



# Yamalube 2-W Two Cycle Engine Oil

## Material Safety Data Sheet

CITGO Petroleum Corporation  
P.O. Box 3758  
Tulsa, OK 74102-3758

MSDS No. 625462324

Revision Date 02/20/2003

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

### Emergency Overview

**Physical State** Liquid.  
**Color** Purple. **Odor** Mild petroleum odor

#### **WARNING:**

**Contains Petroleum Distillates. Harmful if swallowed - Can enter lungs and cause damage.**

**If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.**

**Combustible Liquid.**

**Heated material can release vapor that can cause flash fire or ignite with explosive force.**

**Vapor or mists can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation.**

**Spills may create a slipping hazard.**

### Hazard Rankings

	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	* 1	1
Fire Hazard	2	2
Reactivity	0	0

\* = Chronic Health Hazard

### Protective Equipment

Minimum Recommended  
See Section 8 for Details



## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

<b>Trade Name</b>	Yamalube 2-W Two Cycle Engine Oil	<b>Technical Contact</b>	(800) 248-4684
<b>Product Number</b>	625462324	<b>Medical Emergency</b>	(918) 495-4700
<b>CAS Number</b>	Mixture.	<b>CHEMTREC Emergency (United States Only)</b>	(800) 424-9300
<b>Product Family</b>	Two cycle engine oil		
<b>Synonyms</b>	Two cycle engine oil; Air-cooled 2-Stroke Engine Oil; CITGO SAP Product Code No.: 625462324		

## SECTION 2: COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (%)
1) Distillates, petroleum, solvent-refined heavy paraffinic	64741-88-4	40 - 60
2) Petroleum hydrocarbon distillates	8052-41-3	10 - 30
3) Polybutene	9003-29-6	5 - 20
4) Proprietary Ingredients	Proprietary Mixture	5 - 20
5) Residual oils, petroleum, solvent-refined	64742-01-4	1 - 5

## 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

<b>Inhalation</b>	At elevated temperatures or in enclosed spaces, product mist or vapors may irritate the mucous membranes of the nose, the throat, bronchi, and lungs.
<b>Eye Contact</b>	This product can cause eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid, mists or vapor. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	This material can cause skin irritation with short-term exposure. The degree of irritation will depend on the amount of material that is applied to the skin and the speed and thoroughness that it is removed. Signs and symptoms can include pain, sensation of heat, discoloration, swelling or blistering. Repeated and prolonged skin contact can produce irritation and inflammation.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Chronic Health Effects Summary</b>	Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact may cause irritation and inflammation. Symptoms include defatting, redness, dryness, blistering eczema-like lesions, scaly dermatitis, and/or more serious skin disorders. Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.
<b>Conditions Aggravated by Exposure</b>	Medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this material may include pre-existing disorders of the skin, central nervous system, respiratory system, liver and/or kidney.
<b>Target Organs</b>	This material may cause damage to the following organs: upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes.
<b>Carcinogenic Potential</b>	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).

OSHA Health Hazard Classification				OSHA Physical Hazard Classification			
<b>Irritant</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Toxic</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Combustible</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Explosive</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sensitizer</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Highly Toxic</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Flammable</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Oxidizer</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Corrosive</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Carcinogenic</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Compressed Gas</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Organic Peroxide</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
						<b>Pyrophoric</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
						<b>Water-reactive</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
						<b>Unstable</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 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.

<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Eye Contact</b>	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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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. Discard contaminated leather goods. If material is injected under the skin, seek medical attention immediately.

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<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Notes to Physician</b>	The viscosity range of the product represented by this MSDS is 100 to 400 SUS at 100° F. Accordingly, upon ingestion there is a low to moderate risk of aspiration. Careful gastric lavage may be considered to evacuate large quantities of material. Subcutaneous or intramuscular injection requires prompt surgical debridement.

## SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>NFPA Flammability Classification</b>	NFPA Class-III-A combustible liquid. Moderately combustible.		
<b>Flash Point Method</b>	CLOSED CUP: 69°C (156.°F). (Pensky-Martens (ASTM D-93).) OPEN CUP: 96°C (205°F) (Cleveland.).		
<b>Lower Flammable Limit</b>	No data.	<b>Upper Flammable Limit</b>	No data.
<b>Autoignition Temperature</b>	Not available.		
<b>Hazardous Combustion Products</b>	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and trace oxides of sulfur and/or nitrogen.		
<b>Special Properties</b>	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, vapors can ignite with explosive force. Mists or sprays may burn at temperatures below the flash point.		
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, water fog, or inert gas (nitrogen). LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.		
<b>Protection of Fire Fighters</b>	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. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines.		

