingestion
If swallowed, no significant adverse health effects are anticipated. Ingestion can cause mild irritation to the digestive tract or cause a laxative effect. Because of the low viscosity of this material, this material can enter the lungs directly by aspiration (e.g., during swallowing or vomiting). If aspirated into the lungs, this material can cause severe lung damage or death.

Chronic Health Effects Summary
Contains a petroleum-based mineral oil. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause mild irritation and inflammation characterized by drying, cracking, (dermatitis) or oil acne. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of petroleum-based mineral oil mists at concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels can cause respiratory irritation or other pulmonary effects.

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
Medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this material may include pre-existing skin disorders.

Target Organs
This material may cause damage to the following organs: skin.

Carcinogenic Potential
This product does not contain any components at concentrations above 0.1% which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC or NTP.

OSHA Hazard Classification is indicated by an “X” in the box adjacent to the hazard title. If no “X” is present, the product does not exhibit the hazard as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OSHA Health Hazard Classification</th>
<th>OSHA Physical Hazard Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irritant</td>
<td>Toxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitizer</td>
<td>Highly Toxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Carcinogenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combustible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compressed Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxidizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pyrophoric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water-reactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unstable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Vaporization is not expected at ambient temperatures. This material is not expected to cause inhalation-related disorders under anticipated conditions of use. In case of overexposure, move the person to fresh air.

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
This material presents a significant aspiration hazard. Aspiration may produce chemical pneumonitis. Induction of emesis is not recommended because of the potential for aspiration. Treatment may involve careful gastric lavage if performed soon after ingestion or in patients who are comatose or at risk of convulsing. Protect airway by placement in Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position or by cuffed endotracheal intubation. Subcutaneous or intramuscular injection requires prompt surgical debridement.
SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability Classification  NFPA Class-IIIB combustible material. Slightly combustible!
Flash Point Method  OPEN CUP: >127°C (>261°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.
Special Properties  This material can burn but will not readily ignite. 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, heated vapor 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.

Personal Protective Equipment  

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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
Use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as neoprene or heavy nitrile rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected. Use heat-protective gloves when handling product at elevated temperatures.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Oil Mist, Mineral</td>
<td>ACGIH (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m³ STEL: 10 mg/m³ OSHA (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical State</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Odor</th>
<th>Vapor Density</th>
<th>Melting/Freezing Point</th>
<th>Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)</th>
<th>Volatile Characteristics</th>
<th>AP 30 g/l VOC's W/V.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquid.</td>
<td>Clear to light amber.</td>
<td>Mild petroleum odor</td>
<td>&gt;1 (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
<td>AP 30 g/l VOC's W/V.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 oxidizers.  
**Hazardous Decomposition Products** No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For other health-related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

**Toxicity Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Acute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ORAL (LD50)</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg [Rat].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DERMA (LD50)</td>
<td>&gt;2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INHALATION (LC50)</td>
<td>9.6 mg/L (Female Rat).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INHALATION (LC50)</td>
<td>10.5 mg/L (Male Rat).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORAL (LD50)</td>
<td>&gt; 5,000 mg/kg (Rat screen level).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DERMA (LD50)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit screen level).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAIZE EYE Acute</td>
<td>Non-irritating (Rabbit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAIZE DERMAL Acute</td>
<td>Mild skin irritant (Rabbit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUEHLER DERMAL Acute</td>
<td>Non-sensitizing (Guinea Pig).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-Day DERMAL Sub-Chronic</td>
<td>Mild to moderate skin irritant (Rabbit &amp; Rat).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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 harm 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.
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Conditions of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste", as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Status
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.

Placards
Not regulated.

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:

No SARA 311/312 hazard categories identified.

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
Petroleum Oil
CITGO 45/50 Pale Oil

Additional Regulatory Remarks

Federal Hazardous Substances Act, related statutes, and Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, as defined by 16 CFR 1500.14(b)(3) and 1500.83(a)(13): This product contains "Petroleum Distillates" which may require special labeling if distributed in a manner intended or packaged in a form suitable for use in the household or by children. Precautionary label dialogue should display the following: **DANGER: Contains Petroleum Distillates! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!**

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

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

REVISION INFORMATION

Version Number
1.0

Revision Date
05/13/2002

Print Date
Printed on 05/13/2002.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association  NTP: National Toxicology Program

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association  OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System  EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency

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