

1. PRODUCT NAME: Conosol C-145
2. CHEMICAL NAME: Hydrotreated Light Distillate
3. SYNONYMS:
4. CAS NUMBER: 64742-47-8
5. COMPOSITION: Hydrotreated Light Distillate
Cas: 64742-47-8
Wt. %: 100

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

6. PROPERTIES: APPEARANCE: Colorless liquid
ODOR: Mild
VAPOR PRESSURE: <0.5 mm Hg @ 68 F
VAPOR DENSITY (air=1): 6.2
PH: Not data available
PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: No data available
BOILING POINT: 370-470 F (187.8-243.3 C)
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT: No data available
MELTING POINT: No data available
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: No data available
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.8-0.82 @ 16 C / 16 F
AVERAGE CARBON NUMBER: No data available
POR POINT: No data available
EVAPORATION RATE (EE=1): No data available
VISCOSITY @ 100 F: No data available
VISCOSITY @ 40 C: No data available
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble in water
OCTANOL / WATER COEFFICIENT: Log Kow = No data available

7. HAZARDS: EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
APPEARANCE/ODOR: Colorless/Mild odor
OSHA REGULATORY STATUS
This product is HAZARDOUS according to the OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
WARNING: Combustible. Can be harmful or fatal if swallowed or inhaled in very high concentrations. Inhalation of high vapor or mist concentrations can cause respiratory tract & eye irritation as well as central nervous system effects (drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, headaches and loss of consciousness).
ATTENTION: Prolonged and repeated skin contact can cause skin irritation.
HMIS RATINGS: Health: 1; Flammability 2; Reactivity 0.
PRIMARY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: Skin, inhalation.
HEALTH EFFECT INFORMATION: The product may cause irritation to the eyes, nose, throat, lungs, and skin after prolonged or repeated expected exposure. Extreme overexposure or aspiration into the lungs may cause lung damage or death. Overexposure may cause weakness, headache, nausea, confusion, blurred vision, drowsiness, and other nervous system effects; greater exposure may cause dizziness, slurred speech, flushed face, aortic plaques, heart beat irregularities, unconsciousness, or convulsions. Individuals with pre-existing disease of the lungs, liver, or kidneys may have increased susceptibility to the toxicity of excessive exposures.



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8. FIRE FIGHTING INFORMATION: FLASH POINT: >145 F (62.8 C)
TEST METHOD: ASTM D-56 (TCC)
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR
UPPER PERCENT: 6%
LOWER PERCENT: 1%
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: No data available
NFPA RATINGS: Health: 0; Flammability 2; Instability 0.
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide.
FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT: Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION CONDITIONS: Dense smoke may be generated while burning. Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and other oxides may be generated as products of combustion.
9. PERSONAL PROTECTION MEASURES: EXPOSURE LIMITS AND GUIDE LINES
The following exposure limits are recommended for petroleum distillates:
OSHA PEL: TWA 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m³
ACGIH TLV: Not established.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Eye protection is not required under conditions of normal use. If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, wear plastic face shield or splash-proof safety goggles.
SKIN PROTECTION: No skin protection is required for single, short duration exposures. For prolonged or repeated exposures, use impervious synthetic rubber clothing (boots, gloves, aprons, etc.) over parts of the body subject to exposure. (Nitrile recommended.) Launder soiled clothes. Properly dispose of contaminated leather articles including shoes, which cannot be decontaminated.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Select appropriate NIOSH-approved respiratory protection for organic vapors where necessary to maintain exposures below the exposure limits.
PERSONAL HYGIENE: Consumption of food and beverage should be avoided in work areas where hydrocarbons are present. Always wash hands and face with soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking.
ENGINEERING CONTROLS/WORK PRACTICES
VENTILATION: Adequate ventilation in accordance with good engineering practice must be provided to maintain concentrations below the specified exposure or flammable limits. See also fire and explosion protection information section.
10. FIRST AID PROCEDURES: EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water and continue flushing until irritation subsides. Irritation persists, seek medical attention.
SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated area thoroughly with soap and water. Use a hand lotion to prevent dryness. If redness or irritation occurs, seek medical attention.
INHALATION: If victim exhibits signs of vapor intoxication remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped or is irregular, administer artificial respiration and supply oxygen if it is available. If victim is unconscious, remove to fresh air and seek immediate medical attention.
INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting due to aspiration hazard. If vomiting occurs lower head below knees to avoid aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.
11. EXPOSURE LIMITS: OSHA PEL: TWA 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m³
ACGIH TLV: Not established.
12. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: ANIMAL DATA: Animal studies have shown that prolonged or repeated inhalation exposures to high concentrations of some petroleum distillates have caused liver tumors in mice and kidney damage and tumors in male rats. However, kidney effects were not seen in similar studies involving female rats, guinea pigs,



