established in 1981
megaloid laboratories

5515 North Service Rd. #306
Burlington, Ontario L7L 6G4

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1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Name: ***Quick Dry, Mineral Spirits***

Synonyms: *hydrotreated light petroleum distillate; stoddart solvent; naphthol spirits: vanishing oil*

CAS# *64742-47-8*

Product Uses: *solvent, diluent, fuel.*

Supplier Identifier:
Megaloid Laboratories Limited
5515 North Service Road, Ste 306
Burlington, Ontario, Canada
L7L 6G4
Phone: 905-337-7411 / Fax: 905-337-1686

EMERGENCY INFORMATION ***Call CHEMTREC - (800) 424-9300 (CCN # 693764)***

2. HAZARDS

GHS Class *(category)*	***Flammable*** *(3)*	***Aspiration toxic*** *(1)*	***Skin irritation*** *(3)*	***Eye irritant*** *(2B)*	***Inhalation toxicity*** *(4)*	***STOT*** *(3)*
Signal Word	***DANGER***					
Hazard Statements	*flammable liquid & vapour (H226)*	*May be fatal if swallowed & enters airways (H304)*	*Causes mild skin irritation (H316)*	*Causes eye irritation (H320)*	*Harnful if inhaled (H332)*	*May cause dizziness or drowsiness (H336)*

Label Pictograms

GHS Precautionary Statements for Labelling

Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.

P240	Ground or bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing vapours.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear eye protection, protective gloves and clothing of butyl rubber
Response	
P301, P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.
P303, P361, P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P304, P340	IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
Storage	
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

3. COMPOSITION

Chemical Name:	CAS No.	%	Other Identifiers
Quick Dry, Mineral Spirits	*64742-47-8*	*100*	*EC # 265-149-8*

4. FIRST AID

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 plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until thoroughly laundered.

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.

First-aid Comments
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

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam, dry chemical, water fog, water spray only to cool & dilute, product floats on water - water jet spreads flames

Combustion Products

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

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters

Firefighters must wear SCBA. Fire-fighters may enter the area if positive pressure SCBA and full Bunker Gear is worn.

Static Charge Accumulation

readily accumulates a static charge on agitation or pumping; however, the flash point is high enough that this presents little risk except in very hot weather.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Serious Fire Potential:
blanket spill with foam as a precaution against accidental ignition. Take extreme care to avoid sparks – do not operate (turn on OR off) electrical appliances near spill, unless explosion proof.

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Evacuate the area immediately. Isolate the hazard area. Keep out unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use grounded, explosion-proof equipment. Increase ventilation to area or move leaking container to a well-ventilated and secure area.

Environmental Precautions

If the spill is inside a building, prevent product from entering drains, ventilation systems and confined areas. and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

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.

Other Information

Report spills to local health, safety and environmental authorities, as required.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Non-sparking bronze or aluminum hand tools are recommended – required if ambient temperature is above (38oC / 100oF). Electrical & mechanical equipment (lighting, switchgear & forklift trucks) used with or around this product should be explosion-proof. Mineral Spirits creates & retains a static charge on agitation or transfer from one container to another. It is prudent to electrically bond the

source container, receiving container & pump before transferring contents (applies to transfers of 10 litres or over). Avoid splashing. Keep product nozzle below the surface in the receiving container. Empty containers may contain a flammable vapour. Ensure that containers, empty or full, are tightly sealed unless in use. Avoid generating or breathing product vapour. If vapour forms, install adequate ventilation. If dealing with a spill & ventilation is impossible or impractical, wear a respirator with an organic vapour cartridge. Avoid prolonged skin contact & wash work clothes frequently.

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

NOTE: Absorbent materials soaked in mineral spirits & discarded in a corner may undergo spontaneous combustion. Always allow absorbent materials (rags, sweeping compound, mops) to dry thoroughly before discarding!

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store & use in a cool, dry environment, away from sources of ignition, head & oxidising agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ontario TWAEV	*525mg/m^3*	**Ontario STEV**	*not listed*
AGGIH TLV	*525mg/m^3*	**ACGIH STEL**	*not listed*
OSHA PEL	*1900mg/m^3*	**OSHA STEL**	*not listed*

Ventilation	*mechanical ventilation is probably not required, unless product is handled hot*
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*

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

9. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	*Clear colourless liquid.*
Odour	*hydrocarbon solvent odour*
Odour threshold	*~1ppm*
pH	*none – (does not liberate hydrogen ions when dissolved)*
Melting Point/Freezing Point	*-58°C / -72.4°F*
Initial Boiling Point/Range	*159-179°C / 318-354°F*
Flash Point	*above 41°C / 106°F (closed cup)*
Evaporation Rate	*<1 (Butyl Acetate =1)*

Flammability (Solid, Gas)	*Not Available*
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit	*0.6% – 5.5%*
Vapour Pressure	*3mmHg / 0.4kPa (20°C / 68°F)*
Vapour Density (air = 1)	*4.5*
Specific Gravity	*0.78 (20/20°C)*
Water Solubility	*slightly soluble in cold water. Also soluble in hydrocarbons and other non-polar solvents; nearly insoluble in methanol.*
Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol/Water (Log Kow)	*not known*
Auto-ignition Temperature	*236°C / 457°F*
Conversion Factor	*1ppm = 6mg/m^3 (estimated from average molecular weight)*
Viscosity	*2.4 centipoise (20°C / 68°F)*
Physical State	*Liquid*
Molecular Weight	*150grams per mole (average mol. wt.) – The physical properties of this petroleum distillate may vary.*

10. REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive *with strong oxidising agents.*

Chemical Stability
stable; will not polymerize

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid
Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents.

