

SECTION 1 Identification of Substance/ Preparation and Company/ Undertaking

Product Name: CONOSTAN[®] N10 Viscosity Standards
Chemical Family: Petroleum hydrocarbon
Intended Use: Instrument Calibration
Catalogue Number: 150-600-181

Manufacturer/ Supplier:

Canada/ International

21 800 Clark-Graham
Baie d'Urfé, (Montreal)
Québec, H9X 4B6
Canada

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

USA

3rd Party Distribution Center
348 Route 11, Champlain,
N.Y. 12919-4816
USA

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

France

12 Ave du Québec
Bât Iberis, SILIC 642
91965 Courtaboeuf,
France

Phone: +33 (0) 1 69 18 71 17
Fax: +33 (0) 1 60 92 05 67

Germany

Alte Marktoberdorfer
Straße 14, 87616
Marktoberdorf
Germany

Phone: +49 (0) 8342-89560-61
Fax: +49 (0) 8342-89560-69

China

Room 708, No. 180
Majiapu Road,
Fengtai District,
Beijing, 100075

Phone: +86 (10) 87583441
Fax: +86 (10) 87583471

CORPORATE :

Phone: +1 (514) 457-0701

| Fax: +1 (514) 457-4499

www.scpscience.com

| sales@scpscience.com

For Spills, Leaks, Fires or Accidents Call CHEMTREC: North America: (800) 424-9300
Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)
California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3129

In the event of medical emergency, call your local poison centre or equivalent.

SECTION 2 Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

GHS

Harmonized Classification – Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation)

Classification:

Not classified

Pictograms:

Signal Word: Not Applicable

Hazard Statements

Not Applicable

Precautionary Statements

Not Applicable

EU Symbol: Not Applicable

Risk Phrase(s): Not Applicable

Safety Phrase(s): Not Applicable

Potential Health Effects:

Eye: Not known to be an eye irritant.

Skin: Not known to be a skin irritant. No harmful effects from skin absorption have been reported.

Ingestion: No harmful effects reported from ingestion.

Inhalation: No harmful effects reported

SECTION 3 Composition and Information on Ingredients

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Weight	EU-Index No.
8042-47-5	White Mineral Oil, USP Grade	100%	Not Available
None	Oil Mist, If generated	---	None

1% = 10,000 PPM.

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

In case of contact:

Eye: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: First aid is not normally required. However, it is good practice to wash any chemical from the skin

Ingestion: First aid is not normally required. However, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to Physician/Doctor: Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting Measures

Fire Hazard Summary:

For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard areas should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from the immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Extinguishing Media to be Avoided: No information found.

Combustion and Thermal Decomposition Products: This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Health: 0 – Poses no health hazard, no precautions necessary

Flammability: 1 – Must be heated before ignition can occur. Flash point over 93°C (200°F)
Reactivity: 0 – Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water
Special Hazard:

SECTION 6 Accidental Release Measures

Spill Precautions:

This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/ release. Notify persons downwind of the spill/ release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/ release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways. Contain liquid with sand or soil. Recover and return free product to proper containers. Dike far ahead of the spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (Phone No.: 800-424-8802).

Clean-up:

SMALL SPILLS: Not applicable.

LARGE SPILLS: Evacuate area. Contact fire and emergency services and supplier for advice.

SECTION 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personnel hygiene practices.

“Empty” containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum re-conditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from heat and all sources of ignition. Post area “No Smoking or Open Flame”. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (See Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

Additional Information:

The mixture is intended for use in a laboratory. The mixture as supplied is stable under normal laboratory conditions.

SECTION 8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

ACGIH: Oil Mist, If generated- 5 mg/m³ (TWA), 10 mg/m³ (STEL).

NOTE: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Preventive Measures:



Email: sales@scpscience.com

Combustible liquid and vapor. Keep away from heat sparks, flames, static electricity or other sources of ignition.

Eye / Face protection: While contact with this material is not expected to cause irritation, the use of approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact is considered good practice..

Skin protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturers literature for information on permeability). Examples of approved materials are nitrile, neoprene.

Inhalation / Ventilation: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposures limits (See exposure guidelines).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Personal Hygiene: Do not eat or drink in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Appropriate Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (See exposure guidelines), additional engineering controls may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (See appropriate electrical codes).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

SECTION 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Form:	Liquid	Melting/Freezing Point:	No Data
Color:	Clear, Colorless	Boiling Point:	>599°F / >315°C
Odor:	Faint	pH:	Not applicable
Odor Threshold:	No Data	Density: (@ 20 °C)	7.08 lbs/gal
Solubility in water:	Negligible	Viscosity: (@ 40 °C)	5- 100 cSt
Vapor Density (air=1):	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity:	0.6 – 0.9 @ 60°F (15.6°C)
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	Negligible	Flash Point:	>410°F / > 210°C
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	Negligible		

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, etc..
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (See Sections 5 and 7).
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Combustion can yield carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other compounds of silicon.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

SECTION 11 Toxicological Information

Potential Health Effects

Eye:	Not known to be an eye irritant
Skin:	Not known to be a skin irritant. No harmful effects from skin absorption have been reported.
Ingestion:	No harmful effects reported from ingestion.
Inhalation:	No harmful effects reported.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

LD50/LC50:	<u>White Mineral Oil - CAS# 8042-47-5</u> Dermal: LD50 : No information available LC50 : No information available Oral: LD50 : No information available
-------------------	--

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

Respiratory or skin sensitization:	No information found.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified as a mutagen.
Reproductive Toxicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified for reproductive toxicity.
STOT- Single exposure	No definitive information available on target organs toxicity.
STOT- Repeated exposure	No definitive information available on target organs toxicity.
Aspiration Hazard:	No definitive information available.
Carcinogenicity:	Not Listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, OSHA or California Proposition 65. No evidence of cancer has been demonstrated in several well conducted animal studies.

Signs and symptoms of exposure:

Skin:	Not known to be a skin irritant. No harmful effects from skin absorption have been reported.
Eye:	Not known to be an eye irritant.
Ingestion:	Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the digestive tract and diarrhea
Inhalation:	Overheating of product may produce vapors which can cause respiratory (nose and throat) irritation, dizziness and nausea.

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

Eco- toxicity: no information about this preparation is available.

Mobility in soil: no information about this preparation is available.

Persistence and degradability: no information about this preparation is available.

Bioaccumulative potential: no information about this preparation is available.

SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations

Product disposal:

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste due to the characteristic(s) of ignitability (D001). If the spilled or released material impacts soil, water or other media, characteristic testing of the contaminated materials may be required prior to their disposal. Further, this material once it becomes a waste is subject to the land disposal restrictions in 40 CFR 268340 and may require treatment prior to disposal, to meet specific standards. Consult state and local regulations to determine whether they are more stringent than the federal requirements.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum re-conditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14 Transport Information

IDMG (sea): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

ADR/DOT (road): Not regulated

Material is unregulated unless in container of 3500 gal or more then provisions of 49 CFR Part 130 apply for land shipment.

ICAO/IATA (air): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

SECTION 15 Regulatory Information

US Federal:

TSCA

This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

US State:

California Prop. 65

This material is not listed in the California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5).

Canada

WHMIS Classifications:

Not Applicable

SECTION 16 Other Information

Revised: January 13, 2017

Date of previous Not Applicable

revision (s):

Details of revision (s): Not Applicable

The statements contained herein are offered for informational purposes only and are based upon technical data. SCP SCIENCE believes them to be accurate but does not purport to be all-inclusive. The above-stated product is intended for use only by persons having the necessary technical skills and facilities for handling the product at their discretion and risk. Since conditions and manner of use are outside our control, we make no warranty of merchantability or any such warranty, express or implied with respect to information and we assume no liability resulting from the above product or its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine suitability of information and product for their particular purposes.

This safety data sheet has been prepared in conformance with GHS (Global Harmonised System) Guidance on the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) Copyright © United nations, 2011.

SECTION 1 Identification of Substance/ Preparation and Company/ Undertaking

Product Name: CONOSTAN[®] S200 Viscosity Standards
Chemical Family: Petroleum hydrocarbon
Intended Use: Instrument Calibration
Catalogue Number: 150-600-232

Manufacturer/ Supplier:

Canada/ International

21 800 Clark-Graham
Baie d'Urfé, (Montreal)
Québec, H9X 4B6
Canada

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

USA

3rd Party Distribution Center
348 Route 11, Champlain,
N.Y. 12919-4816
USA

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

France

12 Ave du Québec
Bât Iberis, SILIC 642
91965 Courtaboeuf,
France

Phone: +33 (0) 1 69 18 71 17
Fax: +33 (0) 1 60 92 05 67

Germany

Alte Marktoberdorfer
Straße 14, 87616
Marktoberdorf
Germany

Phone: +49 (0) 8342-89560-61
Fax: +49 (0) 8342-89560-69

China

Room 708, No. 180
Majiapu Road,
Fengtai District,
Beijing, 100075

Phone: +86 (10) 87583441
Fax: +86 (10) 87583471

CORPORATE :

Phone: +1 (514) 457-0701

| Fax: +1 (514) 457-4499

www.scpscience.com

| sales@scpscience.com

For Spills, Leaks, Fires or Accidents Call CHEMTREC: North America: (800) 424-9300
Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)
California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3129

In the event of medical emergency, call your local poison centre or equivalent.

SECTION 2 Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

GHS

Harmonized Classification – Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation)

Classification:

Not regulated

Pictograms:

Signal Word: Not Applicable

Hazard Statements

Not Applicable

Precautionary Statements

Not Applicable

EU Symbol: Not Applicable

Risk Phrase(s): Not Applicable

Safety Phrase(s): Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition and Information on Ingredients

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Weight	EU-Index No.
9003-29-6	Polybutene (Isobutylene/ butene copolymer)	100%	500-004-7

1% = 10,000 PPM.

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

In case of contact:

Eye: Hot material: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical assistance for mechanical removal of this material from the eye. The use of flush fluid, other than water, is not recommended. Cold material: flush eyes with plenty of water.

Skin: Hot material: Immediately flush with cool water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention. Cold material: Clean exposed skin with waterless hand cleaner.

Ingestion: First aid is not normally required. However, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to Physician/Doctor: Medical personnel may leave the material in place to minimize damage to the skin. Medical personnel may cover the material with a burn gel to prevent adhesion of the dressing to the material.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting Measures

Fire Hazard Summary:

For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard areas should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from the immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Where open cell insulation has been contaminated with polybutene, spontaneous combustion may occur at temperatures as low as 138°C (280°F). Therefore, where open cell insulation has been used, the temperature of storage tanks and heat tracing must be kept well below 120°C (250°F) and any insulation contaminated with polybutene should be replaced immediately.

Extinguishing Media to be Avoided: No information found.

Combustion and Thermal Decomposition Products: Rapid depolymerization can occur in a fire and produce flammable vapors. May depolymerize at temperatures above 200°C with the production of extremely flammable butene monomers.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (Cold material)

Health: 0 – Poses no health hazard, no precautions necessary

Flammability: 0 – Will not burn

Reactivity: 0 – Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water

Special Hazard:

SECTION 6 Accidental Release Measures

Spill Precautions:

This material will not burn. Rapid depolymerization can occur in a fire and produce flammable vapors. May depolymerize at temperatures above 200°C with the production of extremely flammable butene monomers. Stay upwind and away from spill/ release. Notify persons downwind of the spill/ release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/ release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways. Contain liquid with sand or soil. Recover and return free product to proper containers. Dike far ahead of the spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (Phone No.: 800-424-8802).

Clean-up:

SMALL SPILLS: Not applicable.

LARGE SPILLS: Evacuate area. Contact fire and emergency services and supplier for advice.

SECTION 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personnel hygiene practices.

Where open cell insulation has been contaminated with polybutene, spontaneous combustion may occur at temperatures as low as 138°C (280°F). Therefore, where open cell insulation has been used, the temperature of storage tanks and heat tracing must be kept well below 120°C (250°F) and any insulation contaminated with polybutene should be replaced immediately.

“Empty” containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum re-conditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from heat and all sources of ignition. Post area “No Smoking or Open Flame”. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (See Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

Additional Information:

The mixture is intended for use in a laboratory. The mixture as supplied is stable under normal laboratory conditions.

SECTION 8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

ACGIH: Not Applicable.

