aterial Safety Data Sheet: 0212213

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Trade Name: AUTRAN DEXRON III/MERCON ATF

Supplier: BP Oil Company

4-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

NEPA FIRE HAZARD

P America(In Ohio):800-362-8059 216-441-8106 (Technical)

HEMTREC Assistance:800-424-9300

Flammability: 1

Health : 1 Reactivity : 0

Spl.Hazards:

SDS Number > 2122

ANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER:

Version # ; 3

P Oil Company

200 Public Square, Cleveland, OH 44114-2375

RADE NAME:

UTRAN DEXRON III/MERCON ATF

ate: 07/27/94

AS NUMBER: YNONYM(S):

AUTOMOTIVE UNIVERSAL TRANSMISSION FLUID; AUTOMATIC

MIXTURE

TRANSMISSION FLUID

HEMICAL FAMILY:

HYDROCARBON

OLECULAR FORMULA: MIXTURE

OLECULAR WEIGHT: ND

RODUCT CODE:

P 3618/3635

IERARCHY:

POSSIBLE ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED--CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE

MAY BE IRRITATING TO THE SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT

EACTIVITY

STABLE

spiration into lungs may cause pneumonitis. May cause gastrointestinal isturbances. Symptoms may include irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

LIGHTLY IRRITATING. Repeated or prolonged contact may result in defatting, il acne, redness, itching, inflammation, cracking and possible secondary

nfection. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

YE:

LIGHTLY IRRITATING. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

NHALATION:

ay cause respiratory tract irritation. Exposure to high concentrations of ense oil mists may lead to oil pneumonia.

PECIAL TOXIC EFFECTS:

ARC has determined that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity f highly-refined oils in humans and experimental animals. (IARC Class--3).

THE TRANSPORT OF THE TR

O NOT INDUCE VOMITING BECAUSE OF DANGER OF ASPIRATING LIQUID INTO LUNGS. If pontaneous vomiting occurs, monitor for breathing difficulty. Get immediate edical attention.

KIN CONTACT:

was true and the same was true to be same to be same and the same and the same true to

emove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Wash area of contact horoughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. hermal burns require immediate medical attention.

YE CONTACT:

lush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. yelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Get edical attention if irritation persists. Thermal burns require immediate edical attention.

NHALATION:

emove affected person from source of exposure. Get medical attention if rritation persists.

spiration of petroleum hydrocarbons may cause severe pneumonitis (oil neumonia). Vomiting should not be induced. In unconscious victims, use of an ndotracheal tube should be considered if gastric lavage is undertaken.

void eye contact with this material. Wear safety glasses or chemical oggles. Provide an eyewash station in the work area. Do not wear contact enses when working with this substance.

KIN PROTECTION:

void skin contact. When working with this substance, wear appropriate hemical protective gloves. Depending upon conditions of use, additional rotection may be necessary such as face shield, apron, armcovers, etc.

ESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

f exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation is experienced, NIOSH pproved respiratory protection should be worn. Ventilation and other forms f engineering controls are often the preferred means for controlling chemical xposures. Respiratory protection may be needed for non-routine or emergency ituations.

OILING POINT: > 271.11 C (520 F) @ 760.00 MM HG

PECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.871 @ 15.6/15.6 C

ELTING POINT: NA

VOLATILE: NEGLIGIBLE APOR PRESSURE: NEGLIGIBLE

VAPORATION RATE (WATER=1): VERY SLOW

APOR DENSITY (AIR=1): HEAVIER

ISCOSITY: 7.9 CST @ 100 C

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: NEGLIGIBLE CTANOL/WATER PARTITION COEFFICIENT:

OUR POINT: -40

H: ND

PPEARANCE/ODOR:

CLEAR RED COLORED LIQUID WITH A MILD HYDROCARBON ODOR.

LASH POINT: 185.000 C (365 F) COC

UTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: NO

LAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR (% BY VOL.) LOWER: NA LAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR (% BY VOL.) UPPER: NA

ASIC FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:

se water spray, dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide to extinguish fire. ater or foam may cause frothing, with further application leading to oilover. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers, structures and to rotect personnel. Use water to flush spills away from sources of ignition. o not flush down public sewers or other drainage systems. Exposed irefighters must wear MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure self-contained reathing apparatus with full face mask and full protective clothing.

NUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

ombustible at high temperatures. Irritating or toxic substances may be mitted upon thermal decomposition.

TABILITY/INCOMPATIBILTY:

table under conditions of normal use. Avoid contact with strong oxidizers.

AZARDOUS REACTIONS/DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

ombustion may produce CO, CO2 and reactive hydrocarbons.

PILL OR RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT:

f your facility or operation has an "Oil or Hazardous Substance Contingency lan", activate its procedures.

- Take immediate steps to stop and contain the spill. Caution should be exercised regarding personnel safety and exposure to the spilled material.
- For technical advice and assistance related to chemicals, contact CHEMTREC (800/424-9300) and your local fire department.
- Notify the National Response Center, if required. Also notify appropriate state and local regulatory agencies, the LEPC and the SERC. Contact the local Coast Guard if the release is into a waterway.

Emergency Action:

eep unnecessary people away. Keep ignition sources out of area.

Spill or Leak Procedure:

top leak if you can do it without risk. Small Spills: Take up with sand or

ANDLING/STORAGE:

tore in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated rea away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles. Do not store in nlabeled containers. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage.

se good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, moking, or using toilet facilities. Remove contaminated clothing and clean efore reuse. Wash thoroughly after work using soap and water.

MPTY CONTAINERS:

mpty containers may contain toxic, flammable/combustible or explosive residue r vapors. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, reuse or dispose containers unless dequate precautions are taken against these hazards.

======== TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS (DOMESTIC LAND) =========TR= .O.T. PROPER SHIPPING NAME (49 CFR 172.101): PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.I.B.N. .O.T. HAZARD CLASS (49 CFR 172.101): NOT REGULATED N/NA CODE (49 CFR 172.101): NOT REGULATED ACKING GROUP (49 CFR 172.101): NOT REGULATED ILL OF LADING DESCRIPTION (49 CFR 172.202): PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.I.B.N. .O.T. LABELS REQUIRED (49 CFR 172.101): NOT REGULATED .O.T. PLACARDS REQUIRED (49 CFR 172.504): NOT REGULATED

COMPONENT CAS NO. | % | EXPOSURE LIMITS - REF. 5 mg/m3 TLV; 10 mg/m3 STE olvent dewaxed distillate, 64742-65-0 70-85 L (ACGIH) eavy paraffinic for oil mist, mineral 5 mg/m3 PEL (OSHA) for oi 1 mist. mineral 5 mg/m3 TWA; 10 mg/m3 STE L (NIOSH) for oil mist, mineral

utomatic Transmission Fluid MIXTURE 10-25 PEL/TLV not established f or this ackage material.

he OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits listed above were promulgated by OSHA in 989. This standard was vacated by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh ircuit. Exposure limits defined in specific chemical standards found in 9 CFR 1910.1001-1048 are not covered by this ruling and are still

REVISION DATE: 27-jul-1994 REPLACES SHEET DATED: 30-jul-1993

COMPLETED BY:

BP OIL HSEQ DEPARTMENT

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