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Safety Data Sheet

1. PRODUCT INDENTIFICATION

Name Mineral Spirits (Rule 66) – less than 1% aromatics

Synonyms solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic

CAS# 64742-88-7 Europe EC# 265-191-7

Product Uses solvent, diluent, fuel

2. HAZARDS

Quick Guide: flammable liquid, heavy vapour may travel, distant ignition and flashback are possible

Canada – WHMIS B 3

Key: $B 2 - Flash \ Point < 38^{\circ}C, \ B 3 - Flash \ Point > 38^{\circ}C \ \& < 93^{\circ}C$

D 1 – Immediately Toxic, **D** 2 – Chronic Toxicity

C – Oxidising Substance, E – Corrosive, F – Reactive Substance

U.S.A. - HMIS Health -1, Fire -2, Reactivity -0

Key: 0=minimal, 1=slight, 2=moderate, 3=serious, 4=severe

TWAEV / TLV % LD₅₀ (mg/kg) LD₅₀ (mg/kg) LC₅₀ ppm **COMPOSITION** mg/m³ ORAL SKIN INHALATION Solvent naphtha, medium, aliphatic 100% 100*/525* >2000 >2000 >11,000

* Some suppliers give TWAEV/TLV values up to 300ppm for similar products.

4. FIRST AID

SKIN: Wash with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. Do not reuse until thoroughly laundered.

EYES: Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance promptly if there is

irritation.

INHALATION: Remove from contaminated area promptly. CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself! If breathing

stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.

INGESTION: Give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting

occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The danger of this is greater than the risk of poisoning through absorption of this relatively low-toxicity substance. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, and after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.

5. FIRE FIGHTING & FLAMMABILITY

Flash Point $40-46^{\circ}\text{C} / 104-115^{\circ}\text{F} \text{ (closed cup)}$

Autoignition Temperature above 220°C / 430°F

Flammable Limits 0.6% - 6%

Combustion Products carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke, part oxidised hydrocarbon fragments Firefighting Precautions foam, dry chemical, water fog, water spray only to cool & dilute, product floats on

water – water jet spreads flames; firefighters must wear SCBA

Static Charge Accumulation readily accumulates a static charge on agitation or pumping; high flash point limits risk

Please ensure that this MSDS is given to, and explained to people using this product.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Summer Fire Potential: above 40° C / 100° F, blanket spill with foam as a precaution against accidental ignition. Take care to avoid sparks – do not operate (turn on <u>OR</u> off) electrical appliances near spill, unless explosion proof.

Leak Precaution dyke to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination

Handling Spill ventilate contaminated area; recover free liquid with suitable pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, sweep

& pick up using plastic or aluminium shovel, & store in closed containers for recycling or disposal

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Store in a cool environment, away from sources of ignition, heat and oxidising agents. Non-sparking aluminum or bronze hand tools are recommended – required if the product is handled at close to the Flash Point (40° C). All electrical and mechanical equipment (including lighting, switchgear and forklift trucks) used with or around this product should be explosion-proof.

This product creates and retains a static charge on agitation or transfer from one container to another. Despite the high flash point, it is prudent to electrically bond the source container, receiving container, and transfer equipment before moving contents. (*Does not apply to the transfer of less than 10 litres.*) Avoid splashing by ensuring that the product nozzle is below the surface in the receiving container. Empty containers may contain a flammable / explosive vapour. Always ensure that containers, whether empty or full, or part full, are tightly sealed unless in use.

Avoid breathing product vapour. Use with adequate ventilation. If dealing with a spill, and ventilation is impossible or impractical, wear a respirator with an organic vapour cartridge.

Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container. Avoid contact with skin and wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath and safety shower must be available near the workplace.

NOTE: Absorbent materials soaked in this product can undergo spontaneous combustion. Always dry used absorbent materials thoroughly before discarding.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ontario TWAEV 525mg/m³

ACGIH TLV 100ppm / 525mg/m³

OSHA PEL 400ppm

STEL (lowest listed) 500ppm / 2900mg/m³

Ventilation mechanical ventilation may be required to control airborne titre; depending on handling procedures Hands nitrile or "Viton" gloves recommended – other types may also protect; consult supplier to confirm

suitability

Eyes safety glasses with side shields – *always protect the eyes*

Clothing wear impermeable (above) apron, boots, & long sleeves if there is any danger of splashing,

9. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Odour & Appearance clear, colourless liquid with mild kerosene odour

Odour Threshold not known

Vapour Pressure $2.3 \text{mmHg} / 0.3 \text{kPa} (20^{\circ}\text{C} / 68^{\circ}\text{F})$

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) 0.15Vapour Density (air = 1) 4.8

