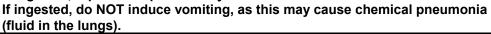


Hess Dextron/Mercon ATF

MSDS No. 16931

NFPA 704 (Section 16)

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW CAUTION! OSHA/NFPA COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID - SLIGHT TO MODERATE IRRITANT EFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED Moderate fire hazard. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. May cause dizziness and drowsiness. May cause moderate eye irritation and skin irritation (rash). Long-term, repeated exposure may cause skin cancer.



1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Hess Corporation 1 Hess Plaza Woodbridge, NJ 07095-0961

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: COMPANY CONTACT (business hours):

VALVOLINE: 800-247-5263

Valvoline Info: 606-357-7847 Corporate EHS 732-750-6000 www.hess.com

MSDS Internet Website:

SYNONYMS: Automatic Transmission Fluid; Valvoline Product Code 52678302

This product is manufactured by The Valvoline Company and packaged under the Amerada Hess ("Hess") label. The information in this MSDS has been developed by The Valvoline Company, MSDS No. 505.0200299-007.002I, date 09/14/99.

See Section 16 for abbreviations and acronyms.

2. COMPOSITION and CHEMICAL INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT NAME (CAS No.)

CONCENTRATION PERCENT BY WEIGHT 73.0 - 83.0

Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates (64742-65-0)

Petroleum-based lubricating oil with transmission fluid package.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EYES

Unlikely to cause eye irritation or injury

<u>SKIN</u>

Short-term exposure is not expected to cause skin irritation or injury. Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry and crack the skin. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: acne, Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

INGESTION

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful.

INHALATION



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It is possible to breathe this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during heating, spraying, or stirring). Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful.

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea) irritation (nose, throat, airways).

CHRONIC EFFECTS and CARCINOGENICITY

This material is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Irritation from skin exposure may aggravate existing open wounds, skin disorders, and dermatitis (rash).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water while holding eyelids apart. If symptoms persist or there is visual difficulty, seek medical attention.

<u>SKIN</u>

First aid is not normally required. However, it is recommended that exposed areas be cleaned by washing with soap and water.

INGESTION

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

INHALATION

Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

Note to Physicians

Acute aspiration of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce a serious aspiration hazard. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Repeated aspiration of mineral oil can produce chronic inflammation of the lungs (i.e. lipoid pneumonia) that may progress to pulmonary fibrosis. Symptoms are often subtle and radiological changes appear worse than clinical abnormalities. Occasionally, persistent cough, irritation of the upper respiratory tract, shortness of breath with exertion, fever, and bloody sputum occur. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES: FLASH POINT: AUTOIGNITION POINT: EXPLOSIVE LIMITS (%):

365.0 $^{\rm o}\text{F}\,$ (185 $^{\rm o}\text{C})\,$ COC No data No data

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS



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Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. No special fire hazards are known to be associated with this product. Dense smoke may be generated while burning.

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur, nitrogen and phosphorous, various hydrocarbons.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO2, water spray, fire fighting foam, or Halon.

LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or fire fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other fire fighting equipment.

Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece and full protective clothing.

Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied fire fighting foam.

See Section 16 for the NFPA 704 Hazard Rating.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACTIVATE FACILITY'S SPILL CONTINGENCY OR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN.

Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact.

Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so. Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of fire fighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection.

Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal - caution, flammable vapors may accumulate in closed containers. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

SMALL SPILL: Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material. Persons not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill.



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LARGE SPILL: Prevent run-off to sewers, streams, or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify authorities as required, that a spill has occurred. Persons not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. All five gallon pails and larger metal containers including tank cars and tank trucks should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. Precautions during use: avoid prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact with this material. Skin contact can be minimized by wearing impervious protective gloves. As with all products of this nature, good personal hygiene is essential. Hands and other exposed areas should be washed thoroughly with soap and water after contact, especially before eating and/or smoking. Regular laundering of contaminated clothing is essential to reduce indirect skin contact with this material. Warning. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved vented containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition.

Store in a well-ventilated area. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks".

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use solvents or harsh abrasive skin cleaners for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS and PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS

		Exposure Limits	
Components (CAS No.)	Source	TWA/STEL	Note
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates (64742-65-0)	OSHA ACGIH	5 mg/m, as mineral oil mist 5 mg/m, as mineral oil mist	



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ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Not required under normal conditions of use. However, if misting or splashing conditions exist, then safety glasses or chemical splash goggles are advised.