NOTE: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Preventive Measures:

Rapid depolymerization can occur in a fire and produce flammable vapors. Keep away from heat sparks, flames, static electricity or other sources of ignition.

Eye / Face protection: While contact with this material is not expected to cause irritation, the use of approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact is considered good practice.

Skin protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturers literature for information on permeability). Examples of approved materials are nitrile, neoprene.

Inhalation / Ventilation: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposures limits (See exposure guidelines).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Personal Hygiene: Do not eat or drink in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Appropriate Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (See exposure guidelines), additional engineering controls may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (See appropriate electrical codes).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

SECTION 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Form:	Liquid	Melting/Freezing Point:	No Data
Color:	Clear, Colorless	Boiling Point:	Not applicable
Odor:	Characteristic	pH:	Not applicable
Odor Threshold:	No Data	Density: (@ 20 °C)	7.08 lbs/gal
Solubility in water:	Negligible	Viscosity: (@ 20 °C)	No Data
Vapor Density (air=1):	Not Applicable		



Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): Negligible

Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): Negligible

Specific Gravity: 0.85-0.869 @ 60°F (15.6°C)

Flash Point: >280°F/>138°C (COC)

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (See Section: "Handling and storage"). May depolymerize at temperatures above 200°C with the production of extremely flammable butene monomers.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, etc..

Conditions to avoid: Keep away from all sources of ignition, heat, sparks, flame. Avoid strong oxidizing conditions. Avoid extended exposure to temperatures above 60° C in the presence of air. May depolymerize at temperatures above 200°C with the production of extremely flammable butene monomers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion can yield carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION 11 Toxicological Information

Potential Health Effects

Eye: May cause slight transient irritation. Heated material can cause thermal burns.

Skin: Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Heated material can cause thermal burns.

Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal irritation and diarrhea.

Inhalation: Exposure to aerosols or particulates from heated material may cause adverse lung effects if high concentrations are inhaled.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

LD50/LC50: Similar materials were practically non-toxic when tested in acute oral (rat LD50 > 34,600 mg/kg), dermal (rabbit LD50 > 10,250 mg/kg). Inhalation of a similar product for 4 hours at 4,820 mg/m³ resulted in 50% mortality in rats. The absence of adverse effects following skin and oral administration of similar materials indicate the deaths observed in the inhalation study were not due to a systemic toxic effect, but rather due to a local effect on the lungs. The air concentration at which this study was conducted was extremely high and is not typically encountered under normal conditions of use.

A range of similar materials have been tested for eye and skin irritation. For eye irritation, none of these materials have produced scores exceeding 3.0 out of a possible total of 110 with complete disappearance of effects in 72 hours (rabbits). Consequently these materials are not expected to be irritating to the eyes. When applied to the skin of rabbits similar materials scored 1.5 out of a possible total of 8.0, indicating that this product may be a slight skin irritant.

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

Respiratory or skin sensitization: No information found.

Germ Cell No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified as a mutagen.

Mutagenicity:	
Reproductive Toxicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified for reproductive toxicity.
STOT- Single exposure	No definitive information available on target organs toxicity.
STOT- Repeated exposure	No definitive information available on target organs toxicity.
Aspiration Hazard:	No definitive information available.
Carcinogenicity:	Not Listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, OSHA or California Proposition 65. No evidence of cancer has been demonstrated in several well conducted animal studies.

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

Eco- toxicity: >1000 mg/l [LC50, (WSF) Nominal Concentration, similar material, 96 hour(s) [Fish (Trout)]. >1000 mg/l [LC50, (WSF) Nominal Concentration, similar material], 96 hour(s) [Minnows]. >1000 mg/l [EC50, (WSF) Nominal Concentration, similar material], 48 hour(s) [Daphnia].

Mobility: This product is not likely to move rapidly with surface or groundwater flows because of its low water solubility.

Persistence and degradability: This product is unlikely to biodegrade at a significant rate.

Bioaccumulative potential: This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains or in the environment.

SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations

Product disposal:

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste due to the characteristic(s) of ignitability (D001). If the spilled or released material impacts soil, water or other media, characteristic testing of the contaminated materials may be required prior to their disposal. Further, this material once it becomes a waste is subject to the land disposal restrictions in 40 CFR 268340 and may require treatment prior to disposal, to meet specific standards. Consult state and local regulations to determine whether they are more stringent than the federal requirements.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum re-conditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14 Transport Information

IDMG (sea): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

ADR/DOT (road): Not regulated

Material is unregulated unless in container of 3500 gal or more then provisions of 49 CFR Part 130 apply for land shipment.

ICAO/IATA (air): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

SECTION 15 Regulatory Information

US Federal:



Email: sales@scpscience.com

TSCA Not Available.

US State:

California Prop. 65

This material is not listed in the California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5).

Canada

WHMIS Classifications:

Not Regulated

SECTION 16 Other Information

Revised: January 13, 2017

Date of previous revision (s): Not Applicable

Details of revision (s): Not Applicable

The statements contained herein are offered for informational purposes only and are based upon technical data. SCP SCIENCE believes them to be accurate but does not purport to be all-inclusive. The above-stated product is intended for use only by persons having the necessary technical skills and facilities for handling the product at their discretion and risk. Since conditions and manner of use are outside our control, we make no warranty of merchantability or any such warranty, express or implied with respect to information and we assume no liability resulting from the above product or its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine suitability of information and product for their particular purposes.

This safety data sheet has been prepared in conformance with GHS (Global Harmonised System) Guidance on the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) Copyright © United nations, 2011.

SECTION 1 Identification of Substance/ Preparation and Company/ Undertaking

Product Name: CONOSTAN® S-21+ K Blended Standard
Chemical Family: Petroleum hydrocarbon
Intended Use: Instrument Calibration
Catalogue Number: 150-021-046

Manufacturer/ Supplier:

Canada/ International

21 800 Clark-Graham
Baie d'Urfé, (Montreal)
Québec, H9X 4B6
Canada

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

USA

3rd Party Distribution Center
348 Route 11, Champlain,
N.Y. 12919-4816
USA

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

France

12 Ave du Québec
Bât Iberis, SILIC 642
91965 Courtaboeuf,
France

Phone: +33 (0) 1 69 18 71 17
Fax: +33 (0) 1 60 92 05 67

Germany

Alte Marktoberdorfer
Straße 14, 87616
Marktoberdorf
Germany

Phone: +49 (0) 8342-89560-61
Fax: +49 (0) 8342-89560-69

China

Room 708, No. 180
Majiapu Road,
Fengtai District,
Beijing, 100075

Phone: +86 (10) 87583441
Fax: +86 (10) 87583471

CORPORATE :

Phone: +1 (514) 457-0701

| Fax: +1 (514) 457-4499

www.scpscience.com

| sales@scpscience.com

For Spills, Leaks, Fires or Accidents Call CHEMTREC: North America: (800) 424-9300
Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)
California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3129

In the event of medical emergency, call your local poison centre or equivalent.

SECTION 2 Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

GHS

Harmonized Classification – Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation)

Classification: Not classified

Pictograms:



Signal Word: Not Applicable

Hazard Statements

Not Applicable

Precautionary Statements

Not Applicable

EU Symbol: Not Applicable

Risk Phrase(s): Not Applicable

Safety Phrase(s): Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition and Information on Ingredients

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Weight	EU-Index No.
8042-47-5	White Mineral Oil	100%	Not Available
7440-43-9	Cadmium Compounds	<0.1%	Not Available
7440-02-0	Nickel Compounds	<0.1%	Not Available
Proprietary	Lead Compounds	<0.1%	Not Available
Proprietary	Silicon Alkyl aryl Sulfonate (% as Si)	<0.1%	Not Available
None	Oil Mist, If generated	---	None

The following materials are present at less than 0.1%:

Blended Alkyl aryl Sulfonate or as indicated, including

Silver Compound	- % as Ag
Aluminum Compound	- % as Al
Boron Compound	- % as B
Barium Compound	- % as Ba
Calcium Compound	- % as Ca
Cadmium Compound	- % as Cd
Chromium Compound	- % as Cr
Copper Compound	- % as Cu
Iron Compound	- % as Fe
Potassium Compound	- % as K
Magnesium Compound	- % as Mg
Manganese Compound	- % as Mn
Molybdenum Compound	- % as Mo
Sodium Compound	- % as Na
Nickel Compound	- % as Ni
Alkyl Phosphates	- % as P
Lead Compound	- % as Pb
Silicon Compound	- % as Si
Tin Compound	- % as Sn
Titanium Compound	- % as Ti
Vanadium Compound	- % as V
Zinc Compound	- % as Zn

A typical concentration of the above metal compound is 300 ppm of each metal.

Refer to container for the exact concentration.

1% = 10,000 PPM.

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

In case of contact:

- Eye:** If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
- Skin:** First aid is not normally required. However, it is good practice to wash any chemical from the skin.
- Ingestion:** First aid is not normally required. However, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to Physician/Doctor: Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting Measures

Fire Hazard Summary:

For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard areas should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from the immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Extinguishing Media to be Avoided: No information found.

Combustion and Thermal Decomposition Products: This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Health: 1 – Exposure would cause irritation with only minor residual injury.
Flammability: 1 – Must be heated before ignition can occur. Flash point over 93°C (200°F)
Reactivity: 0 – Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water
Special Hazard:

SECTION 6 Accidental Release Measures

Spill Precautions:

This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/ release. Notify persons downwind of the spill/ release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/ release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways. Contain liquid with sand or soil. Recover and return free product to proper containers. Dike far ahead of the spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (Phone No.: 800-424-8802).

Clean-up:

SMALL SPILLS: Not applicable.

LARGE SPILLS: Evacuate area. Contact fire and emergency services and supplier for advice.

SECTION 7 Handling and Storage**Handling:**

Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (See Sections 2 and 8).

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personnel hygiene practices.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum re-conditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from heat and all sources of ignition. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame". Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (See Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

Additional Information:

The mixture is intended for use in a laboratory. The mixture as supplied is stable under normal laboratory conditions.

SECTION 8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection**EXPOSURE GUIDELINES**

ACGIH: Oil Mist, If generated - 5 mg/m³ (TWA), 10 mg/m³ (STEL).

OSHA: - 5 mg/m³ (TWA)

NOTE: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Preventive Measures:

Combustible liquid and vapor. Keep away from heat sparks, flames, static electricity or other sources of ignition.

Eye / Face protection: While contact with this material is not expected to cause irritation, the use of approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact is considered good practice.

Skin protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturers literature for information on permeability). Examples of approved materials are nitrile, neoprene.

Inhalation / Ventilation: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposures limits (See exposure guidelines).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where

air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Personal Hygiene: Do not eat or drink in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Appropriate Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (See exposure guidelines), additional engineering controls may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (See appropriate electrical codes).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

SECTION 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Form:	Liquid	Melting/Freezing Point:	No Data
Color:	Oily brown	Boiling Point:	>599°F / >315°C
Odor:	No distinct	pH:	Not applicable
Odor Threshold:	No Data	Density: (@ 20 °C)	6.25 lbs/gal
Solubility in water:	Negligible	Viscosity: (@ 40 °C)	70
Vapor Density (air=1):	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity:	0.6 – 0.9 @ 60°F (15.6°C)
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	Negligible	Flash Point:	410°F / > 210°C (COC)
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	Negligible		

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm).

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, etc..
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (See Sections 5 and 7).
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Combustion can yield carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other oxides.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

SECTION 11 Toxicological Information

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Not known to be an eye irritant
Skin: Not known to be a skin irritant. No harmful effects from skin absorption have been reported.
Ingestion: No harmful effects reported from ingestion.
Inhalation: No harmful effects reported.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

RTECS#:

LD50/LC50: White Mineral Oil - CAS# 8042-47-5

Dermal: LD50 : > 2 g/kg
LC50 : > 5 mg/l (rat)
Oral: LD50 : > 5 g/kg (rat)

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

Respiratory or skin sensitization: No information found.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Testing of various nickel compounds has produced positive results in assays for gene mutation, chromosomal aberration and DNA damage in both bacterial and mammalian cells.

Reproductive Toxicity: Administration of certain organic lead compounds during pregnancy has caused developmental toxicity (neurobehavioral effects) in laboratory animals.

