

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Mineral Spirits 3139
Chemical Name: Stoddard Solvent
Synonyms: RMS, Solvent 2015, Mineral Spirits, Stoddard Solvent
Chemical Family: Blended Petroleum Hydrocarbon Solvent
Product Use: Solvent
Distributor: DPL Services Inc.
P.O. Box 1990
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan S6H 7N7
Phone Number: (306) 693-7444
Emergency Number: (306) 693-7445

SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>Component Name</u>	<u>Weight %</u>	<u>CAS Registry Number</u>
Stoddard Solvent	100%	8052-41-3
Heavy Hydrodesulphurized Naphtha (Petroleum)	45-55%	64742-82-1
Heavy Hydrotreated Naphtha (Petroleum)	45-55%	647-42-48-9
Nonanes	14-19%	Mixture
n-Propylbenzene	0.5-1.5%	103-65-1
Trimethylbenzenes	3-5%	25551-13-7
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (Pseudocumene)	1-4%	95-63-6
Ethylmethylbenzenes (Ethyltoluenes)	4-7%	25550-14-5
C10 Alkanes, Isoparaffins and Cycloalkanes	34-47%	Mixture
C11 Alkanes, Isoparaffins and Cycloalkanes	12-16%	Mixture
C10 Alkanes, Isoparaffins and Cycloalkanes	2-4%	Mixture

Stoddard Solvent or Mineral Spirits:

LD₅₀ (Oral/rat) 34,600 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Dermal/rabbit) 15,400 mg/kg

n-Nonane:

LC₅₀ (Gas/rat) 3,200 ppm for 4 hours
LD₅₀ (Intravenous/mouse) 218 mg/kg

n-Propylbenzene:

LD₅₀ (Oral/rat) 6,040 mg/kg

Trimethylbenzenes:

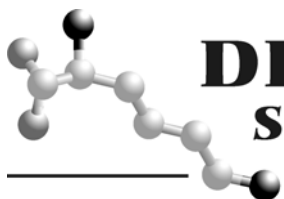
LD₅₀ (Oral/rat) 8,970 mg/kg

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:

LD₅₀ (Oral/rat) 5,000 mg/kg

Ethylmethylbenzenes (Ethyltoluenes):

LC₅₀ (Gas/cat) 50,000 mg/m³ for 2 hours
LC₅₀ (Gas/mouse) 54,000 mg/m³ for 4 hours



SECTION 3: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

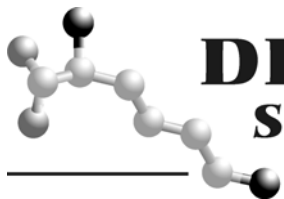
Physical State:	Liquid
Odour & Appearance:	Light hydrocarbon; Transparent & colourless
Odour Threshold:	No data available
Specific Gravity:	0.793 (Water=1)
Vapour Pressure:	0.22 mm Hg @ 20°C
Vapour Density:	4.7 (Air=1)
Evaporation Rate:	0.16 (n-butyl acetate=1.0)
Boiling Point:	149°C to 215°C
Freezing Point:	-65°C to -25°C
pH:	No data available
Coefficient of Water/ Oil Distribution	No data available

SECTION 4: FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flash Point/Method:	41°C to 43°C; Tag Closed Cup (ASTM D-56)
Flammable Limits:	UPPER: 6.0% (AP) LOWER: 0.5% (AP)
Auto-Ignition Temperature:	230°C
Extinguishing Media:	Dry Chemicals, CO ₂ , alcohol resistant foam, water fog or fine spray.
Fire Fighting Instructions:	Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighter's protective clothing will provide limited protection. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel. Never use a water jet directly on the fire because it may spread the fire to a larger area. Vapours are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas. Spills of these organic liquids on hot fibrous insulations may result in the lowering of the auto-ignition temperature and resulting in spontaneous combustion.
Hazardous Combustion Products:	Burning or excessive heating may produce smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and possibly other harmful gases/vapours.
Explosion data (Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact):	No data available
Explosion data (Sensitivity to Static Discharge):	No data available

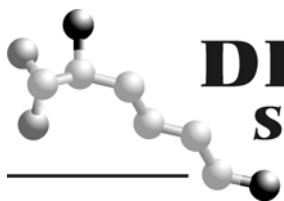
SECTION 5: REACTIVITY DATA

Chemical Stability:	Stable.
Conditions to Avoid:	Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame and strong oxidizing conditions.
Incompatibility with:	Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, other halogens, hydrogen peroxide and oxygen.
Hazardous Products of Decomposition:	Does not normally occur.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.



