



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier	Kerosene
Other means of identification	
Product code	106
Synonyms	VAR SOL 3139 SOLVENT
Recommended use	Heating and illuminating oil.
Recommended restrictions	None known.
Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information	
Manufacturer	Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited
Address	P.O. Box 260; 9th Avenue North Regina, SK S4P 3A1 Canada
Telephone	(306) 719-4353
Supplier	Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited
Address	P.O. Box 260; 9th Avenue North Regina, SK S4P 3A1 Canada
Telephone	(306) 719-4353
24-Hour emergency telephone	(613) 996-6666 - Canutec

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Flammable liquids	Category 3
	Physical hazards not otherwise classified	Category 1
Health hazards	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
	Carcinogenicity	Category 2
	Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure	Category 3 respiratory tract irritation
	Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure	Category 3 narcotic effects
	Specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure	Category 2 (hearing organs, kidneys)
	Aspiration hazard	Category 1
Environmental hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard	Category 2
	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard	Category 2

Label elements



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement

Flammable liquid and vapour. Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapour. May cause flash fire or explosion. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. May cause damage to organs (hearing organs, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Do not breathe the mist or vapour. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell. In case of fire: Use foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog to extinguish. In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources. Collect spillage.

Storage

Keep cool. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Other hazards

None known.

Supplemental information

None.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substances

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Stoddard solvent		8052-41-3	60-100
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light		64742-47-8	30-60
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene		95-63-6	1-5
Ethylbenzene		100-41-4	0.1-1
Naphthalene		91-20-3	0.1-1
Xylene		1330-20-7	0.1-1

All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Skin contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye contact

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion

Call a physician or poison control centre immediately. Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Aspiration may cause pulmonary oedema and pneumonitis. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Diarrhoea. Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Thermal burns: Flush with water immediately. While flushing, remove clothes which do not adhere to affected area. Call an ambulance. Continue flushing during transport to hospital. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

General information

Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Foam. Water fog. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static electricity accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. Material will float and may ignite on surface of water. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
Fire fighting equipment/instructions	In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove container, if no risk is involved.
Specific methods	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
General fire hazards	Flammable liquid and vapour.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not breathe mist or vapour. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank or other suitable container for recovery or safe disposal. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Use water spray to reduce vapours or divert vapour cloud drift. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil etc) away from spilled material. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas.

Large Spills: Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small Spills: Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use. Put material in suitable, covered, labeled containers. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. When using do not smoke. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Minimize fire risks from flammable and combustible materials (including combustible dust and static accumulating liquids) or dangerous reactions with incompatible materials. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Do not breathe mist or vapour. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid prolonged exposure. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the Canadian Electrical Code in Canada, (CSA C22.1), or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70, "National Electrical Code".

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store locked up. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in original tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Store away from incompatible materials (see section 10 of the SDS).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene (CAS 95-63-6)	TWA	25 ppm
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	TWA	20 ppm
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	TWA	10 ppm
Stoddard solvent (CAS 8052-41-3)	TWA	100 ppm
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm

Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2)

Components	Type	Value	Form
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene (CAS 95-63-6)	TWA	123 mg/m ³	Vapour.
		25 ppm	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (CAS 64742-47-8)	TWA	200 mg/m ³	Vapour.
		125 ppm	
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	STEL	543 mg/m ³	Vapour.
		434 mg/m ³	
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	TWA	100 ppm	Vapour.
		79 mg/m ³	
Stoddard solvent (CAS 8052-41-3)	TWA	15 ppm	Vapour.
		52 mg/m ³	
Stoddard solvent (CAS 8052-41-3)	TWA	10 ppm	Vapour.
		572 mg/m ³	
		100 ppm	

Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	651 mg/m ³	
		150 ppm	
	TWA	434 mg/m ³	
		100 ppm	

Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended)

Components	Type	Value	Form
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene (CAS 95-63-6)	TWA	25 ppm	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (CAS 64742-47-8)	TWA	200 mg/m ³	Non-aerosol.
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	TWA	20 ppm	
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	STEL	15 ppm	
	TWA	10 ppm	
Stoddard solvent (CAS 8052-41-3)	STEL	580 mg/m ³	
	TWA	290 mg/m ³	
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm	
	TWA	100 ppm	

Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act)

Components	Type	Value
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene (CAS 95-63-6)	TWA	25 ppm
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	TWA	20 ppm
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	TWA	10 ppm
Stoddard solvent (CAS 8052-41-3)	TWA	100 ppm
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm

Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents)

Components	Type	Value
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene (CAS 95-63-6)	TWA	25 ppm
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	STEL	125 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	STEL	15 ppm
	TWA	10 ppm
Stoddard solvent (CAS 8052-41-3)	TWA	100 ppm
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm

Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labour - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment)

Components	Type	Value
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene (CAS 95-63-6)	TWA	123 mg/m ³
		25 ppm
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (CAS 64742-47-8)	TWA	1590 mg/m ³
		400 ppm
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	STEL	543 mg/m ³

Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labour - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment)

Components	Type	Value
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	TWA	125 ppm 434 mg/m3
	STEL	100 ppm 79 mg/m3
	TWA	15 ppm 52 mg/m3
Stoddard solvent (CAS 8052-41-3)	TWA	10 ppm 525 mg/m3
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	100 ppm 651 mg/m3
	TWA	150 ppm 434 mg/m3
	TWA	100 ppm