Administration of nickel acetate during pregnancy has resulted in birth defects in sheep, hamsters and mice. Developmental defects affects primarily the eyes were noted in laboratory animals exposed to nickel carbonyl via inhalation during pregnancy. Administration of soluble inorganic salts of nickel during pregnancy resulted in limited evidence of developmental toxicity. Increased fetal death, decreased litter size and reduced fetal weights were noted, but only at concentrations that also compromised the health status of the mothers. There is inconclusive evidence for the developmental toxicity of insoluble inorganic salts (e.g., oxides and sulfides).

STOT- Single exposure No definitive information available on target organs toxicity short term exposure.

STOT- Repeated exposure Chronic overexposure to organic cadmium can result in renal tubular dysfunction, proteinuria and less commonly, glomerular dysfunction, disturbance of calcium metabolism and renal stone formation.

Chronic overexposure to organic lead compounds is associated with toxicity of the hematopoietic, vascular, male reproductive, nervous systems and of the kidney. Hematological effects include anemia, decreased hemoglobin and increased urinary porphyrins. Vascular effects are manifested as high blood pressure. Neurotoxic effects may involve both sensory and motor neurons and may include encephalopathy and peripheral neuropathy. Kidney damage is characterized by nephropathy, interstitial fibrosis and tubular damage. Effects on the male reproductive system may include decreased sperm count, motility and testicular atrophy.

Chronic exposure to nickel and certain nickel compounds can cause rhinitis, sinusitis, allergies, cancer of the nasal sinus cavities and lungs. Nasal polyps, perforation of the nasal septum and chronic pulmonary irritation have also been reported. There is limited evidence from laboratory animal studies that nickel sulfate and nickel chloride can adversely affect the male reproductive system.

Aspiration Hazard: No definitive information available.

Carcinogenicity: The international Agency for Research on Cancer has determined that cadmium metal is a Group 1 human carcinogen. EPA has classified cadmium as a "probable carcinogen" based on limited human evidence, but sufficient evidence in laboratory animals. It has been classified as a known carcinogen by NTP.

Chronic oral ingestion of various inorganic lead compounds resulted in increased renal tumors in laboratory animals. Lead and inorganic lead compounds have been identified as carcinogens by NTP, IARC and OSHA. Organic lead compounds have not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

There is insufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of nickel sulfate and for nickel compounds (sulfides and oxides) encountered in nickel refining. There is sufficient evidence in animals for the carcinogenicity of metallic nickel, nickel monoxides, nickel hydroxides and crystalline nickel sulfides and limited evidence in animals for other nickel compounds (e.g., alloys, arsenides and nickel carbonyl). Occupational exposure has been associated with cancer of the lung and nasal cavity. Nickel and nickel compounds have been identified as carcinogens by NTP and IARC.

No definitive information available for the other components on carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, target organs or developmental toxicity.

Signs and symptoms of exposure:

Overexposure: Effects of overexposure may include diarrhea, irritation of the digestive tract and irritation of the respiratory tract.

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

Eco-toxicity: no information about this preparation is available.

Mobility in soil: no information about this preparation is available.

Persistence and degradability: no information about this preparation is available.

Bioaccumulative potential: no information about this preparation is available.

SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations

Product disposal:

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste due to the characteristic(s) of ignitability (D001). If the spilled or released material impacts soil, water or other media, characteristic testing of the contaminated materials may be required prior to their disposal. Further, this material once it becomes a waste is subject to the land disposal restrictions in 40 CFR 268340 and may require treatment prior to disposal, to meet specific standards. Consult state and local regulations to determine whether they are more stringent than the federal requirements.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum re-conditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14 Transport Information

IDMG (sea): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

ADR/DOT (road): Not regulated

Material is unregulated unless in container of 3500 gal or more then provisions of 49 CFR Part 130 apply for land shipment.

ICAO/IATA (air): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

SECTION 15 **Regulatory Information**

US Federal:

TSCA

This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

US State:

Warning: This material contains the following chemicals which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

California Prop. 65

Component: Cadmium and Cadmium Compounds
Effect: Developmental and Reproductive Toxicant

Component: Lead and Lead Compounds
Effect: Cancer

Component: Nickel and Certain Nickel Compounds
Effect: Cancer

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA except for some individual components.

Canada

WHMIS Classifications: Not Classified

SECTION 16 **Other Information**

Revised: January 18, 2017
Date of previous revision (s): Not Applicable
Details of revision (s): Not Applicable

The statements contained herein are offered for informational purposes only and are based upon technical data. SCP SCIENCE believes them to be accurate but does not purport to be all-inclusive. The above-stated product is intended for use only by persons having the necessary technical skills and facilities for handling the product at their discretion and risk. Since conditions and manner of use are outside our control, we make no warranty of merchantability or any such warranty, express or implied with respect to information and we assume no liability resulting from the above product or its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine suitability of information and product for their particular purposes.

This safety data sheet has been prepared in conformance with GHS (Global Harmonised System) Guidance on the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) Copyright © United nations, 2011.

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Name: CONOSTAN[®] Flash Point 134^oC Standard (ASTM D93)
Chemical Family Petroleum hydrocarbon
Intended Use Instrument Calibration
Catalogue Number: 150-900-030/ 080

Recommended Use: Laboratory Chemical
Instrument Calibration. This product is intended for laboratory testing. This product shall be used by trained personnel only.

Restriction on use:

Do not use this product outside of a laboratory. This product should not be used by untrained personnel.

Manufacturer/ Supplier:**Canada/ International**

21 800 Clark-Graham
Baie d'Urfé, (Montreal)
Québec, H9X 4B6
Canada

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

USA

3rd Party Distribution Center
348 Route 11, Champlain,
N.Y. 12919-4816
USA

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

France

12 Ave du Québec
Bât Iberis, SILIC 642
91965 Courtaboeuf,
France

Phone: +33 (0) 1 69 18 71 17
Fax: +33 (0) 1 60 92 05 67

Germany

Alte Marktoberdorfer
Straße 14, 87616
Marktoberdorf
Germany

Phone: +49 (0) 8342-89560-61
Fax: +49 (0) 8342-89560-69

CORPORATE : Phone: +1 (514) 457-0701 | Fax: +1 (514) 457-4499 | www.scpscience.com | sales@scpscience.com

For Spills, Leaks, Fires or Accidents Call CHEMTREC: North America: (800) 424-9300
Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)
California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3129

In the event of medical emergency, call your local poison centre or equivalent.

SECTION 2 Hazards Identification**Emergency Overview****GHS**

Harmonized Classification – Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation)

Classification: Irritant- Category 2

Pictograms:



Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary Statements

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P280: Wear protective gloves/ protective clothes/ eye protection/ face protection.

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue rinsing.

Other Hazards: No information available

SECTION 3 Composition and Information on Ingredients

CAS No.	Chemical Name	% Weight	Classification ((EC) No 1272/2008)
544-76-3	n- Hexadecane	100	H315 - Skin Irrit. 2 H319 - Eye Irrit. 2

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

In case of contact:

- Eye:** If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
- Skin:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.
- Ingestion:** Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.
- Inhalation:** If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

- Most important Symptoms:** Ingestion may result in vomiting; aspiration into lungs may cause aspiration pneumonitis. May cause lung damage if swallowed..
- Notes to Physician/Doctor:** Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting Measures

Fire Hazard Summary:

For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard areas should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from the immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

- Extinguishing** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon

Media:	dioxide in confined spaces.
Extinguishing Media to be Avoided:	No information found.
Combustion and Thermal Decomposition Products:	This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters	Firefighters should wear self-contained respirator and full protective gear.

SECTION 6 Accidental Release Measures

Spill Precautions:

This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of the spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (Phone No.: 800-424-8802).

Personal precautions: Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Clean-up:

SMALL SPILLS: Not applicable.

LARGE SPILLS: Evacuate area. Contact fire and emergency services and supplier for advice.

SECTION 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personnel hygiene practices.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum re-conditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (See Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

Additional Information:

The mixture is intended for use in a laboratory. The mixture as supplied is stable under normal laboratory conditions.

SECTION 8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

ACGIH: --- mg/m³ TWA

NOTE: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Preventive Measures: Repeated skin contact can cause irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Eye / Face protection: Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturers literature for information on permeability). Examples of approved materials are nitrile, neoprene.

Inhalation / Ventilation: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposures limits (See exposure guidelines).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Personal Hygiene: Do not eat or drink in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Appropriate Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (See exposure guidelines), additional engineering controls may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (See appropriate electrical codes).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

SECTION 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Colorless
Odor	Light
Property Values	
pH VALUE	No data available
Melting Point/Range	18 °C (64°F)

Boiling Point/Range	c. 287°C (549°F)
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Vapor Pressure	133 hPa @ 208 °C (406°F)
Vapor Density	No data available
Relative Density	6.453
Specific Gravity	No data available
Water Solubility	Not miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto ignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity (@ 40 °C)	No data available
Flash Point	135°C (275°F)

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	No data available.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (See Sections 5 and 7).
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Combustion can yield carbon oxides.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

SECTION 11 Toxicological Information

Potential Health Effects

Eye:	Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering and redness.
Skin:	Mild to moderate skin irritant. Contact may cause redness, itching, burning and skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin, dermatitis (inflammation), burns and sever skin damage. Not acutely by skin absorption but prolonged or repeated skin contact may be harmful.
Ingestion:	No harmful effects reported from ingestion.
Inhalation:	No harmful effects reported from inhalation.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

LD50/LC50: No information found.

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

Respiratory or skin sensitization:	No information found.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified as a mutagen.
Reproductive Toxicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified for reproductive toxicity.
STOT- Single exposure	No definitive information available on target organs toxicity, single exposure.

STOT- Repeated exposure No definitive information available on target organs toxicity, repeated exposure.
Aspiration Hazard: No information found.
Carcinogenicity: Not Listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

Signs and symptoms of exposure:

Skin: Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering and redness.
Eye: Mild to moderate skin irritant. Contact may cause redness, itching, burning and skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin, dermatitis (inflammation), burns and sever skin damage. Not acutely by skin absorption but prolonged or repeated skin contact may be harmful.
Ingestion: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting, transient excitation followed by signs of nervous system depression (e.g, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue).
Inhalation: Overexposure may cause irritation of respiratory tract. Other symptoms may include nausea and vomiting.

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

Eco- toxicity: no information about this preparation is available.
Mobility in soil: no information about this preparation is available.
Persistence and degradability: no information about this preparation is available.
Bioaccumulative potential: no information about this preparation is available.

SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations

Product disposal:
This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it should be fully characterized for toxicity prior to disposal (40 CFR 261). Use which results in chemical or physical change or contamination may subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Along with properly characterizing all waste materials, consult state and local regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum re-conditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14 Transport Information

IDMG (sea): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

ADR/DOT (road): Not regulated
Material is unregulated unless in container of 3500 gal or more then provisions of 49 CFR Part 130 apply for land shipment.

ICAO/IATA (air): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

SECTION 15 Regulatory Information

US Federal:

EPA SARA 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories):

Acute Health: No
Chronic Health: No
Fire Hazard: No
Pressure Hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No

SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372: This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372: None

Carcinogen Identification: This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity: None

TSCA All components are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

US State:**California Prop. 65**

This material do not contain any chemical which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5).

Canada

WHMIS Classifications: D2B – Materials Causing other toxic effects – Toxic Material

EU

EU Symbol: Xi
Risk Phrase(s): R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

SECTION 16 Other Information

Revised: September 20, 2018

Date of previous revision (s): March 07, 2017

Hazard Indications (H) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 quoted in Sections 3.

Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Corrosion/ Irritation
Eye Irrit. 2 Serious Eye Damage/ Eye Irritation

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

The statements contained herein are offered for informational purposes only and are based upon technical data. SCP SCIENCE believes them to be accurate but does not purport to be all-inclusive. The above-stated product is intended for use only by persons having the necessary technical skills and facilities for handling the product at their discretion and risk. Since conditions and manner of use are outside our control, we make no warranty of merchantability or any such warranty, express or implied with respect to information and we assume no liability resulting from the above product or its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine suitability of information and product for their particular purposes.

This safety data sheet has been prepared in conformance with GHS (Global Harmonised System) Guidance on the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) Copyright © United nations, 2011.

