

CITGO TRANSGARD® Heavy Duty **Transmission Fluid, SAE 10W Material Safety Data Sheet**

CITGO Petroleum Corporation

MSDS No. 633321001 P.O. Box 4689 Houston, TX 77210 **Revision Date** 11/16/2011

IMPORTANT: This MSDS is prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200. Read this MSDS before transporting, handling, storing or disposing of this product and forward this information to employees, customers and users of this product.

Emergency Overview

Physical State Liquid.

Color Amber. Odor

Mild petroleum odor

WARNING:

Oil injected into the skin from high-pressure leaks can cause severe injury.

Most damage occurs during the first few hours.

Seek medical attention immediately.

Surgical removal of oil may be necessary.

Spills may create a slipping hazard.

Hazard Rankings

HMIS NFPA

Health Hazard 1 Fire Hazard 1 1 Reactivity n Λ

= Chronic Health Hazard

Protective Equipment

Minimum Recommended See Section 8 for Details







SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name CITGO TRANSGARD® Heavy Duty **Technical Contact**

Transmission Fluid, SAE 10W

Product Number 633321001

CAS Number Mixture.

Product Family Driveline fluids **Synonyms** Driveline fluid;

Transmission oil;

CITGO® Material Code: 633321001

(800) 248-4684

Medical Emergency (832) 486-4700

CHEMTREC Emergency (800) 424-9300

(United States Only)

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)

Highly-refined mineral oils (petroleum)

Calcium phentate

Zinc and zinc compounds

CAS Registry No.

Concentration (%)

Various 92.06 - 97.676 122384-87-6 1.9456

68649-42-3 1.064

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 At elevated temperatures or in enclosed spaces, product mist or vapors may irritate the

mucous membranes of the nose, the throat, bronchi, and lungs.

Eye Contact

This product can cause transient mild eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid sprays or mists. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.

Skin Contact This material can cause mild skin irritation from prolonged or repeated skin contact.

Injection under the skin can cause inflammation and swelling. 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

This product 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

Disorders of the following organs or organ systems that may be aggravated by significant

exposure to this material or its components include: Skin

Target Organs May cause damage to the following organs: skin.

Carcinogenic Potential This product is not known to 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).									
OSHA Health Hazard Classification				OSHA Physical Hazard Classification					
Irritant Toxic Corrosive		Sensitizer Highly Toxic Carcinogenic		Combustible Flammable Compressed Gas		Explosive Oxidizer Organic Peroxide		Pyrophoric Water-reactive Unstable	

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 If burned by hot material, cool skin by quenching with large amounts of cool water. For

contact with product at ambient temperatures, 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. Clean or 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. Seek medical attention immediately.

Notes to Physician

SKIN: 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.

INGESTION: The viscosity range of the product(s) represented by this MSDS is greater than 100 SUS at 100°F. Careful gastric lavage may be considered to evacuate large quantities of material.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability

Classification

NFPA Class-IIIB combustible material.

Flash Point Open cup: 232°C (450°F) (Cleveland.).

Lower Flammable Limit No data. Upper Flammable Limit No data.

Autoignition

Temperature

Not available.

Products

Hazardous Combustion Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and oxides of

sulfur, phosphorus, zinc 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. Water or foam may cause frothing.

Carbon dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon

dioxide or inert gas in confined spaces.

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

Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid contamination and extreme temperatures.

Empty containers may contain product residues that can ignite with explosive force. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Follow proper entry procedures, including compliance with 29 CFR 1910.146 prior to entering confined spaces such as tanks or pits. Use appropriate respiratory protection when concentrations exceed any

established occupational exposure level (See Section 8). Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, grind or expose containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Protect containers against physical damage. 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 tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store only in approved containers. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures. Avoid storing product in direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Storage area must meet OSHA requirements and applicable fire codes. 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

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 are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Wear goggles 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

None required for incidental contact. Use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as heavy nitrile rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected. Use heat-protective gloves when handling product at elevated temperatures.

Body Protection

Use clean protective clothing 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 clothing before reuse or discard. Wear heat protective boots and protective clothing when handling material at elevated temperatures.

Respiratory Protection

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 Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels

Oil, Mineral (Mist)

Products

ACGIH (United States).

TWA: 5 mg/m³ STEL: 10 mg/m³ **OSHA (United States).**

TWA: 5 mg/m³

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)

Physical State Liquid. Color Amber. Odor Mild petroleum odor

Specific Gravity 0.88 (Water = 1) pH Not applicable Vapor >1 (Air = 1)

Density

Boiling Range Not available. Melting/Freezing Not available.

