

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** : CITGO TRANSFORMER OIL N-II  
**Synonyms** : Insulating oil  
**Code** : 669490001

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Not applicable.

**Supplier's details** : CITGO Petroleum Corporation  
P.O. Box 4689  
Houston, TX 77210  
sdsvend@citgo.com

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : Technical Contact: (800) 248-4684  
Medical Emergency: (832) 486-4700  
CHEMTREC Emergency: (800) 424-9300  
(United States Only)

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1  
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3  
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary statements

**General** : Keep out of reach of children.

**Prevention** : Avoid release to the environment. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

**Response** : IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. Wash with plenty of soap and water or use a recognized skin cleanser.

**Storage** : Store in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. Store locked up. Store in a dry place and a closed container. Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Misuse of empty containers can be dangerous if used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive materials. Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release of toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flame, sparks, or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place. All label warnings and precautions must be observed. Return empty drums to a qualified reconditioner. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling, or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this material.

**Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. Don't Pollute. Conserve Resources. Return used oil to collection centers.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture  
**Other means of identification** : Insulating oil

### CAS number/other identifiers

**CAS number** : Not applicable.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated, light naphthenic	≥90	64742-53-6
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	≥25 - ≤50	64742-46-7
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	≥25 - ≤50	72623-86-0
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	≥10 - ≤25	64742-55-8
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic	≤5.8	64742-56-9
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	≤5	128-37-0

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

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to process variation.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified 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. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : No specific data.
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting

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

- Notes to physician** : If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.
- Specific treatments** : Treat symptomatically and supportively.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.
- Bulk Storage Conditions: Maintain all storage tanks in accordance with applicable regulations. Use necessary controls to monitor tank inventories. Inspect all storage tanks on a periodic basis. Test tanks and associated piping for tightness. Maintain the automatic leak detection devices to assure proper working condition.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated, light naphthenic

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Oil mist, mineral]**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined]**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction

**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [OIL MIST MINERAL]**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Mist

STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Mist

**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [OIL MIST MINERAL]**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Mist

STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Mist

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Oil mist, mineral]**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).**

**[Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined]**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction

**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [OIL MIST MINERAL]**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Mist

STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Mist

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Oil mist, mineral]**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).**

**[Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined]**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction

**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [OIL MIST MINERAL]**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Mist

STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Mist

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined]**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Oil mist, mineral]**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [OIL MIST MINERAL]**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Mist

STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Mist

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).**

TWA: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor

**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic

2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

### 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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Eye/face protection** : Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Avoid skin contact with liquid. Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. Leather gloves are not protective for liquid contact.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Avoid skin contact with liquid. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Leather boots are not protective for liquid contact.
- Respiratory protection** : Avoid inhalation of gases, vapors, mists or dusts. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air 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

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Colorless to light yellow. [Light]
- Odor** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Open cup: 153°C (307.4°F)
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : <0.013 kPa (<0.1 mm Hg)
- Relative vapor density** : 0.88 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : Not available.
- Density gm/cm<sup>3</sup>** : Not available.
- Solubility in water** : Not soluble in water.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Lowest known value: 225°C (437°F) (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle).
- Viscosity** : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 8.7 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (8.7 cSt)
- Viscosity SUS** : Estimated 40 SUS @104 F
- Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.
- Particle characteristics**
- Median particle size** : Not applicable.



## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated, light naphthenic	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	3900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	650 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	890 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	890 mg/kg	-

**Conclusion/Summary** : **Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic**: INHALATION (LC50) Acute: 9.6 mg/L (Female Rat).  
 INHALATION (LC50) Acute: 10.5 mg/L (Male Rat).  
 DRAIZE EYE Acute: Non-irritating (Rabbit).  
 DRAIZE DERMAL Acute: Mild skin irritant (Rabbit).  
 BUEHLER DERMAL Acute: Non-sensitizing (Guinea Pig).  
 28-Day DERMAL Sub-Chronic: Mild to moderate skin irritant (Rabbit & Rat).

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.

**Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic**: 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.

**Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic** : Mineral oil mists derived

## Section 11. Toxicological information

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.

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated, light naphthenic 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 0.5 MI	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	48 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	48 hours 500 mg	-

**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** : **Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic**: In long term studies (up to two years) no carcinogenic effects have been reported in any animal species tested.

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	None.	-	-
	-	3	-

### 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



## Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Result
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated, light naphthenic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

**Eye contact** : No specific data.  
**Inhalation** : No specific data.  
**Skin contact** : No specific data.  
**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting

### 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.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
CITGO TRANSFORMER OIL N-II	22278.1	5818.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	N/A	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	5000	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic	N/A	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	890	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Section 11. Toxicological information

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	Acute EC50 1440 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate	48 hours

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Persistence and degradability

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	5.1	330 to 1800	high

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
UN proper shipping name	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Transport hazard class(es)	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

### Additional information

## Section 14. Transport information

- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
- 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 IMO instruments** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

- U.S. Federal regulations** : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are active or exempted.  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 307:** chrysene; benz[a]anthracene  
 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.

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated, light naphthenic	≥90	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	≥25 - ≤50	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	≥10 - ≤25	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	≤5	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
		ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
		SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
		EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	chrysene	218-01-9	<0.001
	benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3	<0.001
<b>Supplier notification</b>	chrysene	218-01-9	<0.001
	benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3	<0.001

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

### State regulations

- Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC; OIL MIST, MINERAL; OIL MIST, MINERAL; MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED LIGHT PARAFFINIC; MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, SOLVENT-DEWAXED LIGHT PARAFFINIC; 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol
- New York** : None of the components are listed.
- New Jersey** : The following components are listed: MINERAL OIL (UNTREATED and MILDLY TREATED); 2,6-DI-tert-BUTYL-p-CRESOL
- Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### California Prop. 65 Clear and Reasonable Warnings (2018)

**⚠ WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Chrysene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Cancer</b>	<b>Reproductive</b>	<b>No significant risk level</b>	<b>Maximum acceptable dosage level</b>
chrysene	<0.001	Yes.	No.	Yes.	-
benz[a]anthracene	<0.001	Yes.	No.	Yes.	-

### International regulations

#### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

### Inventory list

<b>United States</b>	: All components are active or exempted.
<b>Australia</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Canada</b>	: At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.
<b>China</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Japan</b>	: <b>Japan inventory (CSCL):</b> Not determined. <b>Japan inventory (ISHL):</b> Not determined.
<b>Malaysia</b>	: Not determined
<b>New Zealand</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Taiwan</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Thailand</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Turkey</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Viet Nam</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

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



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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

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Justification</b>
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3	Calculation method
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3	Calculation method

## Section 16. Other information

### History

**Date of printing** : 10/3/2024

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### 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  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
UN = United Nations

**References** : Not available.

▀ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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