

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Mystik® JT-6® High Temp #1  
Synonyms : Lubricating grease;  
CITGO® Material Code: 665003002  
Formerly known as Mystik® JT-6® Hi-Temp Grease #1 (665003002)  
Code : 665003002  
MSDS # : 665003002

### 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 : Not classified.

### GHS label elements

Signal word : No signal word.  
Hazard statements : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Precautionary statements

General : Keep out of reach of children.  
Prevention : Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.  
Response : 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 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.

Hazards not otherwise classified : Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor. Injection of petroleum hydrocarbons requires immediate medical attention.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture  
 Other means of identification : Lubricating grease;  
 CITGO® Material Code: 665003002  
 Formerly known as Mystik® JT-6® Hi-Temp Grease #1 (665003002)

### CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : Not applicable.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	≥50 - ≤75	64742-52-5
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	≥10 - ≤25	64742-54-7
Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed	≤10	64742-62-7
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic	≤3	64741-88-4

\* = 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. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

**Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

**Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

**Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

### 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** : Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor.

**Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

**Eye contact** : No specific data.

**Inhalation** : No specific data.

**Skin contact** : No specific data.

**Ingestion** : No specific data.

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

**Notes to physician** : In the event of injection in underlying tissue, immediate treatment should include extensive incision, debridement and saline irrigation. Inadequate treatment can result in ischemia and gangrene. Early symptoms may be minimal.

**Specific treatments** : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

**Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

## Section 4. First aid measures

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 : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : No specific fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
sulfur oxides  
metal oxide/oxides

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. 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).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Move containers from spill area. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. 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).

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.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

**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. 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:** Do not apply heat or flame to stockpiled material. Rotate stock to reduce the potential for hot spots. Do not store with oxidizers. Minimize dust creation by keeping material moist and/or covered.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2021).**

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

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

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

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

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 heavy paraffinic

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2021).**

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

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

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

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

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Mist  
STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Mist

Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).**

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

**NIOSH REL (United States, 4/2013).**

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, 2/2013).**

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

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2021).**

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

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

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

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

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Mist  
STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Mist

**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

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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.
- 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: 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** : 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.
- 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** : 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.
- Respiratory protection** : Avoid inhalation of gases, vapors, mists or dusts. Use a properly fitted, particulate filter 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** : Solid. [Smooth texture]
- Color** : Red.
- Odor** : Petroleum.
- pH** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Open cup: >150°C (>302°F) [Estimated]
- Evaporation rate** : <1 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 1%  
Upper: 7%
- Vapor pressure** : <0.0013 kPa (<0.01 mm Hg)
- Relative vapor density** : >10 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.93
- Density lbs/gal** : Estimated 7.75 lbs/gal
- Density gm/cm<sup>3</sup>** : Not available.
- Gravity, °API** : Estimated 21 @ 60 F
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not applicable.
- NLGI Grade** : 1
- Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.

### Particle characteristics

- Median particle size** : Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : No specific data.
- Incompatible materials** : No specific data.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : 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 heavy naphthenic	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-

- Conclusion/Summary** : **Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic**: 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), hydrotreated heavy 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-refined heavy 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.

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

- Skin** : No additional information.
- Eyes** : No additional information.

## Section 11. Toxicological 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), solvent-refined heavy 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), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic	-	4	-

### 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

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal.

### Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact : Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

Eye contact : No specific data.

Inhalation : No specific data.

Skin contact : No specific data.

Ingestion : No specific data.

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### 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)
Mystik® JT-6® High Temp #1 Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic	444239.7 5000	44394.7 N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	Acute EC50 >10000 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute NOEL >100 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

### Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	-	-	Inherent

### Bioaccumulative potential



## Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	>6	-	high
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic	3.9 to 6	-	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. 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 regulated.	Not available.	Not available.
UN proper shipping name	-	Not available.	Not available.
Transport hazard class(es)	-	Not available.	Not available.
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

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

**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 listed or exempted.  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 307**: zinc bis(dipentylthiocarbamate)  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311**: xylene  
 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 : HNOC - Injection Hazards

#### Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

### State regulations

Massachusetts : None of the components are listed.

New York : None of the components are listed.

New Jersey : None of the components are listed.

Pennsylvania : None of the components are listed.

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

**⚠ WARNING:** This product can expose you to cumene, 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).

Ingredient name	%	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
cumene	<0.01	Yes.	No.	-	-

### International regulations

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

Not listed.

### Inventory list

**United States** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**Australia** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**Canada** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**China** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**Europe** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**Japan** : **Japan inventory (CSCL)**: Not determined.  
**Japan inventory (ISHL)**: Not determined.  
**Malaysia** : Not determined  
**New Zealand** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**Philippines** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**Republic of Korea** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**Taiwan** : Not determined.  
**Thailand** : Not determined.  
**Turkey** : Not determined.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

Viet Nam : Not determined.

## Section 16. Other information

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



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### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
Not classified.	

### History

Date of printing : 2/2/2022

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Version : 1.07

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.

### Notice to reader

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