

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1

## PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT

**Product Name:** Tri-Art Odourless Solvent

**Product Description:** Isoparaffinic Hydrocarbon

**Intended Use:** Solvent - Artist Painting

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Supplier:** Tri-Art Manufacturing Inc.  
4 Harvey Street  
KINGSTON, ON K7K 5B9 Canada January 9th, 2013

<b>24 Hour Environmental / Health Emergency Telephone</b>	not available
<b>Phone Number</b>	613-541-0299 1-888-541-0299
<b>Fax</b>	613-541-1765

## SECTION 2

## COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Reportable Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s)

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	Acute Toxicity
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED HEAVY	64742-48-9	100%	Dermal Lethality: LD50 > 3161 mg/kg (Rabbit); Oral Lethality: LD50 > 10000 mg/kg (Rat)

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

## SECTION 3

## HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is considered to be hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see (M)SDS Section 15).

### PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL EFFECTS

Combustible. Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition.

### HEALTH EFFECTS

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. If swallowed, may be aspirated and cause lung damage. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.

<b>NFPA Hazard ID:</b>	Health: 1	Flammability: 2	Reactivity: 0
<b>HMIS Hazard ID:</b>	Health: 1	Flammability: 2	Reactivity: 0

**NOTE:** This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

## SECTION 4

## FIRST AID MEASURES

## INHALATION

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.

## SKIN CONTACT

Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

## EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

## INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

## NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

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

## SECTION 5

### FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

**Appropriate Extinguishing Media:** Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to extinguish flames.

**Inappropriate Extinguishing Media:** Straight streams of water

#### FIRE FIGHTING

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** 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.

**Unusual Fire Hazards:** Vapour is flammable and heavier than air. Vapour may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Smoke, Fume, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon

#### FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

**Flash Point [Method]:** >54C (129F) [ASTM D-56]

**Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):** LEL: 0.7 UEL: 5.3

**Autoignition Temperature:** 246°C (475°F)

## SECTION 6

### ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

#### PROTECTIVE MEASURES

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. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for

Personal Protective Equipment.

## SPILL MANAGEMENT

**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.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Large Spills: Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

## SECTION 7

## HANDLING AND STORAGE

### HANDLING

Avoid contact with skin. 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.

### STORAGE

The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect 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:** Tankers; Railcars; Tank Trucks; Barges; Drums

**Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility):** Inorganic Zinc Coatings; Amine Epoxy; Polyamide Epoxy; Epoxy Phenolic; Neoprene; Carbon Steel; Stainless Steel

**Unsuitable Materials and Coatings:** Vinyl Coatings; Natural Rubber; Butyl Rubber; Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM); Polystyrene

## SECTION 8

## EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED HEAVY	Vapour.	RCP - TWA	1200 mg/ m3	175 ppm	Total Hydrocarbon s	Supplier

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

### 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.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

**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.

**Hand Protection:** 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:

If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical-resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet-style gloves.

**Eye Protection:** If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

**Skin and Body 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:

If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical, and oil resistant clothing is recommended.

**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.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

See Sections 6, 7, 12, 13.

## SECTION 9

## PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Typical physical and chemical properties are given below. Consult the Supplier in Section 1 for additional data.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

**Physical State:** Liquid  
**Form:** Clear  
**Colour:** Colourless  
**Odour:** Odourless  
**Odour Threshold:** N/D

### IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

**Relative Density (at 15.6 C):** 0.762  
**Density:** 763 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (6.37 lbs/gal, 0.76 kg/dm<sup>3</sup>)  
**Flash Point [Method]:** >54C (129F) [ASTM D-56]  
**Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):** LEL: 0.7 UEL: 5.3  
**Autoignition Temperature:** 246°C (475°F)  
**Boiling Point / Range:** 182C (360F) - 204C (399F)  
**Vapour Density (Air = 1):** 5.6 at 101 kPa  
**Vapour Pressure:** 0.09 kPa (0.68 mm Hg) at 20°C  
**Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1):** 0.09  
**pH:** N/A  
**Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient):** N/D  
**Solubility in Water:** Negligible  
**Viscosity:** 1.45 cSt (1.45 mm<sup>2</sup>/sec) at 40°C | 1.57 cSt (1.57 mm<sup>2</sup>/sec) at 25C  
**Oxidizing Properties:** See Hazards Identification Section.