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Name: CONOSTAN[®] Total Acid Number Standard 2.0 mg/g KOH
Matrix: Petroleum hydrocarbon
Intended Use: Instrument Calibration
Catalogue Number: 150-800-205/-206

Recommended Use: Laboratory Chemical

Restriction on use: Instrument Calibration. This product is intended for laboratory testing. This product shall be used by trained personnel only.
 Do not use this product outside of a laboratory. This product should not be used by untrained personnel.

Manufacturer/ Supplier:

Canada/ International 21 800 Clark-Graham Baie d'Urfé, (Montreal) Québec, H9X 4B6 Canada	USA 3rd Party Distribution Center 348 Route 11, Champlain, N.Y. 12919-4816 USA	France 12 Ave du Québec Bât Iris, 91140 Villebon sur Yvette, France	Germany Alte Marktoberdorf er Straße 14, 87616 Marktoberdorf Germany
Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820 Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549	Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820 Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549	Phone: +33 (0) 1 69 18 71 17 Fax: +33 (0) 1 60 92 05 67	Phone: +49 (0) 8342-89560-61 Fax: +49 (0) 8342-89560-69

CORPORATE: Phone: +1 (514) 457-0701 | Fax: +1 (514) 457-4499
www.scpscience.com | sales@scpscience.com

In the event of a transport emergency, call Chemtrec (24 h): 1-703-741-5970 (CHEMTREC)
 California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3129
 In the event of medical emergency, call your local poison center or equivalent.

SECTION 2 Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

GHS

Harmonized Classification - Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation)

Classification: Aspiration- Category 1

Symbols:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazard Statements

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary Statements

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P405: Store locked up.

P501: Dispose of contents/container according to federal, regional and local government requirements.

Other Hazards: No information found.

SECTION 3 Composition and Information on Ingredients

CAS No.	Chemical Name	% Weight	Classification ((EC) No 1272/2008)
8042-47-5	White Mineral Oil	<50%	Not Classified
Proprietary	Hydrocarbon Mix	>50%	H304 - Asp. Tox. 1
Proprietary	Weak Organic acid	0.2 - 10 g	Not Classified

The following materials are present at less than ----% Blended or as indicated, including

A typical concentration of above metallic compounds is ---- ppm. Refer to container for the exact concentration.

1% = 10,000 PPM.

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

In case of contact:

Eye: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Most important Symptoms: May be harmful or fatal if swallowed.

Notes to Physician/Doctor: Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting Measures

Fire Hazard Summary: For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard areas should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers

from the immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Extinguishing Media to be Avoided: No information found.

Combustion and Thermal Decomposition Products: This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Firefighters should wear self-contained respirator and full protective gear.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Health: 1 - Exposure would cause irritation with only minor residual injury.

Flammability: 1 - Must be heated before ignition can occur.

Reactivity: 0- Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water

Special Hazard:

SECTION 6 **Accidental Release Measures**

Spill Precautions: This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of the spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (Phone No.: 800-424-8802).

Personal precautions: Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Clean-up: SMALL SPILLS: Not applicable.

LARGE SPILLS: Evacuate area. Contact fire and emergency services and supplier for advice.

SECTION 7 **Handling and Storage**

Handling: Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personnel hygiene practices.

“Empty” containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum re-conditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (See Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

Additional Information:

The mixture is intended for use in a laboratory. The mixture as supplied is stable under normal laboratory conditions.

SECTION 8

Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Exposure guidelines

COP: 200 mg/m³ TWA

NOTE: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Preventive Measures:

Combustible liquid and vapor. Keep away from heat sparks, flames, static electricity or other sources of ignition.

Eye / Face protection:

Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin protection:

The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturers literature for information on permeability). Examples of approved materials are nitrile, neoprene.

Inhalation / Ventilation:

A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposures limits (See exposure guidelines).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer’s respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA’s 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator’s use.

Personal Hygiene:

Do not eat or drink in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Appropriate Controls:

Engineering

If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (See exposure guidelines), additional engineering controls may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (See appropriate electrical codes).

Other Protective Equipment:

Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available for

flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

SECTION 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear / Colorless
Odor	Hydrocarbon
Property Values	
pH VALUE	No data available
Melting Point/Range	No data available
Boiling Point/Range	c. 400-550° F / 227-288° C
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	c. 0.40
Vapor Density	c. 6.20
Bulk Density	c. 6.57 - 6.89 lbs/gal
Specific Gravity	c. 0.79 - 0.84
Water Solubility	Not soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto ignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity	14.2 - 17.0 cSt
Flash Point	c. 200-210° F/93-99° C (PM CC)

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	No information found.
Chemical stability:	Stable at room temperature and conditions of use.
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid:	High temperatures. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (See Sections 5 and 7).
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Combustion can yield carbon, carbon oxides.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

SECTION 11 Toxicological Information

Potential Health Effects

Eye:	Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering and redness.
Skin:	Mild to moderate skin irritant. Contact may cause redness, itching, burning and skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin, dermatitis (inflammation), burns and

	sever skin damage. Not acutely by skin absorption but prolonged or repeated skin contact may be harmful.
Ingestion:	May be harmful if swallowed.
Inhalation:	Overheating of product may produce vapors which can cause respiratory irritation, dizziness and nausea.
Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure	
LD50/LC50:	No information found.
Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure	
Respiratory or skin sensitization:	No information found.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified as a mutagen.
Reproductive Toxicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified for reproductive toxicity.
STOT- Single exposure	No definitive information found for target organs toxicity.
STOT- Repeated exposure	No definitive information found for target organs toxicity, repeated exposure.
Aspiration Hazard:	This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage. May be harmful if swallowed.
Carcinogenicity:	Not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, or CA Prop 65. Prolonged and repeated skin exposure of mice to certain middle distillate streams has resulted in dermatitis, which has been associated with the promotion of skin tumors via a non-genotoxic mechanism. No evidence of cancer has been demonstrated for this product.
Signs and symptoms of exposure:	
Eye:	Contact may cause mild eye irritation.
Skin:	Contact may cause irritation.
Inhalation:	Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting, transient excitation followed by signs of nervous system depression (e.g, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue).
Ingestion:	Overheating of product may produce vapors which can cause respiratory irritation, dizziness and nausea.

SECTION 12

Ecological Information

Eco- toxicity:	no information found for this preparation.
Mobility in soil:	no information found for this preparation.
Persistence and degradability:	no information found for this preparation.
Bioaccumulative potential:	no information found for this preparation.

SECTION 13

Disposal Considerations

Product disposal:	This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it should be fully characterized for toxicity prior to disposal (40 CFR 261). Use which results in chemical or physical change or contamination may subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Along with properly characterizing all waste materials, consult state and local regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material.
--------------------------	--

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full

compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum re-conditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14 **Transport Information**

IMDG (sea): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

UN-Number:

Class:

Packing group:

Proper shipping name:

Marine pollutant:

ADR/DOT (road):

Not regulated

Material is unregulated unless in container of 3500 gal or more then provisions of 49 CFR Part 130 apply for land shipment.

UN-Number:

Class:

Packing group:

Proper shipping name:

Marine pollutant:

ICAO/IATA (air):

Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

UN-Number:

Class:

Packing group:

Proper shipping name:

Marine pollutant:

SECTION 15 **Regulatory Information**

US Federal:

TSCA:

All components are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

US State:

California Prop. 65:

This material do not contain any chemical which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5).

Canada

WHMIS Classifications:

D1B - Materials Causing immediate toxic effects - Toxic Material

EU

Classifications:

Xn

Risk Phrase(s):

R65: Harmful. May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SECTION 16 **Other Information**

Revised:

June 08, 2022

Date of previous revision(s): Not applicable

Hazard Indications (H) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 quoted in Sections 3.

Asp. Tox. 1 Aspiration Hazard

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

The statements contained herein are offered for informational purposes only and are based upon technical data. SCP SCIENCE believes them to be accurate but does not purport to be all-inclusive. The above-stated product is intended for use only by persons having the necessary technical skills and facilities for handling the product at their discretion and risk. Since conditions and manner of use are outside our control, we make no warranty of merchantability or any such warranty, express or implied with respect to information and we assume no liability resulting from the above product or its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine suitability of information and product for their particular purposes.

This safety data sheet has been prepared in conformance with GHS (Global Harmonised System) Guidance on the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) Copyright © United nations, 2011.

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Name: CONOSTAN[®] Sulfur Standard in Diesel Fuel
Chemical Family Petroleum hydrocarbon
Intended Use Instrument Calibration
Catalogue Number: 150-410-003

Recommended Use: Laboratory Chemical
Instrument Calibration. This product is intended for laboratory testing. This product shall be used by trained personnel only.

Restriction on use:

Do not use this product outside of a laboratory. This product should not be used by untrained personnel.

Manufacturer/ Supplier:**Canada/ International**

21 800 Clark-Graham
Baie d'Urfé, (Montreal)
Québec, H9X 4B6
Canada

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

USA

3rd Party Distribution Center
348 Route 11, Champlain,
N.Y. 12919-4816
USA

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

France

12 Ave du Québec
Bât Iberis, SILIC 642
91965 Courtaboeuf,
France

Phone: +33 (0) 1 69 18 71 17
Fax: +33 (0) 1 60 92 05 67

Germany

Alte Marktoberdorfer
Straße 14, 87616
Marktoberdorf
Germany

Phone: +49 (0) 8342-89560-61
Fax: +49 (0) 8342-89560-69

CORPORATE : Phone: +1 (514) 457-0701 | Fax: +1 (514) 457-4499 | www.scpscience.com | sales@scpscience.com

For Spills, Leaks, Fires or Accidents Call CHEMTREC: North America: (800) 424-9300
Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)
California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3129

In the event of medical emergency, call your local poison centre or equivalent.

SECTION 2 Hazards Identification**Emergency Overview****GHS**

Harmonized Classification – Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation)

Classification: Aspiration- Category 1

Pictograms:



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary Statements

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P405: Store locked up.

P501: Dispose of contents/container according to federal, regional and local government requirements.

Other Hazards: No information available

SECTION 3 Composition and Information on Ingredients

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Weight	Classification ((EC) No 1272/2008)
64742-47-8	Distillate, Hydro treated Light	98 –100%	H304 - Asp. Tox. 1

The following materials are present at less than 1%:
Blended Alkyl aryl Sulfonate or as indicated, including

Sulfur Compound - % as S

A typical concentration of above compound is 1000 ppm.
Refer to container for the exact concentration.
1% = 10,000 PPM.

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

In case of contact:

Eye: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Most important Symptoms: No information available.

Notes to Physician/Doctor: Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting Measures

Fire Hazard Summary:

For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard areas should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from the immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Extinguishing Media to be Avoided: No information found.

Combustion and Thermal Decomposition Products: This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear self-contained respirator and full protective gear.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Health: 1 – Exposure would cause irritation with only minor residual injury
Flammability: 1 – Must be heated before ignition can occur. Flash point over 93°C (200°F)
Reactivity: 0
Special Hazard:

SECTION 6 Accidental Release Measures

Spill Precautions:

This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of the spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (Phone No.: 800-424-8802).

Personal precautions: Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Clean-up:

SMALL SPILLS: Not applicable.

LARGE SPILLS: Evacuate area. Contact fire and emergency services and supplier for advice.

SECTION 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personnel hygiene practices.

“Empty” containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or

a drum re-conditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (See Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

Additional Information:

The mixture is intended for use in a laboratory. The mixture as supplied is stable under normal laboratory conditions.

SECTION 8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

ACGIH TLV: 200 mg/m³ TWA, 8 Hrs

NOTE: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Preventive Measures: Repeated skin contact can cause irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Eye / Face protection: Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturers literature for information on permeability). Examples of approved materials are nitrile, neoprene.

