

(11289)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION 1

Product Name: MINERAL SPIRITS
Supplier's Name: APCO INDUSTRIES CO. LTD.
10 Industrial Street,
Toronto, Ontario M4G 1Z1

Information Telephone: 416-421-6161

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WHMIS Classification - Class B, Division 3, Combustible Liquid
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B:
Toxic Material

TRANSPORTATION DANGEROUS GOODS CLASSIFICATION

Shipping Name: Petroleum Distillates N.O.S.

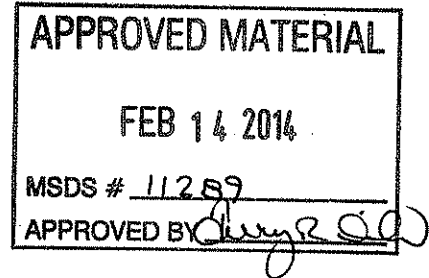
Class: 3

UN #: UN1268

Packing Group: III

*Not regulated in containers with a capacity less than 100 gallons.

NPRI: This product contains the following NPRI reportable substances:
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene CAS NO: 95-63-6 2.67% approx.



SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Stoddard Solvent 100% CAS NO: 8052-41-3
LD50 Oral Rat > 5g/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat > 4.0 mL/kg
LC50 Rat > 5 g/m3
TWA 400 mg/m3 (73 ppm) based on total hydrocarbon

SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Chemical Family: Aliphatic Hydrocarbon
Appearance and Odour: Clear, colourless liquid with
petroleum odour.
Initial Boiling Point: 158 Deg. C
Final Boiling Point: 195 Deg. C
Specific Gravity: 0.77 @ 15.5 Deg. C

Solubility in Water: 0 @ 20 Deg.C
% Volatile by Volume: 100
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl acetate = 1): 0.2
Vapour Pressure: 0.62 mm Hg @ 20 Deg.C
Vapour Density (Air = 1): 4.85
Viscosity SUS @ 100 Deg. F: < 100

SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flash Point and Method: TCC: 43 Deg. C TCC ASTM D56 TYPICAL
Auto Ignition Temperature: 229 Deg. C (444 Deg. F) approx.
Flammable Limits (Percent by Volume): (Lel) 1.0 (Uel) 7
Hazardous Products of Combustion: Fumes, smoke and carbon monoxide.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Combustible Liquid: may form
combustible mixtures at or above the flash point. Toxic gases will
form upon combustion.
Static Discharge: Material will accumulate static charges which may
cause an incendiary electrical discharge.

Empty product containers may contain product residue. Do not
pressurize, cut, heat, weld, or expose containers to flame or other
sources of ignition.

Fire Fighting: Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to
protect personnel. Shut off fuel to fire. Use foam, dry chemical or
water spray to extinguish fire. Respiratory and eye protection
required for fire fighting personnel. Avoid spraying water directly
into storage containers due to danger of boilover. A self-contained
breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used for all indoor fires and any
significant outdoor fires. For small outdoor fires, which can easily
be extinguished with a portable fire extinguisher, use of an SCBA may
not be required.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Fumes, smoke and carbon monoxide.

SECTION 5 - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable
Materials/Conditions to Avoid: Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION 6 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Occupational Exposure Limit:(ACGIH) For stoddard solvent: 100 ppm (525 mg/m³) total hydrocarbons recommended. For Trimethylbenzene: 25 ppm (123 mg/m³).

Inhalation: The vapours have a low to moderate toxicity. In high concentrations the vapours are irritating and anaesthetic. The irritating properties give warning as anaesthetic concentrations are approached. However, a similar type of solvent has produced kidney damage in experimental animals. To date no chronic effects have been reported in man.

Eye Contact: Slightly irritating, but does not cause eye tissue damage.

Skin Contact: Very low order of toxicity by skin absorption. However, frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause dermatitis.

Ingestion: Low order of toxicity. However, minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during swallowing or subsequent vomiting may cause severe lung irritation.

Chronic: Laboratory animal studies have shown that prolonged and repeated inhalation exposure to light hydrocarbon vapours in the same naphtha boiling range as this product can produce adverse kidney effects in male rats. However, these effects were not observed in similar studies with female rats and male and female mice and in limited studies with other animal species. Additionally, in a number of human studies, there was no clinical evidence of such effects at normal occupational levels. It is therefore highly unlikely that the kidney effects observed in male rats have significant implications for humans exposed at or below recommended vapour limits in the workplace.

SECTION 7 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Adequate ventilation should be provided to maintain the total hydrocarbon concentration below the above mentioned occupational exposure limit. Avoid frequent or prolonged skin contact. Wear suitable eye protection if the possibility of splashing exists. Personal Protection: For open systems where contact is likely, wear safety glasses with side shields, long sleeves, and chemical resistant gloves. Where concentrations in air may exceed the limits given in This Section and engineering, work practice or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate, approved respirators may be necessary to prevent overexposure by inhalation. Engineering Controls: The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended to control process emissions near the source. Laboratory samples should be handled in a labhood. Provide mechanical entilation of confined spaces.

Keep container closed. Store in cool place well removed from strong oxidants, sources of ignition and building exits.

Product is a static accumulator. Take precautions as to adequate grounding etc. when transferring at temperatures near or above flash point.

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Emptied containers retain product residue (vapour, liquid etc.)

IN CASE OF SPILL

Land Spill: Eliminate source of ignition. Keep public away. Prevent additional discharge of material, if possible to do so without hazard. Prevent spills from entering sewers, watercourses or low areas. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust. Recover by pumping (use an explosion proof motor or hand pump), or by using a suitable absorbant. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with government requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Take all additional action necessary to prevent, eliminate and ameliorate the adverse effects of the spill and to restore the environment.

Water Spill: Remove from surface by skimming or with suitable absorbants. If allowed by local authorities and environmental agencies, sinking and/or suitable dispersants may be used in non-confined waters. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with government requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Take all additional action necessary to prevent, eliminate and ameliorate the adverse effects of the spill and to restore the environment.

SECTION 8 - EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Inhalation: Rescuers should wear respiratory protection. Remove immediately from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Call a physician.

Eye Contact: Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Wash with large amounts of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing including shoes.

Ingestion: Due to the possibility of aspiration into the lungs, do not induce vomiting, keep at rest and call a physician.

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