

Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200), Health Canada HPR (SOR/2015-17), and Mexico NOM-018-STPS-2015



SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier: Smart Blend Dex VI Synthetic ATF Supplement
Code: 830174
Issue date: 04-Dec-2020
Relevant identified uses: Automatic Transmission Fluid
Uses advised against: All others
24 Hour Emergency Phone Number: CHEMTREC Global +1 703 527 3887
CHEMTREC United States 1-800-424-9300
CHEMTREC Mexico 01-800-681-9531
Manufacturer/Supplier: Phillips 66 Spectrum Corporation
500 Industrial Park Drive
Selmer, TN 38375-3276
United States of America
SDS Information: URL: www.phillips66.com/SDS
Phone: 800-762-0942
Email: SDS@P66.com
Technical Information: 1-800-264-6457 or +1-731-645-4972

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classified Hazards

H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2
H317 -- Skin sensitization -- Category - 1
H319 -- Eye damage/irritation -- Category 2A
H332 -- Acute toxicity, Inhalation -- Category 4

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

PHNOC: None known

HHNOC: None known

Label elements

WARNING



H315 - Causes skin irritation
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H332 - Harmful if inhaled

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray; P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling; P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area; P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace; P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection; P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water; P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention; P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse; P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing; P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell; P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing; P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration ¹
1-Decene, dimer, hydrogenated	68649-11-6	<50
Amines, C12-14-alkyl, C6-10-alkyl phosphates	68603-55-4	10-14.9
Benzotriazole Derivative	Proprietary	<0.2

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye Contact: For direct contact, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the affected eye(s) with clean water for at least 20 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water while removing contaminated shoes, clothing, and constrictive jewelry. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek immediate medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse the affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek immediate medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Inhalation of oil mists or vapors generated at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation. Accidental ingestion can result in minor irritation of the digestive tract, nausea and diarrhea. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Notes to Physician: Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce a serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

NFPA 704: National Fire Protection Association

Health: 2 Flammability: 1 Instability: 0



0 = minimal hazard
1 = slight hazard
2 = moderate hazard
3 = severe hazard
4 = extreme hazard

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F / 100°C. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of sulfur, nitrogen or phosphorus may also be formed.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For

large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Spills will produce very slippery surfaces. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

None.

Biological occupational exposure limits

None.

Engineering controls: General ventilation should be adequate for normal conditions of intended use. Additional engineering controls may be necessary if working with the product in enclosed areas and/or at elevated temperatures.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection (such as splash goggles) that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended when there is potential liquid contact to the eye. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile rubber

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection is not normally required under intended conditions of use. Emergencies or conditions that could result in significant airborne exposures may require the use of NIOSH approved respiratory protection. An industrial hygienist or other appropriate health and safety professional should be consulted for specific guidance under these situations.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance:	Red
Physical form of product:	Liquid
Odor:	Slight hydrocarbon
Odor threshold:	No data
pH:	Not applicable
Melting / freezing point:	No data
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	No data
Flash point:	280 °F / 138 °C
Method:	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (PMCC), ASTM D93, EPA 1010
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	<1
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	No data
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	No data
Vapor pressure:	<1 mm Hg
Vapor density:	>1 (air = 1)
Relative density:	0.8700 @ 60°F (15.6°C) (water = 1)
Solubility(ies):	Negligible
Partition coefficient n-octanol /water (log KOW):	No data
Autoignition temperature:	No data
Decomposition temperature:	No data
Viscosity:	6.7 cSt @ 100°C; 40.2 cSt @ 40°C
Molecular weight:	No data

Other information

Particle Size:	No data
Pour point:	No data
Bulk density	7.26 lbs/gal

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Not chemically reactive.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to Avoid: Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition. Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Substance / Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled		1.9 mg/L (mist, estimated)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		> 2 g/kg (estimated)
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg (estimated)

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, eye contact, skin contact

Aspiration Hazard: Not expected to be an aspiration hazard

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.

Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Based on component information

Respiratory Sensitization: No information available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Carcinogenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for carcinogenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for germ cell mutagenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Reproductive Toxicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for reproductive toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

SECTION 12: Ecological information

GHS Classification:

No classified hazards

Toxicity: Experimental studies with rainbow trout, daphnia, and fresh water algae indicate that PAO synthetic base oils are not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and Degradability: Polyalphaolefins (synthesized hydrocarbons) & polyalkylene glycol synthetic base oils are not considered to be readily biodegradable but may be inherently biodegradable. They are expected to completely biodegrade over extended periods of time. Most synthetic polyol esters are considered readily biodegradable and are expected to completely biodegrade over extended periods of time. The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable, but since they can be degraded by microorganisms, they are regarded as inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential: PAO synthetic base oils are not expected to bioaccumulate. Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon components of this material are greater than 5.3, and therefore regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In

practice, metabolic processes may reduce bioconcentration.

Mobility in Soil: Volatilization to air is not expected to be a significant fate process due to the low vapor pressure of this material. In water, this material does not impart any sheen and will float and spread over the surface at a rate dependent upon viscosity. The main fate process is expected to be slow biodegradation of individual components in soil and sediment. Volatilization to air is not expected to be a significant fate process due to the low vapor pressure of this material. In water, base oils will float and spread over the surface at a rate dependent upon viscosity. There will be significant removal of hydrocarbons from the water by sediment adsorption. In soil and sediment, hydrocarbon components will show low mobility with adsorption to sediments being the predominant physical process. The main fate process is expected to be slow biodegradation of the hydrocarbon constituents in soil and sediment.

Other adverse effects: None anticipated.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste and is not believed to exhibit characteristics of hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. This material under most intended uses would become "Used Oil" due to contamination by physical or chemical impurities. Whenever possible, Recycle used oil in accordance with applicable federal and state or local regulations. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number: Not regulated

UN proper shipping name: None

Transport hazard class(es): None

Packing Group: None

Environmental Hazard(s): This product does not meet the DOT/UN/IMDG/IMO criteria of a marine pollutant

Special precautions for user: If shipped by land in a packaging having a capacity of 3,500 gallons or more, the provisions of 49 CFR, Part 130 apply. (Contains oil)

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds)

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Should this product meet EPCRA 311/312 Tier reporting criteria at 40 CFR 370, refer to Section 2 of this SDS for appropriate classifications.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds)

This material does not contain any chemicals with CERCLA Reportable Quantities.

California Proposition 65

This material does not contain any chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm at concentrations that trigger the warning requirements of California Proposition 65.

International Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA.

All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue date	Previous Issue Date:	SDS Number	Status:
04-Dec-2020	30-Jan-2019	830174	FINAL

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:

Identified Hazards (Section 2); Precautionary Statement(s) (Section 2); Composition (Section 3); First Aid (Section 4); Environmental hazards (Section 12)

Mexican NOM-018-STPS-2015:

The information within is considered correct but is not exhaustive and will be used for guidance only, which is based on the current knowledge of the substance or mixture and is applicable to the appropriate safety precautions for the product.

Precautionary Statements

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water

P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention

P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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