## 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 regulation

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Handling</b>	Avoid 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.
<b>Storage</b>	Keep container closed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not store with oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures 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**

<b>Engineering Controls</b>	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.
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	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.



<b>Eye Protection</b>	Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. 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.
<b>Hand Protection</b>	Avoid skin contact. Use gloves (e.g., disposable PVC, neoprene, nitrile, vinyl, or PVC/NBR). Wash hands 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.
<b>Body Protection</b>	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.
<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	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).
<b>General Comments</b>	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**

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels</b>
1) Oil Mist, Mineral	<b>ACGIH (United States).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <b>OSHA (United States).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
2) Petroleum hydrocarbon distillates	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b> TWA: 100 ppm <b>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States).</b> TWA: 500 ppm

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### SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)

<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid.	<b>Color</b>	Purple.	<b>Odor</b>	Mild petroleum odor
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.86 (Water = 1)	<b>pH</b>	Not Applicable.	<b>Vapor Density</b>	>1 (Air = 1)
<b>Boiling Point/Range</b>	Not available.			<b>Melting/Freezing Point</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	<0.1 kPa (<1 mmHg) (at 20°C)			<b>Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)</b>	38
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Insoluble in cold water.			<b>Volatile Characteristics</b>	AP 190 g/l VOC (W/V)
<b>Additional Properties</b>	Gravity, °API (ASTM D287) = 32.5 @ 60° F Density = 7.16 Lbs/gal. Viscosity (ASTM D2161) = 194 SUS @ 100° F				

### SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable.	<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Not expected to occur.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.		
<b>Materials Incompatibility</b>	Strong oxidizers.		
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	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.

<b>Toxicity Data</b>	<b>Distillates, petroleum, solvent-refined heavy paraffinic:</b>
	ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat].
	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].
	<b>Residual oils, petroleum, solvent-refined:</b>
	ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat].
	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].
	<b>Stoddard Solvent:</b>
	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >3000 mg/kg [Rabbit].
	INHALATION (LC50): Acute: >5.5 mg/l 8 hour(s) [Rat].
	<b>Distillates, petroleum, solvent-refined heavy paraffinic:</b>
	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. Analyses conducted by method IP 346 indicate that the polycyclic aromatic concentration of this mineral oil is below 3.0 weight percent.
	<b>Residual oils, petroleum, solvent-refined:</b>
	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.
	<b>Stoddard Solvent:</b>

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Studies on laboratory animals have associated similar materials with eye and respiratory tract irritation. Studies on laboratory animals have shown similar materials to cause skin irritation after repeated or prolonged contact. Repeated direct application of Stoddard Solvent to the skin can produce defatting dermatitis and kidney damage in laboratory animals. Rats developed kidney damage and elevated blood urea nitrogen levels when exposed to a concentration of 1.9 mg/L for 65 days. The kidney damage occurred only in male rats and appeared to involve both the tubules and glomeruli. The significance of these animal study results to human health is unclear.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	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.
<b>Environmental Fate</b>	An environmental fate analysis has not been conducted on this specific product. Plants and animals may experience harmful 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 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, 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.

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 the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or 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.

<b>US DOT Status</b>	A U.S. Department of Transportation regulated material.		
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (contains Petroleum Distillates) [This product has a flash point temperature between 61° to 93°C (141° and 200°F). For bulk shipments, it is classified as a US DOT "Combustible Liquid." According to 49 CFR 173.150 (f)(2), certain transportation-related requirements, such as labeling, may not apply to this product when shipped in non-bulk packaging (e.g., less than 119 gallons capacity). However, pursuant to 49 CFR 173.150 (b) limited-quantities offered for or transported via aircraft may be subject to US DOT regulation.]		
<b>Hazard Class</b>	Combustible Liquid.	<b>Packing Group(s)</b>	III
		<b>UN/NA ID</b>	NA 1993
<b>Reportable Quantity</b>	A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for this material.		
<b>Placards</b>			

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Emergency Response Guide No.	128
HAZMAT STCC No.	4915378
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: Fire, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard
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. Chemical substances present in this product or refinery stream that may be subject to this statute are: None identified.
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 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): Toluene: 0.0003%
New Jersey Right-to-Know Label	Petroleum Oil (Two Cycle Engine Oil)
Additional Regulatory 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	3.0
Revision Date	02/20/2003
Print Date	Printed on 02/20/2003.

### ABBREVIATIONS

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

## Yamalube 2-W Two Cycle Engine Oil

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health  
NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association  
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association  
NTP: National Toxicology Program  
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System  
EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency

### DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

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\*\*\*\*\* END OF MSDS \*\*\*\*\*