



Carolina International Sales Co., Inc

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

2522 Plantation Center Drive
Matthews, NC 28105
(704) 845 9440

www.ciscochem.com

1. PRODUCT NAME: 200 Solvent
2. CHEMICAL NAME: Petroleum Hydrocarbons
3. SYNONYMS: Hydrocarbon Solvent, 200 Flash Aliphatic Solvent
4. CAS NUMBER: 46742-47-8

**IN CASE OF
TRANSPORT EMERGENCY
CONTACT CHEMTREC
USA: 1-800-424-9300
INTERNATIONAL: 1-703-527-3887**

5. PROPERTIES: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20 c (68 F) and 760mm Hg (1atm).
APPEARANCE: Clear
PHYSICAL FORM: Liquid
ODOR: Mild petroleum
ODOR THRESHOLD: No data
PH: Not applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg): 0.40
VAPOR DENSITY (air=1): 6.2
BOILING POINT: 450 F/232 c
MELTING/FREEZING POINT: No data
FREEZING POINT: -40 F/40 c
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble
SOLUBILITY IN OTHER SOLVENTS: Soluble in hydrocarbons
PARTITION COEFFICIENT (n-octanol/water): No data
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.82
BULK DENSITY: 6.83
BULK DENSITY UNITS: lbs/gal
PERCENT VOLATILE: No Data
EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc=1): No data
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 190
FLASH POINT: 215 F/102 c
TEST METHOD: (PMCC, ASTM D-93)
LEL% : 1.0
UEL%: 6.0
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 415 F/213 c
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: No data
Stability and Reactivity: STABILITY: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid possible sources of ignition.
MATERIALS TO AVOID (Incompatible materials): Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion can yield carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
Will not occur.
6. HAZARDS: 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, burns, and severe skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin, dermatitis (inflammation), burns, and severe skin damage. No harmful effects from skin absorption are expected.
Inhalation (Breathing): Expected to have a low degree of toxicity by inhalation.
Ingestion (Swallowing): No harmful effects expected from ingestion. ASPIRATION HAZARD – This



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material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.
Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the nose and throat, irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting, pneumonitis (inflammation of the lungs), transient excitation followed by signs of nervous system depression (e.g, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue).

Cancer: Inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity.

Target Organs: Inadequate data available for material.

Developmental: Inadequate data available for this material.

Other Comments: Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as Solvent or Painters' Syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this material may be harmful or fatal.

Pre-existing Medical Conditions: Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders, respiratory (asthma-like) disorders

7. FIRE FIGHTING FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

MEASURES: FLASH POINT: 215 F/ 120 c (PMCC, ASTM D-93)

OSHA FLAMMABILITY CLASS: Not regulated.

NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASS: Not applicable.

LEL%: 1.0

UEL%: 6.0

Autoignition Temperature: 415 F/213 c.

USUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of fire.

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 in confined spaces.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area 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 equipment as conditions warrant.

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

RESPIRATORY:

A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits.

8. PERSONAL PROTECTION
MEASURES: Protection provided air purifying respirators is limited. 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 not known, 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.

SKIN:



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The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact, possible irritation, and skin damage. Depending on conditions, apron and/or arm covers may be necessary.

EYE/FACE:

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.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

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.

9. FIRST AID First Aid Measures: EYE:
PROCEDURES: 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 areas 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 areas thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

INHALATION (BREATHING):

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 artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

INGESTION (SWALLOWING):

Aspiration hazard: do not vomit 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 the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

10. EXPOSURE ACGIH: 200mg/m³ TWA skin

LIMITS: OSHA: NE

NIOSH: NE

11. TOXICOLOGICAL CHRONIC DATA:

INFORMATION: HYDROTREATED DISTILLATE, LIGHT ..C9-16 – CAS: 64742-47-8

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

ACUTE DATA:

HYDROTREATED DISTILLATE, LIGHT ..C9-16 – CAS: 64742-47-8

Dermal LD50 => 2g/kg (Rabbit) (As Kerosene)

LC50 => 5mg/L (4-hr., RAT) (As Kerosene)

Oral LD50 => 5g/kg (RAT) (As Kerosene)

12. ECOLOGICAL When middle distillate hydrocarbons escape into the environment due to leaks or spills, most of their constituent hydrocarbons will evaporate and be photodegraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere. The half-lives in air for many of the individual hydrocarbons is less than one day. Less volatile hydrocarbons can persist in the aqueous environment for longer periods. They remain floating on the surface of the water: those that reach soil or sediment biodegrade relatively slowly. Soil contaminated with middle distillates can develop adapted microbial species able to use the fuel as a carbon source; soil



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aeration and nutrient supplementation can enhance this biodegradation.

Reported LC50/EC50 values for water-soluble fractions of middle distillates are usually in the range of 10 to 100 mg/liter. Adverse effects on the gills, pseudobranch, kidney and nasal mucosa have been reported in fish involved in spills of middle distillates. Juvenile clams may be particularly sensitive to marine sediments contaminated as a result of spilled material. Direct toxicity and fouling of sea birds can occur if birds dive through floating layers of spilled material.

Phytotoxic effects of middle distillate hydrocarbons have been reported following exposure of plants to sprays or vapors. Lack of seed germination and inhibition of seedling growth may also occur. There is evidence for moderate bioaccumulation of the water-soluble hydrocarbons present in middle distillates.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS: The 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.

14. CARCINOGENIC PROPERTIES & NOTIFICATIONS: This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

15. TRANSPORT INFORMATION: DOT PROPER SHIPPING DESCRIPTION: Not classified as hazardous.
Note: Material is unregulated unless in container of 3500 gallons or more, then provisions of 49 CFR Part 130 apply for land shipment.
IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION: Not regulated.
ICAO/IATA SHIPPING DESCRIPTION: Not restricted – Flashpoint above 60.5 c

16. HANDLING & 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. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Use good personal 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 reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner accordance with governmental regulations.
Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.
STORAGE:
Keep container tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Protect containers against physical damage. Keep away from any incompatible material.

17. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Accidental Release Measures: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release.
Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons down wind 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. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of 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 and any spill



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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 number 800-424-8802).