SKIN PROTECTION

Not normally required. However, wear resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber to prevent irritation which may result from prolonged or repeated skin contact with product. To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots. Wear normal work clothing covering arms and legs.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

A NIOSH/MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection.

Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Red liquid

ODOR: Petroleum

BASIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

B/ 1010 1 111 010/ 12 1 1001 EI 111	
BOILING RANGE:	No data
VAPOR PRESSURE:	No data
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1):	No data
LIQUID DENSITY:	7.29 lbs/gal @ 60.00 F (.875 kg/l @ 15.60 C)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O = 1):	0.875 @ 60F
PERCENT VOLATILES:	No data
EVAPORATION RATE:	Slower than ethyl ether
pH:	No data
VISCOSITY:	6.9 - 8.0 cst @ 100 C; 29.0 - 42.6 cst @ 40 C > 175.0 ratio

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID and INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Avoid contact with: acids, halogens, strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

May form: aldehydes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, oxides of sulfur, nitrogen and phosphorus, toxic fumes, various hydrocarbons.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

No data



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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas, and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Consult federal, state and local waste regulations to determine appropriate disposal options.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: HAZARD CLASS and PACKING GROUP: DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: DOT SHIPPING LABEL:

None None None None

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, and LOCAL REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product and its constituents listed herein are on the EPA TSCA Inventory. Any spill or uncontrolled release of this product, including any substantial threat of release, may be subject to federal, state and/or local reporting requirements. This product and/or its constituents may also be subject to other regulations at the state and/or local level. Consult those regulations applicable to your facility/operation.

CLEAN WATER ACT (OIL SPILLS)

Any spill or release of this product to "navigable waters" (essentially any surface water, including certain wetlands) or adjoining shorelines sufficient to cause a visible sheen or deposit of a sludge or emulsion must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802) as required by U.S. Federal Law. Also contact appropriate state and local regulatory agencies as required.

CERCLA SECTION 103 and SARA SECTION 304 (RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT)

The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a "petroleum exclusion" clause which exempts crude oil, refined, and unrefined petroleum products and any indigenous components of such. However, other federal reporting requirements (e.g., SARA Section 304 as well as the Clean Water Act if the spill occurs on navigable waters) may still apply.

SARA SECTION 311/312 - HAZARD CLASSES

ACUTE HEALTH	CHRONIC HEALTH	FIRE	SUDDEN RELEASE OF PRESSURE	REACTIVE
X				

SARA SECTION 313 - SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

ZINC C1-C14 ALKYLDITHIOPHOSPHATE (CAS No. 68649-42-3)

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITON 65 LIST OF CHEMICALS

This product and its components are not listed on the Proposition 65 "List of Chemicals" required by the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986:

CANADIAN REGULATORY INFORMATION (WHMIS)

Not controlled

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA® HAZARD RATING HEALTH: 1

FIRE: 1 REACTIVITY: 0



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Refer to NJPA 704 "Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials" for further information

HMIS® HAZARD RATING	HEALTH:	1 *	Slight
	FIRE:	1	Slight
	PHYSICAL:	0	Negligible
			* Chronic

<u>OTHER</u>: The information presented in this MSDS was taken directly from the MSDS for this product prepared by The Valvoline Company, the manufacturer of the product – see Section 2.

SUPERSEDES MSDS DATED: 05/11/1999

ABBREVIATIONS:

AP = Approximately	< = Less than	> = Greater than
N/A = Not Applicable	N/D = Not Determined	ppm = parts per million

ACRONYMS:

ACRONT	<u>NIO.</u>		
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NTP OPA	National Toxicology Program Oil Pollution Act of 1990
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association	OSHA	U.S. Occupational Safety & Health
ANSI	American National Standards Institute	0011/1	Administration
	(212) 642-4900	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
API	American Petroleum Institute	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery
AFI		RURA	5
	(202) 682-8000		Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Emergency Response,	REL	Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)
	Compensation, and Liability Act	SARA	Superfund Amendments and
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation		Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III
	[General info: (800) 467-4922]	SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Information System		Countermeasures
IARC	International Agency For Research On	STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit (generally
	Cancer		15 minutes)
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration	TLV	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
	(617)770-3000	TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hr.)
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety	WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure
meen	and Health		Level (AIHA)
NOIC	Notice of Intended Change (proposed	WHMIS	Canadian Workplace Hazardous
NOIC			
	change to ACGIH TLV)		Materials Information System

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable, and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied, except those that may be contained in our written contract of sale or acknowledgment.

Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material, even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in their use of the material.