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dogs, or monkeys. Present studies indicate the kidney effects will only occur in male rats. Also, human studies do not indicate this peculiar sensitivity for kidney damage and studies reported in 992 showed that this particular type of rat kidney damage is not useful. In predicting a human health hazard. The significance of liver tumors in mice exposed to high doses of chemicals is highly speculative and probably not a good indicator for predicting a potential human carcinogen hazard.

Mouse skin painting studies have shown that petroleum middle distillates (boiling range of 100-700 o F; naphtha, jet fuel, diesel fuel, diesel fuel, kerosene, etc.) can cause skin cancer when repeatedly applied and never washed from the animal's skin. The relative significance of this to human health is uncertain since the petroleum distillates were not washed from the skin and resulting skin effects (irritation, cell damage, etc.) may play a role in the tumorigenic response. A few studies have shown that washing the animal's skin with soap and water between treatments greatly reduces the carcinogenic effect of some petroleum oils. Other laboratory studies indicate that middle distillates caused the skin tumors by promoting, rather than initiating, the formation of tumors, so the effects is probably dose related and low level exposure should not be carcinogenic.

13. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: No information available.

14. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS: REGULATORY INFORMATION: All disposals must comply with federal, state, and local regulations. The material, if spilled or discharged, may be a regulated waste. Refer to state and local regulations. Caution! If regulated solvents are used to clean up spilled material, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations may apply for transporting this material when spilled.
WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: Waste material may be land-filled or incinerated at an approved facility. Materials should be recycled if possible.

15. CARCINOGENIC PROPERTIES & NOTIFICATIONS: NE

16. TRANSPORT INFORMATION: U.S DOT
Highway / Rail (Bulk): Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., combustible, UN1268, III
Highway / Rail (Non-Bulk): Not regulated
INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION
Vessel (IMO): Not Regulated.
Air (IATA): Not regulated

17. HANDLING & STORAGE: HANDLING: Avoid breathing vapors or mist. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash clothing prior to reuse. May be slippery when spilled.
Fire extinguishers should be kept readily available. See NFPA 30 and OSHA 1910.106—Flammable and Combustible Liquids.
STORAGE: Do not transfer to unmarked containers. Store in cool, well-ventilated area in closed containers away from heat, sparks, open flame, or oxidizing materials.

18. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: PERSONAL SAFEGUARDS: Consult Health Effect Information, Personal Protection Information, Fire and Explosion Information, and Stability and Reactivity Information. Remove all sources of ignition.
Provide adequate ventilation during clean up.
REGULATORY NOTIFICATIONS: Notify appropriate authorities of spill.
CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP: Contain spill immediately. Do not allow spill to enter sewers or watercourses. Absorb with solvent absorbent material. Large spills may be picked up using vacuum pumps,



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shovels, buckets, or other means and placed in drums or other suitable containers.

19. REGULATORY INVENTORIES:

INFORMATION: CANADIAN (DSL): Listed

U.S. (TSCA): Listed

U.S. SARA SECTION 313: This product is not known to contain any SARA, Title III, Section 313 Reportable Chemicals at or greater than 1.0% (0.1% for carcinogens).

U.S. SARA 311/312 CATEGORIES

ACUTE: X

CHRONIC: X

FIRE: X

PRESSURE: .

REACTIVE: .

NOT REGULATED: .

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: This is a Controlled Product under WHMIS.