Inhalation / Ventilation: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposures limits (See exposure guidelines).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Personal Hygiene: Do not eat or drink in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Appropriate Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (See exposure guidelines), additional engineering controls may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (See appropriate electrical codes).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

SECTION 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear, Colorless
Odor	Hydrocarbon
Property Values	
pH VALUE	No data available
Melting Point/Range	c. -56.2°F / -49°C
Boiling Point/Range	c. 433-473°F / 222.8-245°C
Evaporation rate	0.19
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Vapor Pressure	0.20
Vapor Density	4.5
Relative Density	c. 6.57 – 6.89
Specific Gravity	0.804
Water Solubility	Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto ignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity (@ 40 °C)	c. 2 cSt

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	No data available.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (See Sections 5 and 7).
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Combustion can yield carbon, nitrogen and sulfur oxides.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

SECTION 11 Toxicological Information

Potential Health Effects

Eye:	Contact may cause mild eye irritation.
Skin:	Mild to moderate skin irritant. Contact may cause defatting of the skin and dryness.
Ingestion:	No effects reported from ingestion. (See Aspiration Hazard).
Inhalation:	Expected to have a low degree of toxicity by inhalation.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

LD50/LC50:	<u>Distillate, Hydro treated Light</u>
	Oral: LD50: >5000 mg/ Kg (Rat)
	Dermal: LD50: >2000 mg/ Kg (Rabbit)
LD50/LC50:	<u>Di-n-butyl sulfide - CAS# 544-40-1</u>
	Dermal: LD50 : > 5 g/kg (Rabbit)
	LC50 : 620

Oral: LD50 : 2.2 g/kg (Rat)

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

Respiratory or skin sensitization:	No information found.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified as a mutagen.
Reproductive Toxicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified for reproductive toxicity.
STOT- Single exposure	No definitive information available on target organs toxicity.
STOT- Repeated exposure	No definitive information available on target organs toxicity, repeated exposure.
Aspiration Hazard:	This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.
Carcinogenicity:	Not Listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA. Prolonged and repeated skin exposure of mice to certain middle distillate streams has resulted in dermatitis, which has been associated with the promotion of skin tumors via a non-genotoxic mechanism.

Signs and symptoms of exposure:

Skin:	Adverse effect may include skin irritation, dryness or cracking.
Eye:	No information found.
Ingestion:	Adverse effects may include irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting.
Inhalation:	Overexposure may cause irritation of respiratory tract. Other symptoms may include nausea and vomiting.

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

- Eco- toxicity:** no information about this preparation is available.
- Mobility in soil:** no information about this preparation is available.
- Persistence and degradability:** no information about this preparation is available.
- Bioaccumulative potential:** no information about this preparation is available.

SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations

Product disposal:

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it should be fully characterized for toxicity prior to disposal (40 CFR 261). Use which results in chemical or physical change or contamination may subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Along with properly characterizing all waste materials, consult state and local regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum re-conditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14 Transport Information

IDMG (sea): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

ADR/DOT (road): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

ICAO/IATA (air): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

SECTION 15 Regulatory Information

US Federal:

TSCA All components are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

US State:

California Prop. 65

This material do not contain any chemical which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5).

Canada

WHMIS Classifications:

D2B – Materials Causing other toxic effects – Toxic Material

EU

EU Symbol: Xn

Risk Phrase(s): R65: Harmful. May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SECTION 16 Other Information

Revised: February 07, 2019

Date of previous revision (s): January 18, 2018

Hazard Indications (H) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 quoted in Sections 3.

Asp. Tox. 1 Aspiration Hazard

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

The statements contained herein are offered for informational purposes only and are based upon technical data. SCP SCIENCE believes them to be accurate but does not purport to be all-inclusive. The above-stated product is intended for use only by persons having the necessary technical skills and facilities for handling the product at their discretion and risk. Since conditions and manner of use are outside our control, we make no warranty of merchantability or any such warranty, express or implied with respect to information and we assume no liability resulting from the above product or its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine suitability of information and product for their particular purposes.

This safety data sheet has been prepared in conformance with GHS (Global Harmonised System) Guidance on the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) Copyright © United nations, 2011.

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Name: CONOSTAN[®] Sulfur Standard in Diesel Fuel
Chemical Family: Petroleum hydrocarbon
Intended Use: Instrument Calibration
Catalogue Number: 150-410-010

Recommended Use: Laboratory Chemical
Instrument Calibration. This product is intended for laboratory testing. This product shall be used by trained personnel only.

Restriction on use:

Do not use this product outside of a laboratory. This product should not be used by untrained personnel.

Manufacturer/ Supplier:**Canada/ International**

21 800 Clark-Graham
Baie d'Urfé, (Montreal)
Québec, H9X 4B6
Canada

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

USA

3rd Party Distribution Center
348 Route 11, Champlain,
N.Y. 12919-4816
USA

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

France

12 Ave du Québec
Bât Iberis, SILIC 642
91965 Courtaboeuf,
France

Phone: +33 (0) 1 69 18 71 17
Fax: +33 (0) 1 60 92 05 67

Germany

Alte Marktoberdorfer
Straße 14, 87616
Marktoberdorf
Germany

Phone: +49 (0) 8342-89560-61
Fax: +49 (0) 8342-89560-69

CORPORATE : Phone: +1 (514) 457-0701 | Fax: +1 (514) 457-4499 | www.scpscience.com | sales@scpscience.com

For Spills, Leaks, Fires or Accidents Call CHEMTREC: North America: (800) 424-9300
Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)
California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3129

In the event of medical emergency, call your local poison centre or equivalent.

SECTION 2 Hazards Identification**Emergency Overview****GHS**

Harmonized Classification – Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation)

Classification: Aspiration- Category 1

Pictograms:



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary Statements

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P405: Store locked up.

P501: Dispose of contents/container according to federal, regional and local government requirements.

Other Hazards: No information available

SECTION 3 Composition and Information on Ingredients

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Weight	Classification ((EC) No 1272/2008)
64742-47-8	Distillate, Hydro treated Light	98 –100%	H304 - Asp. Tox. 1

The following materials are present at less than 1%:
Blended Alkyl aryl Sulfonate or as indicated, including

Sulfur Compound - % as S

A typical concentration of above compound is 500 ppm.
Refer to container for the exact concentration.
1% = 10,000 PPM.

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

In case of contact:

Eye: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Most important Symptoms: No information available.

Notes to Physician/Doctor: Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting Measures

Fire Hazard Summary:

For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard areas should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from the immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Extinguishing Media to be Avoided: No information found.

Combustion and Thermal Decomposition Products: This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear self-contained respirator and full protective gear.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Health: 1 – Exposure would cause irritation with only minor residual injury
Flammability: 1 – Must be heated before ignition can occur. Flash point over 93°C (200°F)
Reactivity: 0
Special Hazard:

SECTION 6 Accidental Release Measures

Spill Precautions:

This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of the spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (Phone No.: 800-424-8802).

Personal precautions: Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Clean-up:

SMALL SPILLS: Not applicable.

LARGE SPILLS: Evacuate area. Contact fire and emergency services and supplier for advice.

SECTION 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personnel hygiene practices.

“Empty” containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or

a drum re-conditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (See Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

Additional Information:

The mixture is intended for use in a laboratory. The mixture as supplied is stable under normal laboratory conditions.

SECTION 8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

ACGIH TLV: 200 mg/m³ TWA, 8 Hrs

NOTE: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Preventive Measures: Repeated skin contact can cause irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Eye / Face protection: Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturers literature for information on permeability). Examples of approved materials are nitrile, neoprene.

Inhalation / Ventilation: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposures limits (See exposure guidelines).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Personal Hygiene: Do not eat or drink in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Appropriate Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (See exposure guidelines), additional engineering controls may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (See appropriate electrical codes).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

SECTION 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear, Colorless
Odor	Hydrocarbon
Property Values	
pH VALUE	No data available
Melting Point/Range	c. -56.2°F / -49°C
Boiling Point/Range	c. 433-473°F / 222.8-245°C
Evaporation rate	0.19
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Vapor Pressure	0.20
Vapor Density	4.5
Relative Density	c. 6.57 – 6.89
Specific Gravity	0.804
Water Solubility	Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto ignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity (@ 40 °C)	c. 2 cSt

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	No data available.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (See Sections 5 and 7).
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Combustion can yield carbon, nitrogen and sulfur oxides.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

SECTION 11 Toxicological Information

Potential Health Effects

Eye:	Contact may cause mild eye irritation.
Skin:	Mild to moderate skin irritant. Contact may cause defatting of the skin and dryness.
Ingestion:	No effects reported from ingestion. (See Aspiration Hazard).
Inhalation:	Expected to have a low degree of toxicity by inhalation.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

LD50/LC50:	<u>Distillate, Hydro treated Light</u>
	Oral: LD50: >5000 mg/ Kg (Rat)
	Dermal: LD50: >2000 mg/ Kg (Rabbit)
LD50/LC50:	<u>Di-n-butyl sulfide - CAS# 544-40-1</u>
	Dermal: LD50 : > 5 g/kg (Rabbit)
	LC50 : 620

Oral: LD50 : 2.2 g/kg (Rat)

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

Respiratory or skin sensitization:	No information found.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified as a mutagen.
Reproductive Toxicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified for reproductive toxicity.
STOT- Single exposure	No definitive information available on target organs toxicity.
STOT- Repeated exposure	No definitive information available on target organs toxicity, repeated exposure.
Aspiration Hazard:	This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.
Carcinogenicity:	Not Listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA. Prolonged and repeated skin exposure of mice to certain middle distillate streams has resulted in dermatitis, which has been associated with the promotion of skin tumors via a non-genotoxic mechanism.

Signs and symptoms of exposure:

Skin:	Adverse effect may include skin irritation, dryness or cracking.
Eye:	No information found.
Ingestion:	Adverse effects may include irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting.
Inhalation:	Overexposure may cause irritation of respiratory tract. Other symptoms may include nausea and vomiting.

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

- Eco- toxicity:** no information about this preparation is available.
- Mobility in soil:** no information about this preparation is available.
- Persistence and degradability:** no information about this preparation is available.
- Bioaccumulative potential:** no information about this preparation is available.

SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations

Product disposal:

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it should be fully characterized for toxicity prior to disposal (40 CFR 261). Use which results in chemical or physical change or contamination may subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Along with properly characterizing all waste materials, consult state and local regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum re-conditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14 Transport Information

IDMG (sea): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

ADR/DOT (road): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

ICAO/IATA (air): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

SECTION 15 Regulatory Information

US Federal:

TSCA All components are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

US State:

California Prop. 65

This material do not contain any chemical which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5).

Canada

WHMIS Classifications:

D2B – Materials Causing other toxic effects – Toxic Material

EU

EU Symbol: Xn

Risk Phrase(s): R65: Harmful. May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SECTION 16 Other Information

Revised: February 07, 2019

Date of previous revision (s): March 28, 2018

Hazard Indications (H) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 quoted in Sections 3.

Asp. Tox. 1 Aspiration Hazard

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

The statements contained herein are offered for informational purposes only and are based upon technical data. SCP SCIENCE believes them to be accurate but does not purport to be all-inclusive. The above-stated product is intended for use only by persons having the necessary technical skills and facilities for handling the product at their discretion and risk. Since conditions and manner of use are outside our control, we make no warranty of merchantability or any such warranty, express or implied with respect to information and we assume no liability resulting from the above product or its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine suitability of information and product for their particular purposes.

This safety data sheet has been prepared in conformance with GHS (Global Harmonised System) Guidance on the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) Copyright © United nations, 2011.

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Name: CONOSTAN[®] Sulfur Standard in Diesel Fuel (Blank)
Chemical Family: Petroleum hydrocarbon
Intended Use: Instrument Calibration
Catalogue Number: 150-410-012

Recommended Use: Laboratory Chemical

Instrument Calibration. This product is intended for laboratory testing. This product shall be used by trained personnel only.

Restriction on use:

Do not use this product outside of a laboratory. This product should not be used by untrained personnel.

Manufacturer/ Supplier:**Canada/ International**

21 800 Clark-Graham
Baie d'Urfé, (Montreal)
Québec, H9X 4B6
Canada

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

USA

3rd Party Distribution Center
348 Route 11, Champlain,
N.Y. 12919-4816
USA

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

France

12 Ave du Québec
Bât Iris, SILIC 642
91965 Villebon sur Yvette,
France

Phone: +33 (0) 1 69 18 71 17
Fax: +33 (0) 1 60 92 05 67

Germany

Alte Marktoberdorfer
Straße 14, 87616
Marktoberdorf
Germany

Phone: +49 (0) 8342-89560-61
Fax: +49 (0) 8342-89560-69

CORPORATE: Phone: +1 (514) 457-0701 | Fax: +1 (514) 457-4499 | www.scpscience.com | sales@scpscience.com

For Spills, Leaks, Fires or Accidents Call CHEMTREC: 1-703-741-5970 (CHEMTREC)
California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3129

In the event of medical emergency, call your local poison centre or equivalent.