SECTION 6: TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Route of Entry:	Eye contact, skin contact, skin absorption, inhalation and ingestion.
Potential Acute Health Effects:	
Eye:	Animal test results on similar materials suggest that this product can cause minimal to mild eye irritation upon short-term exposure. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness and swelling.
Skin:	Animal test results on similar materials suggest that this product can cause mild to moderate skin irritation. Short-term contact symptoms include redness, itching and burning of the skin. This material may also be absorbed through the skin and product CNS depression effects. If the skin is damaged, absorption increases. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause moderate to severe dermatitis. Chronic symptoms may include drying, swelling, scaling, blistering, cracking and severe tissue damage.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness and delirium. Additional central nervous system (CNS) effects may occur prior to the onset of convulsions, coma and death. Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death. Progressive CNS depression, respiratory insufficiency and ventricular fibrillation may also result in death.
Inhalation:	Breathing high concentrations of vapour may cause respiratory irritation, euphoria, excitation or giddiness, headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, muscular weakness, staggering gait and CNS depression. CNS effects include dizziness, drowsiness, disorientation, vertigo, memory loss, visual disturbances, difficulty with breathing, convulsions, unconsciousness, paralysis, coma and even death, depending upon the exposure concentration and/or duration. Vapours can reduce the oxygen content in air. Approximately 20,000 ppm in air is fatal to humans in 5-10 minutes. Sudden death from cardiac arrest (heart attack) may result from exposure to 5,000 ppm for only 5 minutes. Oxygen deprivation is possible if working in confined spaces.
Chronic Exposure:	Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.
Exposure Limits:	Stoddard Solvent: ACGIH (TLV); 100 ppm (TWA) Nonane, all isomers: ACGIH (TLV); 200 ppm (TWA) Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers): ACGIH (TLV); 25 ppm (TWA)
Carcinogenicity:	This product does not contain any components that are considered to be carcinogenic at concentrations above 0.1%.
Ecotoxicity:	Ecological effects testing have not been conducted on this material.
Reproductive Toxicity:	No data available



Teratogenicity: Based upon animal testing, the C9 aromatic hydrocarbon components (trimethylbenzenes and ethylmethylbenzenes) are presumed to cause fetal toxicity and/or decreased fetal and newborn weights if overexposure occurs during a woman's early gestation period.

Mutagenicity: No data available

Toxicologically Synergistic Products: No data available

SECTION 7: PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

Personal Protection:

Inhalation: Use self-contained breathing apparatus in high vapour concentrations.

Skin: Wear chemical resistant gloves such as: Rubber Neoprene, Nitrile or PVC. Appropriate protective clothing should be worn to prevent skin contact.

Eyes: When contact with liquid is possible, use a face shield and/or chemical splash goggles. Otherwise use safety glasses with side shields or goggles.

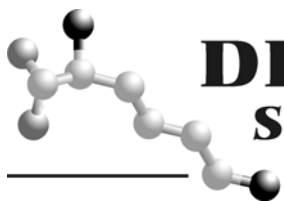
Engineering Controls: Air contaminant levels should be controlled below the PEL or TLV for this product. Mechanical ventilation may be necessary if working with this product in enclosed areas and/or at elevated temperatures. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Release Response: Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Remove all sources of ignition. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local/national regulations. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

Waste Disposal: Dispose of only in accordance with local, provincial and federal regulations. Do not contaminate any lakes, streams, ponds, groundwater or soil.

Handling: Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapour) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of according to government regulations.

Storage: Store containers in a cool, dry, ventilated, fire resistant area away from sources of ignition and incompatible materials. Ground all equipment containing this material. Keep container tightly closed and properly labelled.



SECTION 8: FIRST AID MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue and providing first aid.

Inhalation:	Move person to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, a qualified individual should administer 100% humidified oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin:	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water, for at least 15 minutes, while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Eye:	In case of eye contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, call a physician or poison control centre immediately. Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

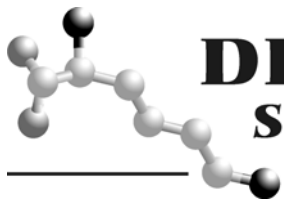
SECTION 9: CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Shipping Name:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
TDG Classification:	Class 3
UN Number:	UN1268
Packaging Group:	III
Special Shipping Instructions:	

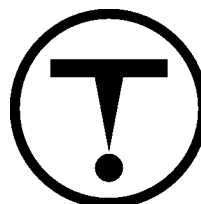
This material is NOT REGULATED by TDG when packaged in containers with a capacity less than or equal to 450 litres.





SECTION 10: CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION

WHMIS Classification: Class B, Division 3
 Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B



SECTION 11: PREPARATION INFORMATION

Prepared by: Product Safety Committee/WHMIS Division
Revision date: June 30, 2005

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