Biological limit values

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling time
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	0.15 g/g	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid	Creatinine in urine	*
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	1.5 g/g	Methylhippuric acids	Creatinine in urine	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Exposure guidelines

Canada - Alberta OELs: Skin designation

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (CAS 64742-47-8) Can be absorbed through the skin.
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

Canada - British Columbia OELs: Skin designation

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (CAS 64742-47-8) Can be absorbed through the skin.
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

Canada - Manitoba OELs: Skin designation

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

Canada - Ontario OELs: Skin designation

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (CAS 64742-47-8) Can be absorbed through the skin.
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

Canada - Saskatchewan OELs: Skin designation

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (CAS 64742-47-8) Can be absorbed through the skin.
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Skin designation

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

Appropriate engineering controls

Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Provide easy access to water supply or an emergency shower.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

Skin protection

Hand protection Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

Other	Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Use of an impervious apron is recommended.
Respiratory protection	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn. Selection and use of respiratory protective equipment should be in accordance with OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR 1910.134; or in Canada with CSA Standard Z94.4.
Thermal hazards	Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.
General hygiene considerations	Observe any medical surveillance requirements. When using do not smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Form	Liquid.
Colour	Clear, colourless.
Odour	Mild. Petroleum.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	< -54 °C (< -65.2 °F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	164 - 203 °C (327.2 - 397.4 °F)
Flash point	47.0 °C (116.6 °F) Closed cup
Evaporation rate	0.01 (Butyl acetate = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower (%)	1.1 %
Flammability limit - upper (%)	6 %
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapour pressure	0.03 kPa
Vapour density	5
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Very slightly soluble in cold and hot water.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	227 °C (440.6 °F)
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Other information	
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising.
Percent volatile	100 % w/w
VOC	0.81 % w/w

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Contact with incompatible materials. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death.
Incompatible materials	Strong acids. Strong oxidising agents. Halogens.
Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause irritation to the respiratory system.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation.
Eye contact	Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.
Ingestion	Droplets of the product aspirated into the lungs through ingestion or vomiting may cause a serious chemical pneumonia.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics Aspiration may cause pulmonary oedema and pneumonitis. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Diarrhoea. May cause respiratory irritation. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Not expected to be acutely toxic.

Components	Species	Test results
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene (CAS 95-63-6)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	> 3160 mg/kg
Inhalation		
LD50	Rat	18000 ppm, 4 hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	2720 - 3960 mg/kg
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	15400 mg/kg
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	17.4 mg/l, 4 hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	3500 - 4700 mg/kg
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	> 2 g/kg
Oral		
LD50	Rat	490 mg/kg
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	3523 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Not a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin sensitisation This product is not expected to cause skin sensitisation.

Germ cell mutagenicity No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity Suspected of causing cancer.

ACGIH Carcinogens

Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7) A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

Canada - Manitoba OELs: carcinogenicity

Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7) Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Stoddard solvent (CAS 8052-41-3) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity Components in this product have been shown to cause birth defects and reproductive disorders in laboratory animals.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure May cause damage to organs (hearing organs, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Chronic effects Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Components		Species	Test results
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene (CAS 95-63-6)			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)	7.72 mg/l, 96 hours
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	1.81 - 2.38 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	4.2 mg/l, 96 hours
<i>Chronic</i>			
Crustacea	EC50	Ceriodaphnia dubia	3.6 mg/l, 7 days
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	1.09 - 3.4 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Pink salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>)	0.95 - 1.62 mg/l, 96 hours
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)			
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	2.6 mg/l, 96 hours

Persistence and degradability No data is available on the degradability of this product.

Bioaccumulative potential

Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)

Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	3.15
Stoddard solvent (CAS 8052-41-3)	3.16 - 7.15
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	3.2

Mobility in soil The product is insoluble or slightly soluble in water.

Other adverse effects The product contains volatile organic compounds which have a photochemical ozone creation potential.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Local disposal regulations Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Hazardous waste code The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.

Waste from residues / unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).

Contaminated packaging Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. Transport information

TDG

UN number	UN1268
UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (Stoddard solvent)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	3
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	Yes
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IATA

UN number	UN1268
UN proper shipping name	Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (Stoddard solvent)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	3
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	3
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	Yes
ERG Code	3H
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IMDG

UN number	UN1268
UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (STODDARD SOLVENT)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	3
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	Yes
EmS	F-E, S-E
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

Canadian regulations This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the HPR and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR.

Controlled Drugs and Substances Act

Not regulated.

Export Control List (CEPA 1999, Schedule 3)

Not listed.

Greenhouse Gases

Not listed.

Ontario. Toxic Substances. Toxic Reduction Act, 2009. Regulation 455/09 (July 1, 2011)

Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)

Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)

Precursor Control Regulations

Not regulated.

International regulations

Stockholm Convention

Not applicable.

Rotterdam Convention

Not applicable.

Kyoto protocol

Not applicable.

Montreal Protocol

Not applicable.

Basel Convention

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information

Issue date 05-January-2017

Revision date -

Version No. 01

Further information The classification for health and environmental hazards is derived by a combination of calculation methods and test data, if available.

Disclaimer To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.