

Material Safety Data Sheet

ECO-SYN Fluid

ECO-C Fluid

MANUFACTURER: DSI Ventures, Inc. 1320 Commerce St. Tyler, TX 75702 903-526-7577

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION **Synonyms:** Hydrocarbon dielectric Fluid
Chemical Family Paraffinic Hydrocarbon Oil

INGREDIENTS

<u>CAS Registry No.</u>	<u>%W</u>	<u>%V</u>	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Carcinogen per NTP, IARC, OSHA</u>
68037-01-4	>90	>90	Synthetic paraffinic hydrocarbon	not listed
128-37-0	<10	<10	hindered phenol antioxidant	not listed

PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: wide range **Specific Gravity:** 0.79 **Vapor Pressure:** <0.001 psi @ 20 C.
Percent Solid by wt.: 0.0 **Vapor Density (air = 1):** 18 **pH:** 7.0
Solubility in water: very low **Percent Volatile (v/v):** nil **Appearance:** clear liquid

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

ASTM D-92 Fire point: Typically, 150 degrees Celsius

RECOmmended fire extinguishing medium: Dry chemical or CO₂ foam. Use precautions as with any fire involving petroleum-based materials. Firefighters should wear apparatus with full face mask and full protective equipment.

REACTIVITY DATA

ECO fluid is stable under normal conditions of use. Products of complete combustion of ECO fluid are carbon dioxide and water. Products of incomplete combustion of any hydrocarbon product include these compounds plus volatile hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide.

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Routes of Exposure: ORAL: Rat oral LD50 >40 grams/Kg. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal distress. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

SKIN Estimated rabbit dermal LD50 >50 grams/Kg. Repeated or prolonged contact may result in localized irritation of the skin. May cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

EYES: Slightly irritating. Avoid contact.

INHALATION: Inhalation of oil mist may cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged exposure may lead to respiratory problems.

SPECIAL TOXIC EFFECTS: None **CARCINOGENIC/MUTAGENIC POTENTIAL:** Essentially none.

FIRST AID

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash area of contact thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation is present, get medical attention.

EYE CONTACT: Flush the eyes immediately with large amounts of water to ensure thorough rinsing. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove affected person from source of exposure. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

EYE PROTECTION: Wear safety glasses or goggles to prevent eye contact. Eye baths should be readily available in the area of handling ECO fluid.

SKIN PROTECTION: As with any hydrocarbon product, oil-impervious clothing is rECOMmended to prevent skin contact.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use MSHA/NIOSH approved equipment when working in areas of heavy oil mist. Ventilation can be used to control or reduce airborne concentrations of oil.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION

SPILL OR RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT: Combine and rECOver any free liquid. There is no CERCLA reportable quantity of ECO fluid. With small spills, absorb the fluid with sand or clay absorbent, then flush the area with water. With large spills, contain its flow. A spill of any hydrocarbon fluid to navigable waters that causes a sheen upon the water's surface must be reported immediately to the Coast Guard National Response Center (800-424-8802). Failure to report may result in civil or criminal penalties.

WASTE DISPOSAL: ECO fluid, when discarded or disposed, is not listed as a hazardous waste per 40 CFR 261.33.

HANDLING AND STORAGE: Avoid extremes of temperature in storage. Store ECO fluid in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, isolated and well ventilated areas, away from sources of ignition or heat. Store drums on their sides so that bungs are below internal liquid level. Do not store in unlabeled containers.

This Material Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in order to help the users of ECO fluid. The data contained herein is believed to be accurate, but no guarantees are given with regard to fitness of use in a particular situation.

Effective Date: April 2, 2005

Completed by David Sundin, Ph.D.