Flo-Perm CF-247
Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	Flo-Perm CF-247
Part No	90674, 90544
Substance name	Stoddard solvent
CAS no.	8052-41-3
Recommended Use	Solvent
Restrictions on Use	None known

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Vulsay Industries Ltd.
Address	35 Regan Road Brampton, Ontario L7A 1B2 Canada
Telephone	905 846 2200
Fax	905 846 2249
Emergency phone number(s)	24 hours EMERGENCY Phone # - 1-800-468-1760

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: (CAN) WHMIS 2015

- Flammable liquids (chapter 2.6), Cat. 3
- Carcinogenicity (chapter 3.6), Cat. 2
- Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 3
- Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 2
- Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 2
- Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (chapter 3.8), Cat. 3
- Aspiration hazard (chapter 3.10), Cat. 1
- Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 2B
- Flammable liquids (chapter 2.6), Cat. 2
- Acute toxicity (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute hazard (chapter 4.1), Cat. 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term hazard (chapter 4.1), Cat. 1
- Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 2A
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term hazard (chapter 4.1), Cat. 2
- Acute toxicity, inhalation (chapter 3.1), Cat. 5

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H315	Causes skin irritation
H320	Causes eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/…/equipment.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P261	Avoid breathing fume/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish.
P403+P233	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P391	Collect spillage.
P403+P235	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Substance name: Stoddard solvent; CAS no.: 8052-41-3

Other names / synonyms: Stoddard solvent

Hazardous components

Component	Concentration
Stoddard solvent (CAS no.: 8052-41-3)	**60 - 85 % (Weight)**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (CAS no.: 64742-47-8)	**15 - 40 % (Weight)**
ETHYLBENZENE (CAS no.: 100-41-4; EC no.: 202-849-4; Index no.: 601-023-00-4)	**< 0.4 % (Weight)**
NAPHTHALENE (CAS no.: 91-20-3; EC no.: 202-049-5; Index no.: 601-052-00-2)	**< 0.9 % (Weight)**
N-NONANE (CAS no.: 111-84-2)	**3 - 4 % (Weight)**
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (CAS no.: 95-63-6; EC no.: 202-436-9; Index no.: 601-043-00-3)	**3 - 4 % (Weight)**

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled	Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
In case of skin contact	Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.
In case of eye contact	Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.
If swallowed	Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight streams of water

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Vapour is flammable and heavier than air. Vapour may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting Instructions: FLAMMABLE. Evacuate area. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Further information

Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 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 firefighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H2S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Large Spills: Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 deg C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid all personal contact. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Loading/Unloading Temperature: [Ambient]

Transport Temperature: [Ambient]
Transport Pressure: [Ambient]

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
The type of container used to store the material may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

Storage Temperature: [Ambient]
Storage Pressure: [Ambient]

Suitable Containers/Packing: Drums; Tank Trucks; Barges; Railcars
Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Carbon Steel; Stainless Steel; Copper Bronze; Iron; Inorganic Zinc Coatings
Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Butyl Rubber; Polyvinyl Alcohol; Polyacrylonitrile; Polypropylene; Polyethylene; PVC; Ethylene-proplyene-diene monomer (EPDM); Natural Rubber

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

1. Ethyl benzene (CAS: 100-41-4)
PEL (Inhalation): 100 ppm (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

2. Ethyl benzene (CAS: 100-41-4)
PEL (Inhalation): 435 mg/m3 (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

3. Ethyl benzene (CAS: 100-41-4)
PEL (Inhalation): 100 ppm, (ST) 125 ppm (Cal/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

4. Ethyl benzene (CAS: 100-41-4)
REL (Inhalation): 100 ppm, (ST) 125 ppm (NIOSH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

5. Naphthalene (CAS: 91-20-3)
PEL (Inhalation): 10 ppm (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

6. Naphthalene (CAS: 91-20-3)
PEL (Inhalation): 50 mg/m3 (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

7. Naphthalene (CAS: 91-20-3)
PEL (Inhalation): 10 ppm, (ST) 15 ppm (Cal/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

8. Naphthalene (CAS: 91-20-3)
REL (Inhalation): 10 ppm, (ST) 15 ppm (NIOSH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

9. Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (CAS: 64742-47-8)
TWA (Dermal): 200 mg/m3 (ACGIH)

10. N-NONANE (CAS: 111-84-2)
TWA: 200 ppm (ACGIH)

11. Stoddard solvent (CAS: 8052-41-3)
TWA: 100 ppm (ACGIH)

12. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (CAS: 95-63-6)
TWA: 25 ppm (ACGIH)

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions.
Control measures to consider: Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded.
Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection
If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended

Skin protection
Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include: Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.

Body protection
Specific Hygiene Measures: 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. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practise good housekeeping.

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation.
Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include: Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely wear gauntlet style gloves.