SECTION 2 Hazards Identification**Emergency Overview****GHS****Harmonized Classification – Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation)**

Classification: Aspiration- Category 1

Pictograms:



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary Statements

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P405: Store locked up.

P501: Dispose of contents/container according to federal, regional and local government requirements.

Other Hazards: No information found.

SECTION 3 Composition and Information on Ingredients

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Weight	Classification (EC No 1272/2008)
64742-47-8	Distillate, Hydro treated Light	98 –100%	H304 - Asp. Tox. 1

The following materials are present at less than ---%:
Blended Alkyl aryl Sulfonate or as indicated, including

A typical concentration of above compound is --- ppm.
Refer to container for the exact concentration.
1% = 10,000 PPM.

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

In case of contact:

Eye: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Most important Symptoms: No information found.

Notes to Physician/Doctor: Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting Measures

Fire Hazard Summary:

For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard areas should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from the immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Extinguishing Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution

Media:	when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.
Extinguishing Media to be Avoided:	No information found.
Combustion and Thermal Decomposition Products:	This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters	Firefighters should wear self-contained respirator and full protective gear.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Health:	1 – Exposure would cause irritation with only minor residual injury
Flammability:	1 – Must be heated before ignition can occur. Flash point over 93°C (200°F)
Reactivity:	0
Special Hazard:	

SECTION 6 Accidental Release Measures

Spill Precautions:

This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of the spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (Phone No.: 800-424-8802).

Personal precautions: Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Clean-up:

SMALL SPILLS: Not applicable.

LARGE SPILLS: Evacuate area. Contact fire and emergency services and supplier for advice.

SECTION 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personnel hygiene practices.

“Empty” containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum re-conditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (See Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

Additional Information:

The mixture is intended for use in a laboratory. The mixture as supplied is stable under normal laboratory conditions.

SECTION 8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection**EXPOSURE GUIDELINES**

ACGIH TLV: 200 mg/m³ TWA, 8 Hrs

NOTE: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Preventive Measures: Repeated skin contact can cause irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Eye / Face protection: Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturers literature for information on permeability). Examples of approved materials are nitrile, neoprene.

Inhalation / Ventilation: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposures limits (See exposure guidelines).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Personal Hygiene: Do not eat or drink in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Appropriate Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (See exposure guidelines), additional engineering controls may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (See appropriate electrical codes).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

SECTION 9 Physical and Chemical Properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear, Colorless
Odor	Hydrocarbon

Property Values

pH VALUE	No data available
Melting Point/Range	c. -56.2°F / -49°C
Boiling Point/Range	c. 433-473°F / 222.8-245°C
Evaporation rate	c. 0.19
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Vapor Pressure	c. 0.027 kPa
Vapor Density	c. 4.5
Density	No data available
Specific Gravity	c. 0.804
Water Solubility	Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto ignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity (@ 40 °C)	c. 2 cSt

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	No information found.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (See Sections 5 and 7).
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Combustion can yield carbon, nitrogen and sulfur oxides.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

SECTION 11 Toxicological Information

Potential Health Effects

Eye:	Contact may cause mild eye irritation.
Skin:	Mild to moderate skin irritant. Contact may cause defatting of the skin and dryness.
Ingestion:	No effects reported from ingestion. (See Aspiration Hazard).
Inhalation:	Expected to have a low degree of toxicity by inhalation.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

LD50/LC50:	<u>Distillate, Hydro treated Light</u> Oral: LD50: >5000 mg/ Kg (Rat) Dermal: LD50: >2000 mg/ Kg (Rabbit)
LD50/LC50:	<u>Di-n-butyl sulfide - CAS# 544-40-1</u> Dermal: LD50 : > 5 g/kg (Rabbit) LC50 : 620 Oral: LD50 : 2.2 g/kg (Rat)

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

Respiratory or skin sensitization:	No information found.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified as a mutagen.

Reproductive Toxicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified for reproductive toxicity.
STOT- Single exposure	No definitive information found for target organs toxicity.
STOT- Repeated exposure	No definitive information found for target organs toxicity, repeated exposure.
Aspiration Hazard:	This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.
Carcinogenicity:	Not Listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA. Prolonged and repeated skin exposure of mice to certain middle distillate streams has resulted in dermatitis, which has been associated with the promotion of skin tumors via a non-genotoxic mechanism.

Signs and symptoms of exposure:

Skin:	Adverse effect may include skin irritation, dryness or cracking.
Eye:	No information found.
Ingestion:	Adverse effects may include irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting.
Inhalation:	Overexposure may cause irritation of respiratory tract. Other symptoms may include nausea and vomiting.

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

Eco- toxicity: no information found for this preparation.
Mobility in soil: no information found for this preparation.
Persistence and degradability: no information found for this preparation.
Bioaccumulative potential: no information found for this preparation.

SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations

Product disposal:
This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it should be fully characterized for toxicity prior to disposal (40 CFR 261). Use which results in chemical or physical change or contamination may subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Along with properly characterizing all waste materials, consult state and local regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum re-conditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14 Transport Information

IMDG (sea): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.
ADR/DOT (road): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.
ICAO/IATA (air): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

SECTION 15 Regulatory Information

US Federal:

TSCA All components are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

US State:

California Prop. 65

This material do not contain any chemical which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5).

Canada

WHMIS Classifications:

D2B – Materials Causing other toxic effects – Toxic Material

EU

EU Symbol:

Xn

Risk Phrase(s):

R65: Harmful. May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SECTION 16 Other Information

Revised: July 16, 2020

Date of previous revision(s): January 09, 2018

Hazard Indications (H) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 quoted in Sections 3.

Asp. Tox. 1 Aspiration Hazard

H304

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

The statements contained herein are offered for informational purposes only and are based upon technical data. SCP SCIENCE believes them to be accurate but does not purport to be all-inclusive. The above-stated product is intended for use only by persons having the necessary technical skills and facilities for handling the product at their discretion and risk. Since conditions and manner of use are outside our control, we make no warranty of merchantability or any such warranty, express or implied with respect to information and we assume no liability resulting from the above product or its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine suitability of information and product for their particular purposes.

This safety data sheet has been prepared in conformance with GHS (Global Harmonised System) Guidance on the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) Copyright © United nations, 2011.

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Name: CONOSTAN[®] S21 Blended standard
Matrix: Petroleum hydrocarbon
Intended Use: Instrument Calibration
Catalogue Number: 150-021-003

Recommended Use: Laboratory Chemical
 Instrument Calibration. This product is intended for laboratory testing. This product shall be used by trained personnel only.

Restriction on use: Do not use this product outside of a laboratory. This product should not be used by untrained personnel.

Manufacturer/ Supplier:

Canada/ International 21 800 Clark-Graham Baie d'Urfé, (Montréal) Québec, H9X 4B6 Canada	USA 3rd Party Distribution Center 348 Route 11, Champlain, N.Y. 12919-4816 USA	France 12 Ave du Québec Bât Iris, 91140 Villebon sur Yvette, France	Germany Alte Marktoberdorf er Straße 14, 87616 Marktoberdorf Germany
Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820 Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549	Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820 Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549	Phone: +33 (0) 1 69 18 71 17 Fax: +33 (0) 1 60 92 05 67	Phone: +49 (0) 8342-89560-61 Fax: +49 (0) 8342-89560-69

CORPORATE: Phone: +1 (514) 457-0701 | Fax: +1 (514) 457-4499
www.scpscience.com | sales@scpscience.com

In the event of a transport emergency, call Chemtrec (24 h): 1-703-741-5970 (CHEMTREC)
 California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3129
 In the event of medical emergency, call your local poison center or equivalent.

SECTION 2 Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

GHS

Harmonized Classification - Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation)

Classification: Not Classified

Symbols:



Signal Word: Not Classified

Hazard Statements: Not Classified

Precautionary Statements: Not Classified

Other Hazards: No information found.

SECTION 3 Composition and Information on Ingredients

CAS No.	Chemical Name	% Weight	Classification ((EC) No 1272/2008)
---------	---------------	----------	------------------------------------

8042-47-5	White Mineral Oil (75 cSt)	100%	Not classified
None	Oil Mist, If generated	---	None

The following materials are present at less than 0.1% Blended Alkyl aryl Sulfonate or as indicated, including

Silver alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Ag
Aluminum alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Al
Boron amine alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as B
Barium alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Ba
Calcium alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Ca
Cadmium alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Cd
Chromium alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Cr
Copper alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Cu
Iron alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Fe
Magnesium alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Mg
Manganese alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Mn
Molybdenum amine alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Mo
Sodium alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Na
Nickel alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Ni
Alkyl Phosphate	- % as P
Lead alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Pb
Silicon alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Si
Tin alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Sn
Titanium alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Ti
Vanadium alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as V
Zinc alkyl aryl Sulfonate	- % as Zn

A typical concentration of above metallic compounds is 0 - 100 ppm.
Refer to container for the exact concentration.

1% = 10,000 PPM.

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

In case of contact:

Eye:	If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Skin:	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.
Inhalation:	If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.
Most important Symptoms:	May be harmful or fatal if swallowed.
Notes to Physician/Doctor:	Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for

the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5

Fire-fighting Measures

Fire Hazard Summary:

For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard areas should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from the immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Extinguishing Media to be Avoided:

No information found.

Combustion and Thermal Decomposition Products:

This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

Firefighters should wear self-contained respirator and full protective gear.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Health:

0 - Poses no health hazard, no precautions necessary

Flammability:

1 - Must be heated before ignition can occur.

Reactivity:

0- Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water

Special Hazard:

SECTION 6

Accidental Release Measures

Spill Precautions:

Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways. Dike far ahead

of the spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (Phone No.: 800-424-8802).

Personal precautions: Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Clean-up:

SMALL SPILLS: Not applicable.

LARGE SPILLS: Evacuate area. Contact fire and emergency services and supplier for advice.

SECTION 7

Handling and Storage

Handling:

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personnel hygiene practices.

“Empty” containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum re-conditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (See Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

Additional Information:

The mixture is intended for use in a laboratory. The mixture as supplied is stable under normal laboratory conditions.

SECTION 8

Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Exposure guidelines

ACGIH:

Oil Mist, If generated- 5 mg/m³ (TWA), 10 mg/m³ (STEL).

NOTE:

State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Preventive Measures:

Combustible liquid and vapor. Keep away from heat sparks, flames, static electricity or other sources of ignition.

Eye / Face protection:

Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin protection:

The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturers literature for information on permeability). Examples of approved materials are nitrile, neoprene.

Inhalation / Ventilation:

A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposures limits (See exposure

guidelines).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Personal Hygiene:

Do not eat or drink in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Appropriate Controls:

Engineering

If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (See exposure guidelines), additional engineering controls may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (See appropriate electrical codes).

Other Protective Equipment:

Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

SECTION 9

Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear / Colorless
Odor	Hydrocarbon
Property Values	
pH VALUE	No data available
Melting Point/Range	No data available
Boiling Point/Range	>500 °F / >315 °C
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	No data available
Vapor Density	No data available
Bulk Density	c. 6.25 lbs/gal
Specific Gravity	c. 0.6 - 0.9 @ 60 °F (15.6 °C)
Water Solubility	Not Soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto ignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity	C. 70 cSt

Flash Point No data available

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: No information found.
Chemical stability: Stable at room temperature and conditions of use.
Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid: High temperatures. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (See Sections 5 and 7).
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion can yield carbon, carbon oxides.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION 11 Toxicological Information

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Contact may cause mild eye irritation.
Skin: Contact may cause irritation.
Ingestion: No information found.
Inhalation: Overheating of product may produce vapors which can cause respiratory irritation, dizziness and nausea.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

LD50/LC50: No information found.

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

Respiratory or skin sensitization: No information found.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Testing of various nickel compounds has produced positive results in assays for gene mutation, chromosomal aberration and DNA damage in both bacterial and mammalian cells.

Reproductive Toxicity: Administration of certain organic lead compounds during pregnancy has caused developmental toxicity (neurobehavioral effects) in laboratory animals.

Administration of nickel acetate during pregnancy has resulted in birth defects in sheep, hamsters and mice. Developmental defects affects primarily the eyes were noted in laboratory animals exposed to nickel carbonyl via inhalation during pregnancy. Administration of soluble inorganic salts of nickel during pregnancy resulted in limited evidence of developmental toxicity. Increased fetal death, decreased litter size and reduced fetal weights were noted, but only at concentrations that also compromised the health status of the mothers. There is inconclusive evidence for the developmental toxicity of insoluble inorganic salts (e.g., oxides and sulfides).

