KOEHLER INSTRUMENT COMPANY, INC. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ISSUE 3, DATE: February 2008

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

N.4. Name: Hexane, Synonyms: n-Hexane; Hexyl hydride; Dipropyi; normal-Hexane; Hex.

INTENDED USE / APPLICATION

NOTE

High Quality Viscosity Calibration Standard

EXPERT ADVICE

THIS PRODUCT SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSE MITHOUT KOEHLER INSTRUMENT COMPANY, INC.

HEALTH AND SAFETY EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER

Tel. (631) 589-3800 Fax. (631) 589-3815 1595 Sycamore Ave. Bohemia, NY 11716

631) 589-3800

Hexane, CAS No. 110-54-3, EINECS 203-777-6 Hazard Symbols: XN F N emical Names

AZARDOUS TO HEALTH

COMPOSTION / INFORMATION OR INGREDIENTS CONSIDERED

Risk Phrases: 11 38 48/20 51/53 62 65 67

 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION.
 Initiating to skin. Harmful: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Dangerous for the environment. inhalation. Possible risk of impaired fertility. Toxic to aquatic organisms; Potential Health Effects may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through

Eye: Causes mild eye irritation. Causes redness and pain. May cause blurred vision, tearing, and conjunctivitis.

redness. Absorbed through the skin. skin and dermatitis. Causes irritation with burning pain, itching, and Skin: Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause defatting of the

nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. May cause central nervous system effects. Aspiration can cause asphyxia, brain damage, Ingestion: Aspiration hazard. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with

central nervous system depression. Aspiration may cause respiratory swelling and pneumonitis. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause Inhalation: Causes respiratory tract irritation. Exposure produces narcotic effects. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Exposure

> edema which may be fatal may cause vertigo, hallucinations, fatigue, muscle weakness, visual disturbances, nervous system disturbances, coughing, chest pains, difficulty in breathing, lung irritation, gastrointestinal disturbances, and

unsteadiness, and difficulty in walking and standing. Repeated exposure may cause nervous system abnormalities with muscle weakness and damage, motor incoordination, and sensation disturbances. Chronic exposure produces peripheral neuropathy dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause adverse reproductive effects. May cause fetal effects. Chronic exposure may cause visual disturbances. Laboratory experiments have resulted in weakness, paresthesia, numbing of the hands, feet, legs and arms, mutagenic effects. Peripheral neuropathy symptoms include: muscular Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for least 15 minutes. Get medical aid.

contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops Skin: In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water. Remove

and persists. Wash clothing before reuse.
Ingestion: Potential for aspiration if swallowed. Get medical aid person. medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by

a sturry of activated charcoal-protect the airway from aspiration of gastric contents. Monitor arterial blood gases in cases of severe respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively. For inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial ingestion, the stomach should be intubated, aspirated, and lavaged with

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

spread by the use of water. May accumulate static electrical charges, and may cause ignition of its own vapours. Containers may explode if exposed to fire. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapours can spread along the ground and thermal decomposition or combustion. Use water spray to keep fireapparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Vapours may form an explosive mixture with air. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing collect in low or confined areas. may be ineffective. Material is lighter than water and a fire may be exposed containers cool. Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Water

resistant foam. Do NOT use straight streams of water. Contact professional fire-fighters immediately. Cool containers with flooding dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Water may be ineffective quantities of water until well after fire is out. flooding amounts. For large fires, use water spray, fog or alcohol-Water may spread fire. If water is the only media available, use in Extinguishing Media: For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

be used to reduce vapours. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Remove all sources of ignition. Provide ventilation. A vapour suppressing foam may and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, earth), then place in suitable container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid contact with heat, sparks and flame. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapour or mist transferring material. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty dangerous. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapour), and can be clothing and wash before reuse. Ground and bond containers when Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated

incompatible substances. Flammables-area ignition. Store in a tightly closed container. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from Storage: Keep away from heat and flame. Keep away from sources of

