ExxonMobil Lubricants & Petroleum Specialties

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# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

COMPANY:	Exxon Mobil Corporation
	ExxonMobil Lubricants & Petroleum
	Specialties Company
	3225 Gallows Road
	Fairfax, VA 22037-0001

PRODUCT NAME VARSOL 1 PRODUCT CODE 131030

PRODUCT CATEGORY Hydrocarbon Fluid

MEDICAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: (713) 656-3424

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS<br/>(BAYTOWN) (281) 834-3296NUMBERS<br/>(CHEMTREC) 1-800-424-9300

Product Information and Technical Assistance: 1-800-443-9966

FAXED MSDSs: 1-800-298-4007 MAILED MSDSs OR OTHER ASSISTANCE: (713) 656-5949

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

	CAS NO. OF	APPROXI MATE
COMPONENTS	COMPONENTS	<b>CONCENTRATI ON</b>
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	100%

This product consists predominantly of C7-C10 hydrocarbons.

It includes:		
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	Approximately 0.1%
1, 2, 4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	Approximately 4.0%
C7-C10 saturated hydrocarbons	Mi xture	Approximately 83.0%
C8+ Aromatics	Mi xture	Approximately 17.0%

SEE SECTION 8 FOR EXPOSURE LIMITS

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

# OSHA REQUIRED LABEL INFORMATION

In compliance with hazard and right-to-know requirements, where applicable OSHA Hazard Warnings may be found on the label, bill of lading or invoice accompanying this shipment.

#### DANGER! COMBUSTIBLE

## CONTAINS: ETHYLBENZENE

The International Agency on Cancer has evaluated ethylbenzene and classified it as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B) based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans.

Note: Product label may contain non-OSHA related information also.

HAZARDOUS	S MATERIALS ID	ENTI FI CATI ON	SYSTEM (HMIS)
Heal th	Flammability	Reactivity	BASI S
1	2	0	Recommended by ExxonMobil

NATI ONAL	FIRE PROTECTI	ON ASSOCIATION	(NFPA) -	HAZARD	I DENTI FI CATI ON	
Health	Flammability	Reactivity	BASI	S		
0	2	0	Reco	mmended	by the National	Fi re
			Prot	ection A	Associ ati on	

## VARIABILITY AMONG INDIVIDUALS

Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons and synthetic lubricants pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE (Signs and symptoms of exposure) High vapor concentrations (greater than approximately 1000 ppm) are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, including death.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE Petroleum Solvents/Petroleum Hydrocarbons - Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

## EYE CONTACT

If splashed into the eyes, flush with clear water for 15 minutes or until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, call a physician.

### SKI N

In case of skin contact, remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water. Launder or dry-clean clothing before reuse. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

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If overcome by vapor, remove from exposure and call a physician immediately. If breathing is irregular or has stopped, start resuscitation, administer oxygen, if available.

## INGESTION

If ingested, DO NOT induce vomiting; call a physician immediately.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (MINIMUM)	AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE
COMBUSTIBLE - Per DOT 49 CFR 173.120	
40~C (104~F)	Approximately 254~C (490~F)
ASTM D 56, Tag Closed Cup	ASTM D 2155

FLAMMABLE OR EXPLOSIVE LIMITS (APPROXIMATE PERCENT BY VOLUME IN AIR) Estimated values: Lower Flammable Limit 2.1% Upper Flammable Limit 13.3%

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA AND FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Foam, water spray (fog), dry chemical, carbon dioxide and vaporizing liquid type extinguishing agents may all be suitable for extinguishing fires involving this type of product, depending on size or potential size of fire and circumstances related to the situation. Plan fire protection and response strategy through consultation with local fire protection authorities or appropriate specialists.

The following procedures for this type of product are based on the recommendations in the National Fire Protection Association's "Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials", Tenth Edition (1991):

Use dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide to extinguish the fire. "Water may be ineffective", but water should be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If a leak or spill has ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to protect persons attempting to stop a leak. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures. Minimize breathing of gases, vapor, fumes or decomposition products. Use supplied-air breathing equipment for enclosed or confined spaces or as otherwise needed.