STOT- Single exposure No definitive information found for target organs toxicity short term exposure.

STOT- Repeated exposure Chronic overexposure to organic cadmium can result in renal tubular dysfunction, proteinuria and less commonly, glomerular dysfunction, disturbance of calcium metabolism and renal stone formation.

Chronic overexposure to organic lead compounds is associated with toxicity of the hematopoietic, vascular, male reproductive, nervous systems and of the kidney. Hematological effects include anemia, decreased hemoglobin and increased urinary porphyrins. Vascular effects are manifested as high blood pressure. Neurotoxic effects

may involve both sensory and motor neurons and may include encephalopathy and peripheral neuropathy. Kidney damage is characterized by nephropathy, interstitial fibrosis and tubular damage. Effects on the male reproductive system may include decreased sperm count, motility and testicular atrophy.

Chronic exposure to nickel and certain nickel compounds can cause rhinitis, sinusitis, allergies, cancer of the nasal sinus cavities and lungs. Nasal polyps, perforation of the nasal septum and chronic pulmonary irritation have also been reported. There is limited evidence from laboratory animal studies that nickel sulfate and nickel chloride can adversely affect the male reproductive system.

Aspiration Hazard:
Carcinogenicity:

No information found.

Not Listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

The international Agency for Research on Cancer has determined that cadmium metal is a Group 1 human carcinogen. EPA has classified cadmium as a “probable carcinogen” based on limited human evidence, but sufficient evidence in laboratory animals. It has been classified as a known carcinogen by NTP.

Chronic oral ingestion of various inorganic lead compounds resulted in increased renal tumors in laboratory animals. Lead and inorganic lead compounds have been identified as carcinogens by NTP, IARC and OSHA. Organic lead compounds have not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

There is insufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of nickel sulfate and for nickel compounds (sulfides and oxides) encountered in nickel refining. There is sufficient evidence in animals for the carcinogenicity of metallic nickel, nickel monoxides, nickel hydroxides and crystalline nickel sulfides and limited evidence in animals for other nickel compounds (e.g., alloys, arsenides and nickel carbonyl). Occupational exposure has been associated with cancer of the lung and nasal cavity. Nickel and nickel compounds have been identified as carcinogens by NTP and IARC.

No definitive information found for the other components on carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, target organs or developmental toxicity.

Signs and symptoms of exposure:

Overexposure:

Effects of overexposure may include diarrhea, irritation of the digestive tract and irritation of the respiratory tract.

SECTION 12

Ecological Information

Eco- toxicity:

no information found for this preparation.

Mobility in soil:

no information found for this preparation.

Persistence and degradability:

no information found for this preparation.

Bioaccumulative potential:

no information found for this preparation.

SECTION 13

Disposal Considerations

Product disposal:

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA “listed” hazardous waste. However, it should be fully characterized for toxicity prior to disposal (40 CFR 261). Use which results in chemical or physical change or contamination may subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Along with properly characterizing all waste materials, consult state and

local regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum re-conditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14 **Transport Information**

IMDG (sea): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

UN-Number:

Class:

Packing group:

Proper shipping name:

Marine pollutant:

ADR/DOT (road): Not regulated

Material is unregulated unless in container of 3500 gal or more then provisions of 49 CFR Part 130 apply for land shipment.

UN-Number:

Class:

Packing group:

Proper shipping name:

Marine pollutant:

ICAO/IATA (air): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

UN-Number:

Class:

Packing group:

Proper shipping name:

Marine pollutant:

SECTION 15 **Regulatory Information**

US Federal:

TSCA: All components are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

US State:

California Prop. 65: Warning: This material contains the following chemicals which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Component: Cadmium and Cadmium Compounds

Effect: Developmental and Reproductive Toxicant

Component: Lead and Lead Compounds
Effect: Cancer

Component: Nickel and Certain Nickel Compounds
Effect: Cancer

Canada

WHMIS Classifications: Not Applicable

EU

Classifications: Not Applicable

Risk Phrase(s): Not Applicable

SECTION 16 **Other Information**

Revised: February 24, 2023

Date of previous revision(s): Not Applicable

Hazard Indications (H) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 quoted in Sections 3.

Not classified

The statements contained herein are offered for informational purposes only and are based upon technical data. SCP SCIENCE believes them to be accurate but does not purport to be all-inclusive. The above-stated product is intended for use only by persons having the necessary technical skills and facilities for handling the product at their discretion and risk. Since conditions and manner of use are outside our control, we make no warranty of merchantability or any such warranty, express or implied with respect to information and we assume no liability resulting from the above product or its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine suitability of information and product for their particular purposes.

This safety data sheet has been prepared in conformance with GHS (Global Harmonised System) Guidance on the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) Copyright © United nations, 2011.

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Name: CONOSTAN[®] S-21 Blended Standard
Chemical Family Petroleum hydrocarbon
Intended Use Instrument Calibration
Catalogue Number: 150-021-009

Recommended Use: Laboratory Chemical
Instrument Calibration. This product is intended for laboratory testing. This product shall be used by trained personnel only.

Restriction on use:

Do not use this product outside of a laboratory. This product should not be used by untrained personnel.

Manufacturer/ Supplier:**Canada/ International**

21 800 Clark-Graham
Baie d'Urfé, (Montreal)
Québec, H9X 4B6
Canada

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

USA

3rd Party Distribution Center
348 Route 11, Champlain,
N.Y. 12919-4816
USA

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

France

12 Ave du Québec
Bât Iberis, SILIC 642
91965 Courtaboeuf,
France

Phone: +33 (0) 1 69 18 71 17
Fax: +33 (0) 1 60 92 05 67

Germany

Alte Marktoberdorfer
Straße 14, 87616
Marktoberdorf
Germany

Phone: +49 (0) 8342-89560-61
Fax: +49 (0) 8342-89560-69

CORPORATE : Phone: +1 (514) 457-0701 | Fax: +1 (514) 457-4499 | www.scpscience.com | sales@scpscience.com

For Spills, Leaks, Fires or Accidents Call CHEMTREC: North America: (800) 424-9300
Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)
California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3129

In the event of medical emergency, call your local poison centre or equivalent.

SECTION 2 Hazards Identification**Emergency Overview****GHS**

Harmonized Classification – Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation)

Classification: Not classified

Pictograms:



Signal Word: Not Applicable

Hazard Statements

Not Applicable

Precautionary Statements

Not Applicable

Other Hazards: No information available

SECTION 3 Composition and Information on Ingredients

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Weight	Classification ((EC) No 1272/2008)
8042-47-5	White Mineral Oil	100%	Not Classified
None	Oil Mist, If generated	---	Not Classified

The following materials are present at less than 0.1%:
Blended Alkyl aryl Sulfonate or as indicated, including

Silver Compound	- % as Ag
Aluminum Compound	- % as Al
Boron Compound	- % as B
Barium Compound	- % as Ba
Calcium Compound	- % as Ca
Cadmium Compound	- % as Cd
Chromium Compound	- % as Cr
Copper Compound	- % as Cu
Iron Compound	- % as Fe
Magnesium Compound	- % as Mg
Manganese Compound	- % as Mn
Molybdenum Compound	- % as Mo
Sodium Compound	- % as Na
Nickel Compound	- % as Ni
Alkyl Phosphates	- % as P
Lead Compound	- % as Pb
Silicon Compound	- % as Si
Tin Compound	- % as Sn
Titanium Compound	- % as Ti
Vanadium Compound	- % as V
Zinc Compound	- % as Zn

A typical concentration of the above metal compound is 300 ppm.
Refer to container for the exact concentration.

1% = 10,000 PPM.

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

In case of contact:

- Eye:** If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
- Skin:** First aid is not normally required. However, it is good practice to wash any chemical from the skin.
- Ingestion:** First aid is not normally required. However, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.
- Inhalation:** First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention.

Most important Symptoms:

No information available.

Notes to Physician/Doctor:

Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting Measures

Fire Hazard Summary:

For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard areas should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from the immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Extinguishing Media to be Avoided:

No information found.

Combustion and Thermal Decomposition Products:

This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighters should wear self-contained respirator and full protective gear.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Health: 1 – Exposure would cause irritation with only minor residual injury.
Flammability: 1 – Must be heated before ignition can occur. Flash point over 93°C (200°F)
Reactivity: 0 – Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water

Special Hazard:

SECTION 6 Accidental Release Measures

Spill Precautions:

This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/ release. Notify persons downwind of the spill/ release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/ release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways. Contain liquid with sand or soil. Recover and return free product to proper containers. Dike far ahead of the spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (Phone No.: 800-424-8802).

Personal precautions: Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Clean-up:

SMALL SPILLS: Not applicable.

LARGE SPILLS: Evacuate area. Contact fire and emergency services and supplier for advice.

SECTION 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (See Sections 2 and 8).

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personnel hygiene practices.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum re-conditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from heat and all sources of ignition. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame". Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (See Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

Additional Information:

The mixture is intended for use in a laboratory. The mixture as supplied is stable under normal laboratory conditions.

SECTION 8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

ACGIH: Oil Mist, If generated - 5 mg/m³ (TWA), 10 mg/m³ (STEL).

OSHA: - 5 mg/m³ (TWA)

NOTE: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Preventive Measures:

Combustible liquid and vapor. Keep away from heat sparks, flames, static electricity or other sources of ignition.

Eye / Face protection: While contact with this material is not expected to cause irritation, the use of approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact is considered good practice..

Skin protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturers literature for information on permeability). Examples of approved materials are nitrile, neoprene.

Inhalation / A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be

Ventilation: used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposures limits (See exposure guidelines).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Personal Hygiene: Do not eat or drink in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Appropriate Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (See exposure guidelines), additional engineering controls may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (See appropriate electrical codes).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

SECTION 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Oily brown
Odor	No distinct odor
Property Values	
pH VALUE	No data available
Melting Point/Range	No data available
Boiling Point/Range	>599°F / >315°C
Evaporation rate	Negligible
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Vapor Pressure	Negligible
Vapor Density	No data available
Relative Density	c. 6.25
Specific Gravity	0.6 – 0.9 @ 60°F (15.6°C)
Water Solubility	Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto ignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity (@ 40 °C)	c. 70 cSt

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	No data available.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, etc..
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (See Sections 5 and 7).
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Combustion can yield carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other oxides.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

SECTION 11 Toxicological Information

Potential Health Effects

Eye:	Not known to be an eye irritant
Skin:	Not known to be a skin irritant. No harmful effects from skin absorption have been reported.
Ingestion:	No harmful effects reported from ingestion.
Inhalation:	No harmful effects reported.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

LD50/LC50:	<u>White Mineral Oil - CAS# 8042-47-5</u> Dermal: LD50 : > 2 g/kg LC50 : > 5 mg/l (rat) Oral: LD50 : > 5 g/kg (rat)
-------------------	--

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

Respiratory or skin sensitization:	No information found.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity:	Testing of various nickel compounds has produced positive results in assays for gene mutation, chromosomal aberration and DNA damage in both bacterial and mammalian cells.
Reproductive Toxicity:	Administration of certain organic lead compounds during pregnancy has caused developmental toxicity (neurobehavioral effects) in laboratory animals.

Administration of nickel acetate during pregnancy has resulted in birth defects in sheep, hamsters and mice. Developmental defects affects primarily the eyes were noted in laboratory animals exposed to nickel carbonyl via inhalation during pregnancy. Administration of soluble inorganic salts of nickel during pregnancy resulted in limited evidence of developmental toxicity. Increased fetal death, decreased litter size and reduced fetal weights were noted, but only at concentrations that also compromised the health status of the mothers. There is inconclusive evidence for the developmental toxicity of insoluble inorganic salts (e.g., oxides and sulfides).

STOT- Single exposure	No definitive information available on target organs toxicity short term exposure.
STOT- Repeated exposure	Chronic overexposure to organic cadmium can result in renal tubular dysfunction, proteinuria and less commonly, glomerular dysfunction, disturbance of calcium metabolism and renal stone formation.

Chronic overexposure to organic lead compounds is associated with toxicity of the hematopoietic, vascular, male reproductive, nervous systems and of the kidney.

