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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

Name: Aromatic 200

Synonyms: solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

Product Uses: aromatic solvent with low volatility & high flash point, fuel

**Supplier** Megaloid Laboratories Limited **Identifier:** 5515 North Service Road # 306

Burlington, ON L7L 6G4

**EMERGENCY INFORMATION: Call CHEMTREC - (800) 424-9300** 

(CCN# 693764)

## 2. HAZARD INDENTIFICATION:

	(3)	(2B)	(2)	(2)
Signal Word	WARNING			
Hazard Statements	uses mild skin irritation (H316)	Causes eye irritation (H320)	Suspected of causing cancer (H351)	May be harmful if swallowed & enters airways (H305)





GHS Precautionary Statements for Labelling		
Prevention:		
P262, P264	Do not get in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly after handling.	
P270, P280	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear eye protection and protective gloves of "Viton".	

Response:	
P313 & P333	If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.
P305, P351, P338	If in eyes, rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P201, P308 & P313	Obtain special instructions before use. If exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

#### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name:	CAS No.	% weight	Other Identifiers
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aromatic	64742-94-5	100%	EC# 265-198-5

NOTE: Aromatic 200 solvent may also contain the substances listed in Part 8.

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### Inhalation

Remove from contaminated area promptly. CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself! If breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.

#### **Skin Contact**

Wash with soap & plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until thoroughly cleaned.

## **Eye Contact**

Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance if there is any irritation.

## 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 MEASURES

#### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Foam, dry chemical, water fog or spray only to cool & dilute, water jet spreads flames

## **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Straight stream of water

#### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Product**

Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke, part oxidised hydrocarbon fragments

#### Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters

Firefighters must wear SCBA

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See section 5 for fire fighting information.

## Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Recover free liquid with suitable pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, sweep, shovel & store in closed.

#### **Static Charge Accumulation**

Readily accumulates a static charge on agitation or pumping

## 7. HANDLING & STORAGE

#### **Precautions for Safe Handling**

Avoid splashing; keep the product nozzle below the surface in the receiving container. Empty containers may contain a flammable or explosive vapour. Always ensure that containers, whether empty or full, are tightly sealed unless in use.

Avoid generating or breathing product vapour. If vapour forms in use, provide adequate ventilation to control airborne titre to regulated limits (part 8, below). Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container. Avoid contact with skin & wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath & safety shower must be available near the workplace.

#### **Conditions for Safe Storage**

Store away from sources of ignition, heat oxidising agents. Although the flash point is high, it is prudent to ground or electrically bond the source container, receiving container, & transfer pump before transferring contents.

#### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Heavy Aromatic Naphtha; CAS# 64742-94-5

Manufacturer's recommendation: 15ppm / 100mg/m3

Heavy Aromatic Naphtha may also contain the substances listed below:

Naphthalene CAS# 91-20-3:

 Ontario TWAEV
 10ppm / 52mg/m³
 Ontario STEV
 15ppm / 78mg/m³

 AGGIH TLV
 10ppm / 52mg/m³
 ACGIH STEL
 15ppm / 79mg/m³

 OSHA PEL
 10ppm / 50mg/m³
 OSHA (Calif)
 PEL

2-Methylnaphthalene CAS # 91-57-6:

Ontario TWAEV 0.5ppm Ontario STEV Not listed

AGGIH TLV 0.5ppm(skin) ACGIH STEL Not listed

OSHA PEL Not listed OSHA STEL Not listed

1-Methylnaphthalene CAS # 90-12-0:

Ontario TWAEV0.5 ppmOntario STEVNot listedAGGIH TLV0.5 ppmACGIH STELNot listedOSHA PEL2ppm/123mg/m³OSHA STELNot listed

Ventilation mechanical ventilation probably not required due to low vapour pressure

"Viton" gloves recommended – other types may also protect; consult supplier to confirm suitability

Eyes safety glasses with side shields – always protect the eyes

if there is a splash risk, wear suitable protective clothing of "Viton" – apron, boots, long sleeves, etc

## 9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odour & Appearance	clear, pale yellow liquid with mild aromatic (kerosene) hydrocarbon odour
Odour threshold	not known
рН	none – (does not liberate hydrogen ions when dissolved)
Freezing point	-19oC / -2oF
Initial boiling point/boiling range	232-275oC / 450-527oF
Flash point	above 93oC / 200oF (Tag closed cup)
<b>Evaporation rate</b> (Butyl Acetate = 1)	below 0.01
Flammability (solid; gas)	no data available