Point

Vapor Pressure <0.001 kPa (<0.01 mm Hg) (at 20°C) Volatility Negligible volatility.

Solubility in Very slightly soluble in hot water. (<0.1 % Viscosity 42

Water w/w) (cSt @ 40°C)

Negligible solubility in cold water.

Flash Point Open cup: 232°C (450°F) (Cleveland.).

Additional Gravity, °API (ASTM D287) = 29.9 @ 60° F

Properties Density = 7.27 Lbs/gal. Viscosity (ASTM D2161) = 214 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 Strong oxidizers.

Incompatibility

Hazardous No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion

Decomposition 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 Highly-refined mineral oils (petroleum)

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

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. In long term studies (up to two years) no carcinogenic effects have been reported in any animal species tested.

Calcium phentate

In subchronic feeding studies with calcium alkyl phenate detergent, effects on reproduction were observed in experimental animals when residual tetrapropenyl phenol (TPP) and its calcium salt (CaTPP) were present at combined concentrations of 5% by weight or greater.

Also, data from 28 day subchronic studies of similar chemicals indicate potential induction of liver effects in rats characterized by necrosis and fibrosis at oral doses of 250 mg/kg/day or higher. Effects on prothrombin index were reported.

Zinc and zinc compounds

ORAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. >2890 mg/kg [Rat].

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

INHALATION (LC50), Acute: > 1310 mg/L (Rat screen level)(4 hours).

DRAIZE EYE, Acute: Moderate to severe eye irritant. (Rabbit). DRAIZE DERMAL, Acute: Mild to moderate skin irritant. (Rabbit).

BUEHLER DERMAL, Acute: Non-sensitizing. (Guinea Pig).

28-Day DERMAL, Sub-Chronic: Severe skin irritant. (Rabbit). Reported reduced food

consumption resulting in weight loss and testicular atrophy.

Hydraulic oil

Repeated or prolonged skin contact with certain hydraulic oils can cause mild skin irritation characterized by drying, cracking (dermatitis) or oil acne. Injection under the skin, in muscle or into the blood stream can cause irritation, inflammation, swelling, fever, and systemic effects, including mild central nervous system depression. Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe, permanent tissue damage.

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 Biodegradability: Inherently biodegradable in aerobic conditions.

Partition Coefficient (log Kow): >6 (based on similar materials)

Photodegradation: Based on similar materials, this product will have little or no tendency to partition to air. Hydrocarbons from this product which do partition to air are expected to rapidly photodegrade.

Stability in Water: Not readily susceptible to hydrolysis under aquatic conditions.

Distribution: Principally to soil and sediment. Petroleum-based (mineral) lubricating oils normally will 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 may be sufficient 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, 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 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

The shipping description below may not represent requirements for all modes of transportation, shipping methods or locations outside of the United States.

US DOT StatusNot regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation as a hazardous material.

Proper Shipping Name Not regulated.

Hazard Class Not regulated. Packing Group Not applicable.

UN/NA Number Not regulated.

Reportable Quantity A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for this material.

Placard(s)

Emergency Response
Guide No.

MARPOL III Status Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR

171.8.

Not applicable.

OIL: The product(s) represented by this MSDS is (are) regulated as "oil" under 49 CFR Part 130. Shipments by rail or highway in packaging having a capacity of 3500 gallons or more or in a quantity greater than 42,000 gallons are subject to these requirements. In addition, mixtures containing 10% or more of this product may be subject to these requirements.

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 Emergency Planning and Notification 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 Hazard Identification

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 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting 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:

Zinc and zinc compounds [CAS No.: 68649-42-3] Concentration: 1.1%

Zinc and Zinc compounds [CAS No.: 66649-42-3] Concentration. 1.1%

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. Chemical substances present in this product or refinery stream that may be subject to this statute are:

Zinc and zinc compounds [CAS No.:] RQ = None assigned. Concentration: 1.1%

Clean Water Act (CWA)

CERCLA

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 material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Ethyl acrylate: 0.0002%

New Jersey

Petroleum Oil

Right-to-Know Label
Additional 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 2.0

Revision Date 11/16/2011

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

NFCA. National Familiand Coating Manufacturers Association

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

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

NTP: National Toxicology Program

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

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