Hematological effects include anemia, decreased hemoglobin and increased urinary porphyrins. Vascular effects are manifested as high blood pressure. Neurotoxic effects may involve both sensory and motor neurons and may include encephalopathy and peripheral neuropathy. Kidney damage is characterized by nephropathy, interstitial fibrosis and tubular damage. Effects on the male reproductive system may include decreased sperm count, motility and testicular atrophy.

Chronic exposure to nickel and certain nickel compounds can cause rhinitis, sinusitis, allergies, cancer of the nasal sinus cavities and lungs. Nasal polyps, perforation of the nasal septum and chronic pulmonary irritation have also been reported. There is limited evidence from laboratory animal studies that nickel sulfate and nickel chloride can adversely affect the male reproductive system.

Aspiration

No definitive information available.

Hazard:

Carcinogenicity:

The international Agency for Research on Cancer has determined that cadmium metal is a Group 1 human carcinogen. EPA has classified cadmium as a "probable carcinogen" based on limited human evidence, but sufficient evidence in laboratory animals. It has been classified as a known carcinogen by NTP.

Chronic oral ingestion of various inorganic lead compounds resulted in increased renal tumors in laboratory animals. Lead and inorganic lead compounds have been identified as carcinogens by NTP, IARC and OSHA. Organic lead compounds have not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

There is insufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of nickel sulfate and for nickel compounds (sulfides and oxides) encountered in nickel refining. There is sufficient evidence in animals for the carcinogenicity of metallic nickel, nickel monoxides, nickel hydroxides and crystalline nickel sulfides and limited evidence in animals for other nickel compounds (e.g., alloys, arsenides and nickel carbonyl). Occupational exposure has been associated with cancer of the lung and nasal cavity. Nickel and nickel compounds have been identified as carcinogens by NTP and IARC.

No definitive information available for the other components on carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, target organs or developmental toxicity.

Signs and symptoms of exposure:

Overexposure:

Effects of overexposure may include diarrhea, irritation of the digestive tract and irritation of the respiratory tract.

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

Eco- toxicity: no information about this preparation is available.

Mobility in soil: no information about this preparation is available.

Persistence and degradability: no information about this preparation is available.

Bioaccumulative potential: no information about this preparation is available.

SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations

Product disposal:

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste due to the characteristic(s) of ignitability (D001). If the spilled or released material impacts soil, water or other media, characteristic testing of the contaminated materials may be required prior to their disposal. Further, this material once it becomes a waste is subject to the land disposal restrictions in 40 CFR 268340 and may require treatment prior to disposal, to meet specific standards. Consult state and local regulations to determine whether they are more stringent than the federal requirements.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum re-conditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14 Transport Information

IDMG (sea): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

ADR/DOT (road): Not regulated

Material is unregulated unless in container of 3500 gal or more then provisions of 49 CFR Part 130 apply for land shipment.

ICAO/IATA (air): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

SECTION 15 Regulatory Information

US Federal:

TSCA

This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

US State:

Warning: This material contains the following chemicals which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

California Prop. 65

Component: Cadmium and Cadmium Compounds
Effect: Developmental and Reproductive Toxicant

Component: Lead and Lead Compounds
Effect: Cancer

Component: Nickel and Certain Nickel Compounds
Effect: Cancer

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA except for some individual components.

Canada

WHMIS Classifications: Not Classified

EU

EU Symbol: Not Applicable

Risk Phrase(s): Not Applicable

SECTION 16 Other Information

Revised: April 15, 2019

Date of previous revision (s): May 31, 2018

Hazard Indications (H) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 quoted in Sections 3.

Not Classified

The statements contained herein are offered for informational purposes only and are based upon technical data.

SCP SCIENCE believes them to be accurate but does not purport to be all-inclusive. The above-stated product is intended for use only by persons having the necessary technical skills and facilities for handling the product at their discretion and risk. Since conditions and manner of use are outside our control, we make no warranty of merchantability or any such warranty, express or implied with respect to information and we assume no liability resulting from the above product or its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine suitability of information and product for their particular purposes.

This safety data sheet has been prepared in conformance with GHS (Global Harmonised System) Guidance on the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) Copyright © United nations, 2011.

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Name: CONOSTAN[®] AM Standard
Chemical Family Petroleum hydrocarbon
Intended Use Instrument Calibration
Catalogue Number: 150-250-006

Recommended Use: Laboratory Chemical
Instrument Calibration. This product is intended for laboratory testing. This product shall be used by trained personnel only.

Restriction on use:
Do not use this product outside of a laboratory. This product should not be used by untrained personnel.

Manufacturer/ Supplier:

Canada/ International

21 800 Clark-Graham
Baie d'Urfé, (Montreal)
Québec, H9X 4B6
Canada

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

USA

3rd Party Distribution Center
348 Route 11, Champlain,
N.Y. 12919-4816
USA

Phone: +1 (800) 361-6820
Fax: +1 (800) 253-5549

France

12 Ave du Québec
Bât Iberis, SILIC 642
91965 Courtaboeuf,
France

Phone: +33 (0) 1 69 18 71 17
Fax: +33 (0) 1 60 92 05 67

Germany

Alte Marktoberdorfer
Straße 14, 87616
Marktoberdorf
Germany

Phone: +49 (0) 8342-89560-61
Fax: +49 (0) 8342-89560-69

CORPORATE : Phone: +1 (514) 457-0701 | Fax: +1 (514) 457-4499 | www.scpscience.com | sales@scpscience.com

For Spills, Leaks, Fires or Accidents Call CHEMTREC: 1-703-741-5970 (CHEMTREC)
California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3129

In the event of medical emergency, call your local poison centre or equivalent.

SECTION 2 Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

GHS

Harmonized Classification – Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation)

Classification: Not classified

Pictograms:



Signal Word: Not Applicable

Hazard Statements

Not Applicable

Precautionary Statements

Not Applicable

Other Hazards: No information available

SECTION 3 Composition and Information on Ingredients

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Weight	Classification ((EC) No 1272/2008)
8042-47-5	White Mineral Oil	100%	Not Classified
None	Oil Mist, If generated	---	Not Classified

The following materials are present at less than 1.0%:
Blended Alkyl aryl Sulfonate or as indicated, including

Barium Compound	- % as Ba
Calcium compound	- % as Ca
Magnesium Compound	- % as Mg
Alkyl Phosphate	- % as P
Zinc Compound	- % as Zn

A typical concentration of above metallic compounds is 1000 ppm.
Refer to container for the exact concentration.

1% = 10,000 PPM.

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

In case of contact:

Eye: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: First aid is not normally required. However, it is good practice to wash any chemical from the skin

Ingestion: First aid is not normally required. However, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention.

Most important No information available.

Symptoms:

Notes to Physician/Doctor: Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting Measures

Fire Hazard Summary:

For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard areas should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from the immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling

purposes.

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Extinguishing Media to be Avoided:

No information found.

Combustion and Thermal Decomposition Products:

This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighters should wear self-contained respirator and full protective gear.

SECTION 6 Accidental Release Measures

Spill Precautions:

This material may burn, but it will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/ release. Notify persons downwind of the spill/ release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/ release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways. Contain liquid with sand or soil. Recover and return free product to proper containers. Dike far ahead of the spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (Phone No.: 800-424-8802).

Personal precautions: Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (See Section 8).

Protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Clean-up:

SMALL SPILLS: Not applicable.

LARGE SPILLS: Evacuate area. Contact fire and emergency services and supplier for advice.

SECTION 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personnel hygiene practices.

“Empty” containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum re-conditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from heat and all sources of ignition. Post area “No Smoking or Open Flame”. Store only in approved containers. Keep away

from any incompatible material (See Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

Additional Information:

The mixture is intended for use in a laboratory. The mixture as supplied is stable under normal laboratory conditions.

SECTION 8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

ACGIH: Oil Mist, If generated- 5 mg/m³ (TWA), 10 mg/m³ (STEL).

NOTE: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Preventive Measures:

Combustible liquid and vapor. Keep away from heat sparks, flames, static electricity or other sources of ignition.

Eye / Face protection: While contact with this material is not expected to cause irritation, the use of approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact is considered good practice..

Skin protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturers literature for information on permeability). Examples of approved materials are nitrile, neoprene.

Inhalation / Ventilation: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposures limits (See exposure guidelines).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Personal Hygiene: Do not eat or drink in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Appropriate Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (See exposure guidelines), additional engineering controls may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (See appropriate electrical codes).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

SECTION 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State Liquid

Appearance	Clear, Colorless
Odor	Faint
Property Values	
pH VALUE	No data available
Melting Point/Range	No data available
Boiling Point/Range	>599°F / >315°C
Evaporation rate	Negligible
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Vapor Pressure	Negligible
Vapor Density	No data available
Relative Density	6.25
Specific Gravity	0.6 – 0.9 @ 60°F (15.6°C)
Water Solubility	Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto ignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity (@ 40 °C)	c. 70 cSt

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	No data available.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, etc..
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (See Sections 5 and 7).
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Combustion can yield carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other compounds of silicon.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

SECTION 11 Toxicological Information

Potential Health Effects

Eye:	Not known to be an eye irritant
Skin:	Not known to be a skin irritant. No harmful effects from skin absorption have been reported.
Ingestion:	No harmful effects reported from ingestion.
Inhalation:	No harmful effects reported.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

LD50/LC50:	<u>White Mineral Oil - CAS# 8042-47-5</u>
	Dermal: LD50 : No information available
	LC50 : No information available
	Oral: LD50 : No information available

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

Respiratory or skin sensitization:	No information found.
---	-----------------------

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified as a mutagen.
Reproductive Toxicity:	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified for reproductive toxicity.
STOT- Single exposure	No definitive information available on target organs toxicity.
STOT- Repeated exposure	No definitive information available on target organs toxicity.
Aspiration Hazard:	No definitive information available.
Carcinogenicity:	Not Listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, OSHA or California Proposition 65. No evidence of cancer has been demonstrated in several well conducted animal studies.

Signs and symptoms of exposure:

Skin:	Not known to be a skin irritant. No harmful effects from skin absorption have been reported.
Eye:	Not known to be an eye irritant.
Ingestion:	Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the digestive tract and diarrhea
Inhalation:	Overheating of product may produce vapors which can cause respiratory (nose and throat) irritation, dizziness and nausea.

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

- Eco- toxicity:** no information about this preparation is available.
- Mobility in soil:** no information about this preparation is available.
- Persistence and degradability:** no information about this preparation is available.
- Bioaccumulative potential:** no information about this preparation is available.

SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations

Product disposal:
This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste due to the characteristic(s) of ignitability (D001). If the spilled or released material impacts soil, water or other media, characteristic testing of the contaminated materials may be required prior to their disposal. Further, this material once it becomes a waste is subject to the land disposal restrictions in 40 CFR 268340 and may require treatment prior to disposal, to meet specific standards. Consult state and local regulations to determine whether they are more stringent than the federal requirements.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum re-conditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14 Transport Information

IDMG (sea): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This Agency.

ADR/DOT (road): Not regulated
Material is unregulated unless in container of 3500 gal or more then provisions of 49 CFR Part 130 apply for land shipment.

ICAO/IATA (air): Not Regulated As A Hazardous Material Or Dangerous Goods For Transportation By This

Agency.

SECTION 15 **Regulatory Information**

US Federal:

TSCA

This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

US State:

California Prop. 65

This material do not contain any chemical which is known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5)

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA except for some individual components.

Canada

WHMIS Classifications:

Not Applicable

EU

EU Symbol:

Not Applicable

Risk Phrase(s):

Not Applicable

SECTION 16 **Other Information**

Revised:

May 02, 2019

Date of previous revision (s):

Not Applicable

Hazard Indications (H) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 quoted in Sections 3.

Not Classified

The statements contained herein are offered for informational purposes only and are based upon technical data. SCP SCIENCE believes them to be accurate but does not purport to be all-inclusive. The above-stated product is intended for use only by persons having the necessary technical skills and facilities for handling the product at their discretion and risk. Since conditions and manner of use are outside our control, we make no warranty of merchantability or any such warranty, express or implied with respect to information and we assume no liability resulting from the above product or its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine suitability of information and product for their particular purposes.

This safety data sheet has been prepared in conformance with GHS (Global Harmonised System) Guidance on the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) Copyright © United nations, 2011.