SAFETY DATA SHEET



SDS ID NO.: 0384MAR019 Revision date 04/26/2023

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name Marathon Synthetic Multi-Vehicle ATF (Low Visc)

Synonym Synthetic Multi-Vehicle ATF FE; Transmission & Drivetrain fluid

539 South Main Street

Product code 0384MAR019 **Chemical family** Hydrocarbon Mixture

Recommended use Transmission fluid.

Restrictions on use All others.

Manufacturer, Importer, or **Responsible Party Name and**

Address

Findlay, OH 45840

SDS information 1-419-421-3070 (M-F; 8-5 EST)

24 Hour Emergency Telephone CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (CCN# 13740)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY LP

OSHA Regulatory Status

This chemical is not considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Classification

Not classified

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Not applicable

2.2. Label Elements

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Physical State Liquid **Odor** Petroleum Appearance Red Liquid

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Not applicable

Precautionary Statements - Response

Not applicable

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Not applicable

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Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

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Additional Information

This SDS contains valuable information critical to the safe handling and proper use of the product. The SDS should be retained and available for employees and other users of this product. Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition Information

| Chemical Name | CAS Number | % Concentration |
|---|------------|-----------------|
| Petroleum Base Oils | MIXTURE | <99 |
| Lubricating Oils (Petroelum), Hydrotreated C15-C30, | 72623-86-0 | 1-5 |
| Neutral Oil-based | | |

Transmission fluid is a complex mixture of highly refined lubricating oil base stocks and additives. All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First aid measures

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General advice In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions

for use or safety data sheet if possible).

Inhalation Move victim to fresh air and keep in a position comfortable for breathing. Provide respiratory

support, if necessary. If symptoms occur get medical attention.

Skin contact Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. If irritation or other symptoms occur get medical

attention. Any injection injury from high pressure equipment should be evaluated immediately by a physician as potentially serious (See NOTES TO PHYSICIAN).

Eye contact Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball

to ensure thorough rinsing. Gently remove contacts while flushing. If irritation or other

symptoms occur get medical attention.

Ingestion Rinse mouth out with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by a physician. If

spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips, or if patient is lying down, turn body and head to side to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. If symptoms

develop, seek medical attention.

Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure

Adverse effects Prolonged or repeated inhalation of oil mist at high concentrations may cause respiratory

irritation and/or other pulmonary effects. Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause

defatting and drying of the skin and may lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician SKIN: Leaks or accidents involving high-pressure equipment may inject a stream of material

through the skin and initially produce an injury that may not appear serious. Only a small puncture wound may appear on the skin surface but, without proper treatment and depending on the nature, original pressure, volume, and location of the injected material, can compromise blood supply to an affected body part. Prompt surgical debridement of the wound may be necessary to prevent irreversible loss of function and/or the affected body part. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO2, dry chemical, foam or water

spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper

protective equipment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Specific hazards arising from the

chemical

The product is not combustible per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, but will

ignite and burn at temperatures exceeding the flash point.

Hazardous combustion products Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to mechanical

impact:

Sensitivity to static discharge: No.

No.

Sensitivity to static discharge. No.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Avoid using straight water streams. Water spray and foam must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Avoid excessive water spray application. Use water spray to cool exposed surfaces from as far a distance as possible.

Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

Additional firefighting tactics Not applicable

NFPA Health 0 Flammability 1 Instability 0 Special Hazard -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Contaminated surfaces may be slippery.

Protective equipment Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.

Emergency procedures Advise authorities and National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the product has

entered a water course or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if

appropriate.

Environmental precautions Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration.

Methods and materials for

containment

Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent spilled material from entering storm drains, sewers, and open waterways. Move containers from spill area. Contain liquid with sand or

soil.

Methods and materials for cleaning

up

Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids. Recover and return free product to proper containers. Dispose of in accordance with

local/regional/national regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe handling precautions

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Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8. Do not cut, drill, grind, puncture, weld or incinerate container. Empty container may contain hazardous residue. Refer to applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

High-pressure injection of any material through the skin is a serious medical emergency even though the small entrance wound at the injection site may not initially appear serious. These injection injuries can occur from high-pressure equipment such as paint spray or grease or guns, fuel injectors, or pinhole leaks in hoses or hydraulic lines and should all be considered serious. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL

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EMERGENCIES (See First Aid Section 4).

Storage conditionsStore in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool,

well-ventilated area. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept

upright to prevent leakage. Store away from incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

| Chemical Name | ACGIH TLV | OSHA PELS | NIOSH IDLH |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------|------------------------|
| Petroleum Base Oils MIXTURE | Highly and severely refined, inhalable fraction 5 mg/m³ TWA | TWA: 5 mg/m³ | 2500 mg/m ³ |

Notes: No further information available.

Engineering measures Local or general exhaust required when using at elevated temperatures that generate

vapors or mists. Local or general exhaust required to maintain vapors below established

limits.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection Use goggles or face-shield if the potential for splashing exists.

Skin and body protection Wear neoprene, nitrile or PVA gloves to prevent skin contact. Glove suitability is based on

workplace conditions and usage. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on

glove selection and breakthrough times. Wear appropriate protective clothing.

Respiratory protectionUse a NIOSH approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators when

there is the potential for airborne exposures to exceed permissible exposure limits or if excessive vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should

be used for fire fighting.