Respiratory protection
Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: Half-face filter respirator

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Environmental exposure controls
Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.)	Clear colourless liquid
Odor	Mild Petroleum/Solvent
Odor threshold	No data available.
pH	N/A
Melting point/freezing point	Freeze Point: <-54°C (-65°F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	165°C (329°F) - 204°C (399°F)
Flash point	47°C (117°F) [ASTM D-56]
Evaporation rate	0.1(n-butyl acetate = 1)\
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable liquid
Upper/lower flammability limits	LEL: 1.1 UEL: 6.0
Vapor pressure	0.224 kPa (1.68 mm Hg) at 20ºC [Approximate] | 0.71 kPa (5.33 mm Hg) at 38°C
Vapor density	5 at 101 kPa (Air = 1)
Relative density	0.8 (at 15 °C)
Solubility(ies)	Not soluble in water

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature	227°C (441°F)
Decomposition temperature	
Viscosity	1.05 cSt (1.05 mm2/sec) at 40ºC | 1.28 cSt (1.28 mm2/sec) at 25°C
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.2 Chemical stability
Material is stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizers

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

ETHYL BENZENE	Inhalation Lethality: 4 hour(s) LC50 17.8 mg/l (Vapour) (Rat); Oral Lethality: LD 50 3.5 g/kg (Rat)
NAPHTHALENE	Inhalation Lethality: 4 hour(s) LC50 > 0.4 mg/l (Max attainable vapor conc.) (Rat); Oral Lethality: LD 50 533 mg/kg (Mouse)
STODDARD SOLVENT	Dermal Lethality: LD50< 2.0 g/kg (Rabbit); Oral Lethality: LD 50 5.0 g/kg (Rat)

Inhalation

Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.
Irritation: No end point data for material.	Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures.

Ingestion

Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: No end point data for material. Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Based on assessment of the components.

Serious eye damage/irritation
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: No end point data for material. May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on assessment of the components.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Respiratory Sensitization: No end point data for material. Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitization: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No end point data for material. Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on assessment of the components.

Carcinogenicity
Carcinogenicity: No end point data for material. Caused cancer in laboratory animals, but the relevance to humans is uncertain. Based on assessment of the components.

Reproductive toxicity
Reproductive Toxicity: No end point data for material. Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on assessment of the components.

STOT-single exposure
Single Exposure: No end point data for material. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Based on assessment of the components.

STOT-repeated exposure
Repeated Exposure: No end point data for material. Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on assessment of the components.

Aspiration hazard
Aspiration: Data available. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.(Based on physico-chemical properties of the material).

Additional information
For the product itself:

Vapour/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anaesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.
Contains:
NAPHTHALENE: Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.
ETHYLBENZENE: Caused cancer in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

CMR Status:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED	64742-47-8	4
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	3, 4
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	3, 4
NONANE	111-84-2	4
PSEUDOCUMENE (1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE)	95-63-6	4
XYLENES	1330-20-7	4

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = IARC 1
2 = IARC 2A
3 = IARC 2B
4 = ACGIH ALL
5 = ACGIH A1
6 = ACGIH A2

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability
Biodegradation:
Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable
Hydrolysis:
Material -- Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.
Photolysis:
Material -- Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant.
Atmospheric Oxidation:
Material -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

Mobility in soil
Material -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

VOC (EPA Method 24): 6.676 lbs/gal

Other adverse effects
VOC (EPA Method 24): 6.676 lbs/gal

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product
Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

Disposal of contaminated packaging

Empty Container- Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, 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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

TDG Classification:
Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S
Hazard Class & Division: 3
UN Number: 1268
Packing Group: III

This material is not regulated under TDG as per section 1.33 (Class 3, Flammable liquids: General Exemption) **in a container of 450 L capacity or less**.

DOT (US)
LAND (TDG)
Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S
Hazard Class & Division: 3
UN Number: 1268
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: Yes

Footnote: Marine Pollutant designation is applicable only if shipped over water.

LAND (DOT)
Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S (1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, Naphthalene)
Hazard Class & Division: 3
ID Number: 1268
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: Yes
ERG Number: 128
Label(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, Naphthalene), 3, PG III, MARINE POLLUTANT, RQ (Naphthalene)

SEA (IMDG)
Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S (1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, Naphthalene)
Hazard Class & Division: 3
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
UN Number: 1268
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: Yes
Label(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, Naphthalene), 3, PG III, (47°C c.c.), MARINE POLLUTANT

AIR (IATA)
Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S
Hazard Class & Division: 3
UN Number: 1268
Packing Group: III
Label(s) / Mark(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., 3, PG III

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

New Jersey Right To Know Components
Common name: STODDARD SOLVENT
CAS number: 8052-41-3

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Stoddard solvent
CAS number: 8052-41-3

Massachusetts Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Ethylbenzene
CAS number: 100-41-4

New Jersey Right To Know Components
Common name: ETHYL BENZENE
CAS number: 100-41-4

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Benzene, ethyl-
CAS number: 100-41-4

California Prop. 65 components
Chemical name: ETHYLBENZENE
CAS number: 100-41-4
06/11/2004 - cancer

Massachusetts Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Naphthalene
CAS number: 91-20-3

New Jersey Right To Know Components
Common name: NAPHTHALENE
CAS number: 91-20-3

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Naphthalene
CAS number: 91-20-3

California Prop. 65 components
Chemical name: NAPHTHALENE
CAS number: 91-20-3
04/19/2002 - cancer

New Jersey Right To Know Components

Common name: NONANE
CAS number: 111-84-2

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Nonane
CAS number: 111-84-2

Massachusetts Right To Know Components
Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
CAS number: 95-63-6

New Jersey Right To Know Components
Common name: PSEUDOCUMENE
CAS number: 95-63-6

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Pseudocumene
CAS number: 95-63-6

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)
All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substance List (DSL) or are exempt

SECTION 16: Other information

SDS Prepared By: Quality Assurance Department

Phone #: 905 846 2200

Preparation date: April 14, 2016

Revision #: First Issue

Disclaimer
The recommendations and data presented herein are based on sources considered to be reliable. However, no. warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results obtained from the use of this information or the use of product. 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.