### OTHER INFORMATION

**Freezing Point:** <-78°C (-108°F)  
**Melting Point:** N/A  
**Pour Point:** < -60°C (-76°F)  
**Molecular Weight:** 162  
**Hygroscopic:** No  
**Coefficient of Thermal Expansion:** 0.00079 V/V/DEG C

## SECTION 10

## STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**STABILITY:** Material is stable under normal conditions.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

**MATERIALS TO AVOID:** Strong oxidizers

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur.

<b>SECTION 11</b>	<b>TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION</b>
-------------------	----------------------------------

**ACUTE TOXICITY**

<u>Route of Exposure</u>	<u>Conclusion / Remarks</u>
<b>Inhalation</b>	
Toxicity: Data available.	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material.
Irritation: Data available.	Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
<b>Ingestion</b>	
Toxicity: LD50 > 10000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material.
<b>Skin</b>	
Toxicity: LD50 > 3160 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material.
Irritation: Data available.	Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Based on test data for the material.
<b>Eye</b>	
Irritation: Data available.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for the material.

**CHRONIC/OTHER EFFECTS**

**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.

Additional information is available by request.

**CMR Status:** None.

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--		
1 = IARC 1	3 = IARC 2B	5 = ACGIH A1
2 = IARC 2A	4 = ACGIH ALL	6 = ACGIH A2

<b>SECTION 12</b>	<b>ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION</b>
-------------------	-------------------------------

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

**ECOTOXICITY**

Material -- Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

Material -- Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms.

**PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY**

**Biodegradation:**

Material -- Expected to be readily 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

**OTHER ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**VOC (EPA Method 24):** 6.359 lbs/gal

**SECTION 13****DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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.

**DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

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.

**REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION**

**Empty Container Warning** 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****LAND (TDG)**

**Proper Shipping Name:** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S

**Hazard Class & Division:** 3

**UN Number:** 1268

**Packing Group:** III

**LAND (DOT)**

**Proper Shipping Name:** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S

**Hazard Class & Division:** COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

**ID Number:** 1268

**Packing Group:** III

**ERG Number:** 128

**Label(s):** NONE

**Transport Document Name:** UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, PG III

Footnote: The flash point of this material is greater than 38°C/100°F. Regulatory classification of this material varies. DOT: Flammable liquid or combustible liquid. OSHA: Combustible liquid. IATA/IMO: Flammable liquid. This material is not regulated under 49 CFR in a container of 450 litre/119 gallon capacity or less when transported solely by land, as long as the material is not a hazardous waste, a marine pollutant, or specifically listed as a hazardous substance.

**SEA (IMDG)****Proper Shipping Name:** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S**Hazard Class & Division:** 3**EMS Number:** F-E, S-E**UN Number:** 1268**Packing Group:** III**Label(s):** 3**Transport Document Name:** UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., 3, PG III, (54°C c.c.)**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****WHMIS Classification:** Class B, Division 3: Combustible Liquids

This product has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the (M)SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

**CEPA:** All components of this material are either on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL), exempt, or have been notified under CEPA.

**NATIONAL CHEMICAL INVENTORY LISTING:** AICS, IECSC, DSL, EINECS, ENCS, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

**The Following Ingredients are Cited on the Lists Below:** None.

## --REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = TSCA 4	3 = TSCA 5e	5 = TSCA 12b
2 = TSCA 5a2	4 = TSCA 6	6 = NPRI

**SECTION 16****OTHER INFORMATION**

N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable

**PRECAUTIONARY LABEL TEXT:****Contains:** NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED HEAVY

WHMIS Classification: Class B, Division 3: Combustible Liquids

**HEALTH HAZARDS**

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. If swallowed, may be aspirated and cause lung damage.

**PHYSICAL HAZARDS**

Combustible. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition.

#### **PRECAUTIONS**

Avoid contact with skin. Use proper bonding and/or earthing procedures. However, bonding and earthing may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation.

#### **FIRST AID**

**Inhalation:** 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.

**Eye:** Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

**Oral:** Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

**Skin:** Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

#### **FIRE FIGHTING MEDIA**

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to extinguish flames.

#### **SPILL/LEAK**

**Land Spill:** Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.

**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.

---

The information and recommendations contained herein are, to the best of Tri-Art's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. The information and recommendations are offered for the user's consideration and examination, and it is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself that they are suitable and complete for its particular use. If buyer repackages this product, legal counsel should be consulted to insure proper health, safety and other necessary information is included on the container. Appropriate warnings and safe-handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users.

---

Prepared by: Tri-Art Manufacturing Inc.