Hygiene measures Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with

skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the

product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

AppearanceRed LiquidPhysical StateLiquidColorRedOdorPetroleumOdor ThresholdNo data available.

PropertyValues (method)pHNo available data.Melting Point / Freezing PointNo data available.Initial Boiling Point / Boiling RangeNo data available.

Flash Point > 180 °C / > 356 °F (Cleveland Open-Cup)

Evaporation Rate

Flammability (solid, gas)

No data available.

Not applicable.

Flammability Limit in Air (%):

Upper Flammability Limit:
Lower Flammability Limit:
No data available.
No data available.
No data available.
No data available.

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Vapor PressureNo data available.Vapor DensityNo data available.

Specific Gravity / Relative Density 0.8446

Water SolubilityNo data available.Partition CoefficientNo data available.Autoignition TemperatureNo data available.Decomposition TemperatureNo data available.

Kinematic Viscosity 29.63 cSt @ 40°C (ASTM D445)

VOC Content (%) No data available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.

Chemical stability Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid Sources of heat or ignition.

Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products None known under normal conditions of use.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

Inhalation Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system.

Eye contact Exposure to vapor or contact with liquid may cause mild eye irritation, including tearing,

stinging, and redness.

Skin contact Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause dermatitis, folliculitis or oil acne.

Ingestion May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

Acute toxicological data

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| Chemical Name | Oral LD50 | Dermal LD50 | Inhalation LC50 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Petroleum Base Oils MIXTURE | > 5000 mg/kg (Rat) | > 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit) | > 5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h |

Immediate and delayed effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

BASE OILS: Mineral oil mists from highly refined or hydrotreated oils are generally of low acute and subchronic toxicity. Overexposure to mists may cause inflammation of the lungs and lipoid pneumonia.

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs and symptoms Prolonged or repeated inhalation of oil mist at high concentrations may cause respiratory

irritation and/or other pulmonary effects. Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause

defatting and drying of the skin and may lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.

Acute toxicity None known.

Skin corrosion/irritationNone known.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation None known.

Sensitization None known.

Mutagenic effects None known.

Carcinogenicity Prolonged or repeated contact with used lube oils may cause skin cancer.

| Chemical Name | ACGIH | IARC | NTP | OSHA |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|------------|------------|
| | (Class) | (Class) | | |
| Petroleum Base Oils MIXTURE | Mineral oil, highly/severely refined | Mineral oil, highly refined Not Classifiable (3) | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| | (inhalable fraction) | , , | | |
| | Not Classifiable (A4) | | | |

Reproductive toxicity None known.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

None known.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

None known.

Aspiration hazard None known.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Used motor and/or lube oils may be toxic to birds and fish.

| Chemical Name | Fish | Crustacea | Algae/aquatic plants |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Petroleum Base Oils | 96-hr LC50 = 5000 mg/L | 48-hr EC50 = 1000 mg/L | - |
| MIXTURE | Rainbow trout | Daphnia magna | |

Persistence and degradability Not expected to be readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation No information available.

Mobility in soil No information available.

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of waste residuesNo information available.

Safe handling of wastes Handle in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Use personal

protection measures as required.

Disposal of wastes / methods of

disposal

The user is responsible for determining if any discarded material is a hazardous waste (40 CFR 262.11). Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Contaminated packaging disposal Empty containers should be completely drained and then discarded or recycled, if possible.

Do not cut, drill, grind, puncture, weld or incinerate container. Empty container may contain hazardous residue. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<u>DOT</u>

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UN/Identification No: Not applicable UN Proper Shipping Name: Not applicable.

Transport Hazard Class(es):

Packing Group:

Not applicable
Not applicable

<u>IATA</u>

UN/Identification No:
UN Proper Shipping Name:
Not Regulated
Transport Hazard Class(es):
Not applicable
Packing Group:
Not applicable

IMDG

UN/Identification No:Not applicableUN Proper Shipping Name:Not RegulatedTransport Hazard Class(es):Not applicablePacking Group:Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information

US TSCA Chemical InventoryThis product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory or are

exempt.

Canada DSL/NDSL Inventory

This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL)

or are exempt.

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA)

SARA Section 302 This product does not contain any component(s) included on EPA's Extremely Hazardous

Substance (EHS) List above the de minimis threshold.

SARA Section 304 This product does not contain any component(s) identified as an EHS or a CERCLA

Hazardous substance above the de minimis threshold.

SARA Section 311/312 Not applicable.

SARA Section 313 This product does not contain components, which if in exceedance of the de minimus

threshold, may be subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic

Release Reporting (Form R).

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65 This product can expose you to chemicals which are known to the State of California to

cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

| Chemical Name | California Proposition 65 | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Benzene | Carcinogen, initial date 02/27/1987 | |
| 71-43-2 | Male developmental toxicity, initial date 12/26/1997 | |
| Sulfur Dioxide 7446-09-5 | 7,7 | |

For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

State Right-To-Know Regulations The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

| Chemical Name | New Jersey Right-To-Know | Pennsylvania Right-To-Know | Massachusetts Right-To Know |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Petroleum Base Oils MIXTURE | Listed | Listed | Listed |

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by Toxicology & Product Safety

NFPA



Revision Notes

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Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is intended as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, accidental release, clean-up and disposal and is not considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.