# SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Mystik® JT-6® Synthetic Blend Grease**

## Section 1. Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHS product identifier</th>
<th>Mystik® JT-6® Synthetic Blend Grease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Lubricating grease; CITGO® Material Code: 665051002; Former Name: Mystik® SX-6® Synthetic Blend Extreme Range Multi-Purpose Grease, No. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>665051002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSDS #</td>
<td>665051002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplier's details**

| CITGO Petroleum Corporation |
| P.O. Box 4689 |
| Houston, TX 77210 |
| sdsvend@citgo.com |

**Emergency telephone number**

| 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**

While this material is not considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), this SDS contains valuable information critical to the safe handling and proper use of the product. This SDS should be retained and available for employees and other users of this product.

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Not classified.

**GHS label elements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal word</th>
<th>Warning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazard statements</td>
<td>Injection under the skin can cause severe injury. Most damage occurs in the first few hours. Initial symptoms may be minimal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Precautionary statements**

| General | Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible. Keep out of reach of children. |
| Prevention | Not applicable. |
| Response | Not applicable. |
| Storage | Store in a dry place and/or in closed container. Store in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. |
| Disposal | Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. |
| Hazards not otherwise classified | Injection of petroleum hydrocarbons requires immediate medical attention |

**Date of issue/Date of revision**: 4/16/2015.
Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance/mixture</th>
<th>Mixture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Lubricating grease; CITGO® Material Code: 665051002; Former Name: Mystik® SX-6® Synthetic Blend Extreme Range Multi-Purpose Grease, No. 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAS number/other identifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
<td>64742-55-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

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

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact

- No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation

- Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eye contact</th>
<th>No specific data.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>No specific data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>No specific data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>No specific data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Notes to physician

- In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments

- Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Protection of first-aiders

- No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Date of issue/Date of revision: 4/16/2015.
Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

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

Extinguishing media
Suitable extinguishing media: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials:
- carbon dioxide
- carbon monoxide
- nitrogen oxides
- 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.

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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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction ACGIH (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OSHA (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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 glasses with side shields. 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.

Date of issue/Date of revision: 4/16/2015.
Mystik® JT-6® Synthetic Blend Grease

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state: Solid [Smooth texture]
Color: Blue.
Odor: Mild petroleum odor
pH: Not available.
Boiling point/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: Not available.

Vapor pressure: <0.013 kPa (<0.1 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor density: >10 [Air = 1]
Relative density: 0.89
Density lbs/gal: Estimated 7.42 lbs/gal
Gravity, °API: Estimated 27 @ 60 F
Solubility: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
NLGI Grade: 2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>3900 g/m³</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt;2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 workplace 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...
Section 11. Toxicological information

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 workplace exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects. **Dec-1-ene, homopolymer, hydrogenated Dec-1-ene, oligomers, hydrogenated**: Practically non-irritating to eyes. Practically non-irritating to the skin. **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 workplace exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects. **Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed 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 workplace exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects. **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 workplace exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects.

### Irritation/Corrosion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skin</th>
<th>Eyes</th>
<th>Respiratory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No additional information.</td>
<td>No additional information.</td>
<td>No additional information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sensitization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skin</th>
<th>Respiratory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No additional information.</td>
<td>No additional information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mutagenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : No additional information.

### Carcinogenicity

**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. **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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reproductive toxicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : No additional information.

### Teratogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : No additional information.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Date of issue/Date of revision : 4/16/2015.
Section 11. Toxicological information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information on the likely routes of exposure

**Potential acute health effects**

- **Eye contact**: No specific data.
- **Inhalation**: Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
- **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.

Potential chronic health effects

- **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.

Section 12. Ecological information

**Toxicity**

- **Conclusion/Summary**: Not available.

**Persistence and degradability**

- **Conclusion/Summary**: Not available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Not available.

**Mobility in soil**

- **Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)**: 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. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOT Classification</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN number</td>
<td>Not regulated.</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport hazard class(es)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental hazards</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional information</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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 compound; Ethylbenzene
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: Xylenes, mixed isomers; Ethylbenzene
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: Not applicable.

Date of issue/Date of revision: 4/16/2015.
Section 15. Regulatory information

Composition/information on ingredients

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

WARNING: This product contains less than 0.1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Cancer</th>
<th>Reproductive</th>
<th>No significant risk level</th>
<th>Maximum acceptable dosage level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>41 µg/day (ingestion)</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumene</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>54 µg/day (inhalation)</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International regulations

International lists

Australia inventory (AICS): All components are listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC): Not determined.
Japan inventory: Not determined.
Korea inventory: All components are listed or exempted.
Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS): All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan inventory (CSNN): Not determined.

Canada inventory: All components are listed or exempted.
EU Inventory: Not determined.
WHMIS (Canada): Not controlled under WHMIS (Canada).

Section 16. Other information

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

Flammability
Health
Instability/Reactivity
Special

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History

Date of issue/Date of revision: 4/16/2015.
Section 16. Other information

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
- UN = United Nations

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