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should levels to acceptable levels. adequate general or local explosion-proof ventilation to keep airborne be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear chemical goggles.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

respirator's use Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 11910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: clear cotorless

Odor: gasoline-like

Vapor Pressure: 151 mm Hg @ 25 deg C Viscosity: 0.31 mPas 20 C

Boiling Point 69 deg C @ 760 mmHg Freezing/Melting Point -95 deg C Autoignition Temperature: 225 deg C (437.00 deg F) Flash Point -22 deg C (-7.60 deg F)

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of it's publication. The information given is designed as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific materials designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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Molecular Weight 86,18 Specific Gravity/Density: 0.678 Solubility in water: Insoluble. Explosion Limits, lower: 1.2 vol % Explosion Limits, upper: 7.7 vol % Molecular Formula: C6H14

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:
Chemical Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures. dinitrogen tetraoxide. Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Strong oxidizing agents, Conditions to Avoid: Ignition sources, excess heat, electrical sparks.

toxic furnes and gases, carbon dioxide. Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, irritating and

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION RTECS#, CAS# 110-54-3: MN9275000

LD50/LC50: CAS# 110-54-3: Draize test, rabbit, eye: 10 mg Mild; Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 150000 mg/m3/2H; Inhalation, rat. LC50 = 48000pm/4H; Inhalation, rat. LC50= 627000 mg/m3/3M; Oral, rat. LD50 ≈ 25 gm/kg.

See RTECS for complete information Carcinogenicity: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, or OSHA.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity. Not available

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

regulations which may vary according to location. Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. Empty containers must be decontaminated before returning for recycling. Special Waste and the disposal of such chemicals is covered by Products which are considered hazardous for supply are classified as

14, TRANSPORT INFORMATION

IATA Shipping Name: HEXANES Hazard Class: 3 UN Number: 1208 Packing Group:

IMO Shipping Name: HEXANES Hazard Class: 3 UN Number: 1208 Packing Group: II

UN Number: 1208 RIDIADR Shipping Name: HEXANES Dangerous Goods Code: 3(03B)

USA RC: CAS No. 110-54-3: 5000 lb final RC; 2270 kg final RC

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

European/International Regulations European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives Hazard Symbols; XN F N

Risk Phrases:

R 11 Highly flammable.

R 48/20 Harmful danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

R 38 Irritating to skin.

R 62 Possible risk of impaired fertility.

R 65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed effects in the aquatic environment R 51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse

R 67 Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness

Safety Phrases:

S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking S 9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.

S 29 Do not empty into drains.
S 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S 36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

S 61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety datasheets.

S 62 # swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label

United Kingdom Occupational Exposure Limits WEL-TWA: 20 ppm TWA; 72 mg/m3 TWA

WEL-STEL: 60 ppm STEL; 216 mg/m3 STEL

CAS# 110-54-3 is listed on Canada's DSL List

Exposure Limits

OEL-BELGIUM: TWA 20 ppm 72 mg/m3 TWA
OEL-FRANCE: VME: 50ppm VME: 170 mg/M3 VME
OEL-GER/MANY: TWA 50 ppm 80 mg/m3 (exposure factor 8)
OEL-JAPAN: 40 ppm OEL; 140 mg/m3 OEL
OEL-THE NETHERLANDS: 50 ppm STEL; 180 mg/m3 STEL
OEL-THE NETHERLANDS: 25 ppm MAC, 90 mg/m3 MAC

OEL-RUSSIA: 300 mg/m3 TWA (vapor)
OEL-RUSSIA: 900 mg/m3 STEL (vapor)

OEL-Spain: 20 ppm VLA-ED; 72 mg/m3 VLA-ED OEL-Malaysia: 50ppm TWA; 176 mg/m3 TWA United States OSHA: 500ppm TWA; 1800 mg/m3 TWA US FEDERAL TSCA

CAS# 110-54-3 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The data and advice given only apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. The product is not sold as suitable for any other application. Use of the product for application other than that this sheet stated in this information sheet might give rise to risks not mentioned in



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