

SECTION 1 Identification of Substance/ Preparation and Company/ Undertaking

Product Name:	CONOSTAN® Metals in Residual oil- Blank		
Chemical Family	Petroleum hydrocarbon		
Intended Use	Instrument Calibration		
Catalogue Number:	150-421-001		
Supplier:	SCP SCIENCE	SCP SCIENCE	SCP SCIENCE
Address:	21 800 Clark-Graham Baie d'Urfé, Québec Canada H9X 4B6	12 Avenue du Québec Bâtiment I-2 SILIC 642 91965 Courtaboeuf, France	348 Route 11 Champlain, NY 12919-4816
Phone Number:	(514) 457-0701	33-01-69-18-71-17	(800) 361-6820
Fax Number:	(514) 457-4499	33-01-60-92-05-67	(800) 253-5549

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- Classification and label elements

Classification:	Carcinogenic- Category 1B	Pictograms:	
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Signal Word: Danger Carcinogen.

Hazard Statements

H350: May cause cancer.

Precautionary Statements

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.
P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P405: Store locked up.
P501: Dispose of contents/container according to federal, regional and local government requirements.

EU Symbol: Carc.

Risk Phrase(s): R45: May cause cancer

Safety Phrase(s): S45: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).
S53: Avoid exposure- obtain special instructions before use.

Potential Health Effects:

Eye: Eye irritant. Contact may cause stinging, watering, redness and swelling.

Skin: Skin irritant: Contact may cause redness, itching, burning and skin damage. Contact may result in skin absorption but symptoms of toxicity are not anticipated by this route alone.

Ingestion: May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.

Inhalation: Toxic. May be harmful if inhaled. Effects of overexposure may include irritation of eyes, nose and throat, irritation of digestive and respiratory tracts, nausea, headaches, and dizziness.

SECTION 3 Composition and Information on Ingredients

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Weight	EU Index No.
68476-33-5	Residual oil (distillate oil)	10-50%	270-675-6
Various	Lubricant Base Oil (Petroleum)	50-90%	Various

The following materials are present at less than 0.1%:

Blended Alkyl aryl Sulfonate or as indicated, including

None

The concentration of the above metal compounds is between 0- 500 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:	Move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. If irritation or redness develops, flush eyes with clean water and seek medical attention. For direct contact, hold eyelids apart and flush the affected eye(s) with clean water for at least 15 minutes. 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 them 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:	Immediately move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, seek immediate 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.
Signs and symptoms:	Refer to section 11.
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 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:	Avoid using straight water streams. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible.
Combustion and Thermal Decomposition Products:	This material is combustible and can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, or mechanical/electrical equipment). May create vapor/air explosion hazard if heated. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Health:	2 – Intense or continued but not chronic exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible 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

Personal 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.

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, Viton.

Spill Precautions:

Notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it is safe to do so. 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).

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:

Handle in well ventilated area. Handle away from heat and sources of ignition. Use normal laboratory protective equipment, including gloves and safety glasses

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:	Not Established
OSHA:	
NIOSH:	

Preventive Measures: Effects of overexposure include irritation of the nose and throat. Repeated skin contact can cause irritation, reddening. Hazardous if swallowed.

Avoid inhaling vapors. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. 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, Viton.
Inhalation / Ventilation:	A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator may be used. 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	Do not eat or drink in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material.

Hygiene:	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, thick, oily	Melting/Freezing Point:	No Data
Color:	Dark brown, black	Boiling Point:	c. 350°F / 175°C
Odor:	No Data	Melting Point:	No Data
Odor Threshold:	No Data	pH:	Not Applicable
Solubility in water:	Negligible	Viscosity:	No Data
Vapor Density:	No Data	Specific Gravity:	0.9 – 1.0 @ 60°F (15.6°C)
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	Negligible	Flash Point:	>140°F / >60°C (COC)
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	No Data		

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

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	This product is generally not reactive under normal conditions.
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 heat and 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:	Eye irritant. Contact may cause stinging, watering, redness and swelling.
Skin:	Skin irritant: Contact may cause redness, itching, burning and skin damage. Contact may result in skin absorption but symptoms of toxicity are not anticipated by this route

	alone.
Ingestion:	May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.
Inhalation:	Toxic. May be harmful if inhaled. Effects of overexposure may include irritation of eyes, nose and throat, irritation of digestive and respiratory tracts, nausea, headaches, and dizziness.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

LD50/LC50:	Fuel residual oil (68476-33-5) Oral LD50 Mouse: 22 g/Kg (related to oil mist mineral) Inhalation LC50 Rat: >5050 mg/m ³ / 4H; Oral LD50 Rat: >5 g/Kg (Related to polymers (petroleum), viscous)
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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	May cause eye and skin irritation.
Aspiration Hazard:	No definitive information available on aspiration hazard.
Carcinogenicity:	Not Listed as a carcinogen by NTP, OSHA.
	Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin irritation. Animal studies have also shown that washing the skin with soap and water can reduce the tumor response.
	Middle distillates with low poly nuclear aromatic hydrocarbon content have not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

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

Signs and symptoms of exposure:

Skin:	Repeated or prolonged contact with spray or mist may produce severe skin irritation.
Eye:	Repeated or prolonged contact with spray or mist may produce chronic eye irritation.
Ingestion:	May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach. This product may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and restlessness.
Inhalation:	Nasal and respiratory tract irritation, central nervous system effects including dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, fatigue, nausea, headache, loss of consciousness, respiratory arrest or sudden death could occur as a result of long term and/or high concentration exposure to vapors.

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

Eco- toxicity: Product is mostly insoluble in water, has minimal volatility and becomes persistent solid

residue on land. The product is likely to have effects similar to heavy and crude oil.

Mobility in soil: This product is sticky, will solidify and adhere to soil and sediment. Contact with product is harmful to animals, birds and plants.

Persistence and degradability: Components of product are expected to biodegrade under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Recovery time for land and water following a major spill is estimated to extend for months and possibly years.

Bioaccumulative potential: Small amounts of PAHs are considered to be persistent and bio accumulative.

SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations

Product disposal:

This product is known to be a hazardous waste. However, it should be fully characterized for toxicity prior to disposal (40 CFR 261). 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.

UN-Number:	Not Applicable	Class:	Not Applicable
Packing group:	Not Applicable		
Proper shipping name:	Not Applicable		
Marine pollutant:	Not Applicable		

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

UN-Number:	Not Applicable	Class:	Not Applicable
Packing group:	Not Applicable		
Proper shipping name:	Not Applicable		
Marine pollutant:	Yes		

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

UN-Number:	Not Applicable	Class:	Not Applicable
Packing group:	Not Applicable		
Proper shipping name:	Not Applicable		
Marine pollutant:	Not Applicable		

SECTION 15 Regulatory Information

US Federal:

TSCA	All components are listed on the TSCA Inventory.
OSHA	This product has been evaluated and determined to be hazardous as defined in OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard.

US State:

California Proposition 65:	Warning: This material may contain 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)
	Benzene – Cancer, Developmental and Reproductive Toxicant Toluene – Developmental Toxicant Naphthalene – May cause cancer
Canada	
WHMIS Classifications:	
	D2B – Materials Causing other toxic effects – Toxic Material

SECTION 16 Other Information

Revised:	August 03, 2015
Date of previous revision (s):	Not Applicable
Details of revision (s):	Not Applicable

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