NOTE: The inclusion of the phrase "water may be ineffective" is to indicate that although water can be used to cool and protect exposed material, water may not extinguish the fire unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters trained in fighting all types of flammable liquid fires.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## CLEAN WATER ACT / OIL POLLUTION ACT

This product may be classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, and under the Oil Pollution Act. Discharges or spills into or leading to surface waters that cause a sheen must be reported to the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802).

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

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Shut off and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep people away. Recover free product. Add sand, earth or other suitable absorbent to spill area. Minimize breathing vapors. Minimize skin contact. Ventilate confined spaces. Open all windows and doors. Keep product out of sewers and watercourses by diking or impounding. Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers, watercourses, or extensive land areas.

Assure conformity with applicable governmental regulations. Continue to observe precautions for volatile, combustible vapors from absorbed material.

SECTION 7: STORAGE AND HANDLING

#### HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode.

Keep product away from ignition sources, such as heat, sparks, pilot lights, static electricity, and open flames.

"EMPTY" CONTAINER WARNING

"Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

Do not attempt to refill or clean containers since residue is difficult to remove. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. All other containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

For work on tanks refer to Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other governmental and industrial references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMIT FOR TOTAL PRODUCT 66 ppm (400 mg/m3) based on total hydrocarbon for an 8-hour workday.	BASIS Recommended by ExxonMobil
100 ppm (525 mg/m3) for Stoddard Solvent for an 8-hour workday.	OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.1000 and recommended by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)
25 ppm (125 mg/m3) for 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene for an 8-hour workday.	OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.1000
100 ppm (435 mg/m3) for Ethylbenzene for an 8-hour workday and a STEL of 125 ppm (545 mg/m3).	OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.1000
25 ppm (123 mg/m3) for 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene for an 8-hour workday.	Recommended by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

100 ppm (434 mg/m3) for Ethylbenzene for an 8-hour workday and a STEL of 125 ppm (543 mg/m3). Recommended by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

The recommended permissible exposure levels indicated above reflect the levels revised by OSHA in 1989 or in subsequent regulatory activity. Although the 1989 levels have since been vacated by the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, ExxonMobil recommends that the lower exposure levels be observed as reasonable worker protection.

### VENTI LATI ON

Use only with ventilation sufficient to prevent exceeding recommended exposure limit or buildup of explosive concentrations of vapor in air. No smoking, or use of flame or other ignition sources.

#### **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

Use supplied-air respiratory protection in confined or enclosed spaces, if needed.

#### **PROTECTIVE GLOVES**

Use chemical-resistant gloves, if needed, to avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.

### EYE PROTECTION

Use splash goggles or face shield when eye contact may occur.

## OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Use chemical-resistant apron or other impervious clothing, if needed, to avoid contaminating regular clothing, which could result in prolonged or repeated skin contact.

#### WORK PRACTICES / ENGINEERING CONTROLS

To prevent fire or explosion risk from static accumulation and discharge, effectively bond and/or ground product transfer system in accordance with (THE) National Fire Protection Association PUBLICATIONS.

Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not store near heat, sparks, flame or strong oxidants. To prevent fire or explosion risk from static accumulation and discharge, effectively bond and/or ground product transfer system in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association standard for petroleum products.

In order to prevent fire or explosion hazards, use appropriate equipment.

Information on electrical equipment appropriate for use with this product may be found in the latest edition of the National Electrical Code (NFPA-70). This document is available from the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269.

### PERSONAL HYGI ENE

Minimize breathing vapor or mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Remove contaminated clothing; launder or dry-clean before re-use. Remove contaminated shoes and thoroughly clean and dry before re-use. Cleanse skin thoroughly after contact, before breaks and meals, and at end of work period. Product is readily removed from skin by waterless hand cleaners followed by washing thoroughly with soap and water.

#### SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**BOILING RANGE VAPOR PRESSURE** 1.6 mm Hg @ 20~C (68~F) 157-201~C (315-394~F) ASTM D 2879 SPECIFIC GRAVITY (15.6 Deg C/15.6 Deg C) VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)0.80 (6.67 lb/gal) 3.5 MOLECULAR WEIGHT PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME Approximately 50% in 29 minutes 140 @ 1 atm. and 25~C (77~F) EVAPORATION RATE @ 1 ATM & 25 Deg C pН (77 Deg F) (n-BUTYL ACETATE = 1)Essentially neutral 0.1 SOLUBILITY IN WATER @ 1 ATM. POUR, CONGEALING OR MELTING POINT AND 25 Deg C (77 Deg F) Less than  $-18 \sim C (0 \sim F)$ Negligible; 0.005% Pour Point by ASTM D 97 VI SCOSI TY 1.25 cSt @ 25 Deg C (77 Deg F) ASTM D 445 **PRODUCT APPEARANCE AND ODOR** Clear water-white liquid Mineral spirits odor

The following data are approximate or typical values and should not be used for precise design purposes.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This product is stable and will not react violently with water. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Avoid contact with strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, etc., as this presents a serious explosion hazard.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### NATURE OF HAZARD AND TOXICITY INFORMATION

This product contains ethylbenzene. A study conducted by the National Toxicology Program states that lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to high concentrations of ethylbenzene (750 ppm) resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice. These effects were not observed in animals exposed to lower concentrations of ethylbenzene (75 ppm or 250 ppm). The study does not address the relevance of these results to humans.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact with this product tends to remove skin oils, possibly leading to irritation and dermatitis; however, based on human experience and available toxicological data, this product is judged to be neither a "corrosive" nor an "irritant" by OSHA criteria.

Product contacting the eyes may cause eye irritation.

Product has a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity, but minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

This product is judged to have an acute oral LD50 (rat) greater than 5 g/kg of body weight, and an acute dermal LD50 (rabbit) greater than 3.16 g/kg of body weight.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Do not discharge this product into public waters or waterways unless authorized by a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Environmental and Ecological data may be available for this product. Write or call ExxonMobil to obtain further information. Refer to Section 6 and Section 15 for Accidental Release information and Regulatory Reporting information.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Options for disposal of this product may depend on the conditions under which it was used. To determine the proper method of disposal, refer to RCRA (40 CFR 261), as well as federal EPA and state and local regulations.

Please refer to Sections 5, 6 and 15 for additional information.

### SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

#### TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT INFORMATION

For further information relative to spills resulting from transportation incidents, refer to latest Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook for Hazardous Materials Incidents.

U.S. DOT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SHIPPING DESCRIPTION Transported by highway or rail:

Bulk packagings (capacity greater than 119 gallons) Petroleum Distillate, n.o.s., Combustible Liquid, UN1268, III

Non-bulk packagings (capacity less than or equal to 119 gallons) Not regulated

Transported by air or marine vessel:

Bulk or non-bulk packagings Petroleum Distillate, n.o.s., 3, UN1268, III

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MAY BE USEFUL IN COMPLYING WITH VARIOUS STATE AND

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FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL STATUTES:

THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY (TPQ), EPA REGULATION 40 CFR 355 (SARA Sections 301-304) No TPQ for product or any constituent greater than 1% or 0.1% (carcinogen).

TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE REPORTING, EPA REGULATION 40 CFR 372 (SARA Section 313) This product contains approximately 4% 1, 2, 4-trimethyl benzene.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL REPORTING, EPA REGULATION 40 CFR 370 (SARA Sections 311-312) EPA Hazard Classification Codes: Chronic, Fire

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) This product, as manufactured by ExxonMobil, does not contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's).

All components of this product are listed on the U.S. TSCA inventory.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The health and safety information presented herein must be used in conjunction with the pertinent standards for training, work practices and facilities design established by OSHA, NIOSH, NFPA, API, NEC, NSC, UNDERWRITERS, BUREAU OF MINES, and similar organizations.

The information and recommendations contained herein are, to the best of ExxonMobil's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. ExxonMobil does not warrant or guarantee their accuracy or reliability, and ExxonMobil shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising out of the use thereof.

The information and recommendations are offered for the user's consideration and examination, and it is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself that they are suitable and complete for its particular use. If buyer repackages this product, legal counsel should be consulted to insure proper health, safety and other necessary information is included on the container.

The Environmental Information included under Section 15 hereof as well as the Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) ratings have been included by ExxonMobil Lubricants & Petroleum Specialties Company, in order to provide additional health and hazard classification information. The ratings recommended are based upon the criteria supplied by the developers of these rating systems, together with ExxonMobil's interpretation of the available data.