SECTION 1 Identification

Product Name: CINStan PSL SCF Blend

Synonyms: CINStan PSL40 SCF Blend, CINStan PSL70 SCF Blend, CINStan PSL100 SCF Blend

Chemical Family Petroleum hydrocarbon

Intended Use Instrument Calibration

Catalogue Number: CS-CINSTAN-PSL40
CS-CINSTAN-PSL70
CS-CINSTAN-PSL100

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:

CINRG SYSTEMS INC
C8-1175 Appleby Line
Burlington, Ontario, L7L 5H9
Canada
Phone: +1 (905) 569-8600
Fax: +1 (905) 569-8605
www.cinrg.com | sales@cinrg.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 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
Carcinogen - Category 1 B

Pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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.

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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

Note: This mixture is not classified as hazardous according to Regulation EC No 1272/2008 (EU CLP) and Hazard Communication Standard No. 1910.1200 (US OSHA). Nevertheless, it should be handled with care as it contains sodium azide. The pharmacological, toxicological, and ecological properties of this mixture have not been fully characterized.

SECTION 3 Composition and Information on Ingredients

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Weight	*Classification* ((EC) No 1272/2008)
64742-47-8	Hydro treated Distillate, Light (C9-16)	10- 30%	H304 - Asp. Tox. 1
64742-53-6	Hydro treated Distillate, Light Naphthenic C15-30	60- 70%	H350 - Carc. 1B
64742-55-8	Hydro treated Distillate, Light Paraffinic C15-30	30- 40%	H350 - Carc. 1B
	Oil Mist, If generated		
9003-53-6	Polystyrene - OR -	0.1-10%	Not classified
9003-70-7	Polystyrene divinylbenzene		Not classified
26628-22-8	Sodium azide	<0.09%	ATO2: H300, AA1: H400, CA1: H410, EUH032

1% = 10,000 PPM.

Note: The toxicological and ecological properties of this mixture have not been fully characterized. See Section 16 for full text of GHS classifications. The GHS classification is based on Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and Hazard Communication Standard No. 1910.1200.

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:	If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting Measures

Fire Hazard Summary:

Combustible. Material can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapor accumulation can flash and / or explode if ignited. The material is a static accumulator. May cause ignition through static discharge.

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:	2 – Must be exposed to high ambient temperature before ignition can occur. Flash point over 37.8°C
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, grindor 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 ora 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

Distillate (Petroleum) Hydro treated light	200 mg/m^3 TWA (ACGIH)
Hydro treated Distillate, Light Naphthenic	STEL 10 mg/m3, ACGIH, TWA 5 mg/m3, ACGIH
Hydro treated Distillate, Light Paraffinic	STEL 10 mg/m3, ACGIH, TWA 5 mg/m3, ACGIH
Polystyrene	--
Polystyrene divinylbenzene	--
Sodium azide	STEL 0.3 mg/m3, ACGIH, TWA 0.1 mg/m3, ACGIH

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	Reddish
Odor	Characteristic
Property Values	
pH VALUE	No data available
Melting Point/Range	No data available
Boiling Point/Range	No data available
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Vapor Density	No data available
Density	No data available
Relative Density	c. 0.88
Water Solubility	Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto ignition Temperature	>437°F/225°C
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity (@ 40 °C)	13.8 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 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. ASPIRATION HAZARD: This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.
Inhalation:	Expected to have a low degree of toxicity by inhalation. May be irritating to nose, and throat and lungs.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

LD50/LC50:	Toxicity (Rat) Inhalation LC50: >5000 mg/ m3 Toxicity (Rat) Ingestion LC50: >2000 mg/ Kg

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:	This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.
Carcinogenicity:	Components 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:	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.
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: Not expected to be harmful to marine organisms.

Mobility in soil: Highly volatile components will partition to air. Not expected to partition to sediments.

Low volatile components low solubility in water, expected to migrate to land and partition to sediments.

Persistance and degradability: Expected to be biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential: Has potential to bioaccumulate.

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 contain components 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). (See section 11).

Canada

WHMIS Classifications:	D2B – Materials Causing other toxic effects

EU

EU Symbol:	T, Carc.
Risk Phrase(s):	R45: May cause cancer. R65: Harmful. May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SECTION 16 Other Information

Revised:	Initial Release November 22, 2022

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

Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration Hazard
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H350	May cause cancer

DISCLAIMER: The above information is based on data available to us and is believed to be correct. Since the information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use and all persons receiving it must make their own determination of the effects, properties and protections which pertain to their particular conditions. No representation, warranty, or guarantee, express or implied (including a warranty of fitness or merchantability for a particular purpose), is made with respect to the materials, the accuracy of this information, the results to be obtained from the use thereof, or the hazards connected with the use of the material. Caution should be used in the handling and use of the material because it is a pharmaceutical/diagnostic product. The above information is offered in good faith and with the belief that it is accurate. As of the date of issuance, we are providing all information relevant to the foreseeable handling of the material. However, in the event of an adverse incident associated with this product, this Safety Data Sheet is not, and is not intended to be, a substitute for consultation with appropriately trained personnel.