Boiling Range 149-213°C / 300-415°F

Freezing Point -60°C / -76°F Specific Gravity 0.78 (20/20°C)

Water Solubility nil

Also soluble in hydrocarbons and other non-polar solvents; nearly insoluble in methanol

Viscosity not known – mobile liquid

pH none – (does not liberate hydrogen ions when dissolved)
Conversion Factor $1ppm = 5.25mg/m^3$ (estimated from average molecular weight)

Molecular Weight 143grams per mole (average molecular weight)

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10. REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive With strong oxidising agents

Also Reactive With none known

Stability stable; will not polymerize

Decomposes in Presence of thermal decomposition may occur above 200°C / 390°F; spontaneous combustion may occur

at ambient temperature - see Part 7, Note

Decomposition Products none apart from Hazardous Combustion Products

Sensitive to Mechanical Impact no

11. TOXICITY

Effects, Acute Exposure

Skin Contact little immediate effect

Skin Absorption slight; no toxic effects by this route

Eye Contact liquid may be irritating (results vary); vapour may cause discomfort above 860mg/m³
Inhalation may cause burning sensation in nose & throat; intoxication possible when inhaling saturated

vapour concentration – *not relevant to industrial exposure*

Ingestion may cause diarrhoea & stomach discomfort – not a route of industrial exposure

Effects, Chronic Exposure

General prolonged or repeated contact may cause oil acne (a form of dermatitis) and erythrema; absorption

may damage liver & kidneys, but at levels of vapour/mist not relevant to industrial exposure

Sensitising not a sensitiser in humans or animals

Carcinogen/Tumorigen not considered a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals

Reproductive Effect no known effect in humans or animals
Mutagen no known effect on humans or animals

Synergistic With not known

LD₅₀ (oral) RTECS: 20,000mg/kg (rat); Shell: >2000mg/kg (rat); $ECB\ IUCLID$: >5000mg/kg (rat &/or mouse)¹ LD₅₀ (skin) RTECS: 3900mg/kg (rabbit); Shell: >2000mg/kg (rat); $ECB\ IUCLID$: >2000 & 3000mg/kg (rabbit)²

 LC_{50} (inhalation) Shell: 11,000mg/m³ (rat); ECB IUCLID: >5280, >5500 & >13,000mg/m³ (rat)¹

(1) No mortality reported in the European tests. (2) As (1), but skin lesions (thickening, redness) were seen.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation may bioaccumulate; biodegradeable & may not persist long enough to bioaccumulate

Biodegradation components biodegrade readily in the presence of oxygen; 55-63% biodegradation in 28 days

Abiotic Degradation components react with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; estimated ½-life in air of major components

ranges from 0.2 to 0.7 days

Mobility in soil, water water insoluble; migrates slowly in soil & water

Aquatic Toxicity

LC₅₀ (Fish, 96hr) 800mg/litre (Salmo gairdneri & Pimephelas promelas)

EC₅₀ (Crustacea, 48hr) >100mg/litre (Daphnia magna)

EC₅₀ (Algae, 96hr) 450mg/litre (Selenestrum capricornutum)

13. DISPOSAL

Waste Disposal do not flush to sewer, recycle solvent if possible, may be incinerated in approved facility

Containers **Drums** should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use.

Pails must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling.

IBCs (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5yrs). Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years.

Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty

14. TRANSPORT CLASSIFICATION

Canada TDG PIN UN - 1268

AND Shipping Name petroleum distillates N.O.S. (naphtha)

U.S.A. 49 CFR Class & Packing Group 3 (III)

Marine Pollutant not a marine pollutant

ERAP Required NO

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

 Canada
 Call CANUTEC (collect)
 (613) 996-6666

 U.S.A.
 Call CHEMTREC
 (800) 424-9300

15. REGULATIONS

Canada DSL on inventory
U.S.A. TSCA on inventory
Europe EINECS on inventory

OSHA Standards: Permissible Exposure Limit: Table Z-1 8-hr Time Weighted Avg: 500 ppm (2900 mg/cu m).

Threshold Limit Values: 8 hr Time Weighted Avg (TWA): 100 ppm. Excursion Limit Recommendation: Excursions in worker exposure levels may exceed 3 times the TLV-TWA for no more than a total of 30 minutes during a work day, and under no circumstances should they exceed 5 times the TLV-TWA, provided that the TLV-TWA is not exceeded.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared for Megaloid Laboratories by Peter Bursztyn, (705) 734-1577

Data from RTECS, HSDB (Haz. Substance Data Base), Cheminfo (CCOHS), IUCLID Datasheets (ESIS – European Chem. Substance Info. System), & others.

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