Lower flammable/explosive 0.6% Upper flammable/explosive 7% limit Vapour pressure 0.075mmHg / 0.01kPa (20oC / 68oF) 5.7 Vapour density Relative density 0.98 Solubility (water) 1milligram per litre (20oC / 68oF) Partition coefficient - n-3.66 octanol/water Auto ignition temperature not measured; probably above 440oC / 824oF **Decomposition temperature** no decomposition expected up to autoignition temperature 2.7centipoise (25oC / 77oF) Viscosity

## 10. REACTIVITY

#### Reactivity

See sub-sections below

## **Chemical Stability**

Stable; will not polymerize

## **Possibility of Hazardous Reactions**

Strong oxidising agents; chlorine, fluorine, strong nitric or sulphuric acids

#### Conditions to avoid

Open flames and high energy ignition sources.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

		A - 1 - T - '-'1
		Acute Toxicity
		-
Skin Contact	may irritate, drying	

Skin Absorption	slight; no toxic effects likely by this route
Eye Contact	liquid mildly irritating; vapour irritating above 100ppm; will not damage
Inhalation	irritating above 100ppm, however vapour pressure is low; prolonged exposure to high concentrations may cause headache, dizziness drowsiness
Ingestion	headache, dizziness, drowsiness are possible; not a typical route of industrial exposure
LD50 (oral)	>5000mg/kg (rat)
LD50 (skin)	>2000mg/kg (rat)
LC50 (inhalation)	5100mg/m3 (rat)

# 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, CONTINUED

## General

Prolonged exposure may remove natural skin oils, causing dermatitis; kidney & liver damage plus central nervous system damage possible

## Sensitising

Not a sensitiser in humans or animals

## Carcinogen/Tumorigen

Naphthalene is classified as a "possible human carcinogen" (IARC 2B & NTP 2)

## **Reproductive Effect**

No known effect in humans or in animals without also causing maternal toxicity1

## Mutagen

No known effect on humans or in animals without also causing maternal toxicity1

## **Synergistic With**

Not known

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation	not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	biodegrades in the presence of oxygen; 58% & 61% in 28 days1
Abiotic Degradation	not known – many aromatic compounds are susceptible to direct & indirect photolysis
Mobility in soil, water	water insoluble; largely immobile in soil and water

Aquatic Toxicity	
LC50 (Fish, 96hr)	2-5, 18, 20, 25 & 10-100mg/litre (Oncorhynchus mykiss)1
EC50 (Crustacea, 48hr)	1.4, 1.9, 3-10, 21 & 40mg/litre (Daphnia magna)1
EC50 (Algae)	1.3, 3.7, 6.7, 8.3 & 10-30mg/litre (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata)1
EC10 (Bacteria)	678mg/litre (Tetrahymena pyriformia – QSAR estimate)1

## 13. DISPOSAL

## **Waste Disposal**

**Do not flush to sewer,** recycle solvent if possible, local regulations may permit disposal in sanitary landfill, may be incinerated in approved facility after mixing with a suitable flammable waste

## **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 INFORMATION

Canada TDG	PIN	Not regulated for transport	US only
	PIN	UN3082	Alle
U.S.A. 49 CFR	Shipping Name	Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, n.o.s. (Methylnaphthalene)	9
	Class & Packing Group	9, PG III	

Marine Pollutant	Not a Marine Pollutant	
ERAP Required	No	
Reportable Quantity	45 kg 100 lbs – naphthalene	
ERGNo.	171	

# 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canada DSL	On Inventory
U.S.A. TSCA	On Inventory
Europe EINECS	On Inventory

## 15. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATING	Health	1	Flammability	1	Reactivity	0
Preparation Date: Revision Dates:	September September		2 2, September 2015, Augus	t 20	19	

Key to	ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists		
Abbreviations	AIHA® = AIHA® Guideline Foundation HSDB® = Hazardous Substances Data		
	Bank		
	IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer		
	NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health		
	NTP = National Toxicology Program		
	OSHA = US Occupational Safety and Health Administration		
	RTECS® = Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances		
References	CHEMINFO database. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). HSDB® database. US National Library of Medicine. Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). NIOSH Pocket Guide database. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS®) database. Dassault Systèmes/BIOVIA ("BIOVIA"). Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS).		

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