Mechanical Impact
not sensitive

11. TOXICITY

Acute Toxicity	
LD_{50} (oral)	*>5000mg/kg (rat) – in 11 reports with kerosene or jet fuel no mortality reported*
LD50 (skin)	*2000-15,400mg/kg (rabbit); >2000mg/kg (rabbit) in 11 reports with kerosene or jet fuel no mortality reported*
LC50 (inhalation)	*3400-8000ppm (rat); >4300– >7500mg/m^3 (rat, 9 reports), >6400mg/m^3 (cat) – no mortality in these studies*

Skin Corrosion/Irritation
"not irritating" in three 4-hour & three 24-hour tests; "irritating" in seven 24-hour tests.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
11 rabbit tests rated this type of hydrocarbon as “not irritating”, but two of these suggested a slight effect, some reports suggest that vapour above 150ppm may be irritating

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure

Inhalation
vapour above 400ppm may cause burning sensation in nose & throat, intoxication dizziness, fatigue.
Skin Absorption
slight; no toxic effects by this route.
Ingestion
may cause diarrhoea & stomach discomfort – not a route of industrial exposure.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure
Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis & skin cracking; chronic exposure to vapour may cause tingling, numbness, memory loss.

Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization
Not known to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Carcinogenicity
some jet fuel or kerosene hydrocarbons were weakly carcinogenic in mice applied 3-6 times a week for -2 years; hydrotreated kerosene-type hydrocarbons (many solvents) tend not to be carcinogenic. IARC: Group 3 – Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. ACGIH®: A3 – Confirmed animal carcinogen. NTP: Not specifically listed. OSHA: Not specifically listed.

Reproductive Toxicity

Sexual Function and Fertility
no known effect in humans
Germ Cell Mutagenicity
Not known to be a mutagen.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation	*rapidly eliminated from living organisms; not a bioaccumulator; biological ½-life is ~2.5 hours*
Persistence and Degradability	***Biodegradation -*** *biodegrades readily & rapidly: aerobic – >75% in 28days; anaerobic – >65% in 20days* ***Abiotic Degradation -*** *reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; estimated ½-life in air is 3.1hr & 21hr*
Mobility in soil, water	*water soluble; moves readily in soil & water.*
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC50 (Fish, 96hr)	*4600-10,000mg/litre (Leuciscus idus), 20,800mg/litre (Pimephales promelas)*
EC50 (Crustacea, 48hr)	*23,300mg/kg (Daphnia magna), 2954mg/kg (Acartia tonsa)*
EC50 (Algae)	*>1000mg/litre (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata), 6745 & 8578mg/litre (Skeletonema costatum)*
EC50 (Bacteria)	>1000mg/litre (activated sludge), >5000 & >6500mg/litre (Salmonella typhimurium) – *no effect seen*

13. DISPOSAL

Water 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**	UN1268	
AND	**Shipping Name**	Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (naphtha solvent)	
U.S.A. 49 CFR	**Class & Packing Group**	3, PG III	

Marine Pollutant	Not a Marine Pollutant	
ERAP Required	NO	
Reportable Quantity	NO	
E R G No.	128	

Important Note: Shipping descriptions may vary based on mode of transport, quantities, package size, and/or origin and destination. Consult your company's Hazardous Materials/Dangerous Goods expert for information specific to your situation. Sometimes shipped in the U.S as: NA1993, Combustible Liquid, n.o.s. (contains petroleum distillates), Combustible, PG III.

Note: Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials.

15. REGULATIONS

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

U.S.A. Regulations

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: This material is considered hazardous in accordance with OSHA HazCom 2012, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
SARA 302: No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302
CERCLA: This material is not subject to any special reporting under the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLA petroleum exclusion applies for this product. Contact local authorities to determine if other reporting requirements apply.

CWA / OPA: This product is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 110) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Discharge or spills which produce a visible sheen on either surface water, or in waterways/sewers which lead to surface water, must be reported to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.
SARA (311/312) REPORTABLE HAZARD CATEGORIES: Fire. Immediate Health. Delayed Health.
SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY: This material contains no chemicals subject to the supplier notification requirements of the SARA 313 Toxic Release Program.

State regulations

California Prop. 65 Clear and Reasonable Warnings

WARNING: This product can expose you to Benzene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. This product can expose you to chemicals including Naphthalene, Ethylbenzene, Cumene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Toluene, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

International regulations, Inventory list

Australia : All components are listed or exempted.
China : All components are listed or exempted.
Japan : Japan inventory (ENCS): All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
Malaysia : All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand : All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines : All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea : All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan : All components are listed or exempted.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATING	Health 1	Flammability 2	Instability 0

Prepared for *Megaloid Laboratories Limited* **by** *Richard Koscher*
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Revision Dates:

Key to Abbreviations	ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists AIHA® = AIHA® Guideline Foundation HSDB® = Hazardous Substances Data Bank IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer NFPA = National Fire Protection Association NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NIOSH = National Institutr 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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