WHMIS/US OSHA Material Safety Data Sheet for:

Portable Heater Fuel

Section 1: MANUFACTURER/PREPARER INFORMATION & HAZARD WARNINGS

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WHMIS HAZARD SYMBOLS & DEFINITIONS

Class B: Combustible & flammable material

Class D-2: Poisonous & infectious material, other toxic effects

Section 2: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

ROUTES OF ENTRY/SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE:

EYES: Slightly irritating but will not injure eye tissue. **SKIN:** Low toxicity. Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis). **INHALATION:** High vapour/aerosol concentrations (attainable at elevate temperatures well above ambient) are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, and may cause headaches, dizziness, anaesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, including death. **INGESTION:** Minimal toxicity (LD50=>5 g/kg oral Rat). Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

Chronic Effects: Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized. **Carcinogens:** This product contains ethylbenzene. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has evaluated ethylbenzene and classified it as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B) based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans. This product contains naphthalene. A U. S. National Toxicology Program (NTP) draft report states that a lifetime inhalation exposure to naphthalene resulted in increases in tumors of the nose in rats. In a previous U.S. NTP study, lifetime inhalation exposure to naphthalene increased lung tumors in female mice. The relevance of the rodent findings to humans is questionable. **Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis condition.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get medical attention. **SKIN:** Immediately flush with large amounts of water. Use soap if available. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, after flushing has begun. **INHALATION:** In emergency situations, use proper respiratory protection to immediately remove the affected victim from exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention. **INGESTION:** If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Keep at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

Section 3: PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

Respiratory Protection: Where concentrations in air may exceed the exposure limits in Section 4 and when engineering, work practices or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate, approved respirators may be necessary to prevent overexposure by inhalation.

Ventilation: The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Laboratory samples should be handled in a lab hood. Provide mechanical ventilation of confined spaces.

Gloves: Where prolonged and/or repeated contact is likely, use chemical resistant gloves. **Eye Protection:** Where eye contact may occur, wear safety glasses with sideshields. **Other Protective Measures:** Wear long sleeves.

Work/Hygienic Practices: N/R.

Handling and Storing: Keep containers closed. Handle and open containers with care. Store in a cool, well ventilated place away from incompatible materials. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Material will accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper grounding procedures (see Section 8). DO NOT pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers. Empty containers may contain product residue. DO NOT reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

N/A=Not Applicable. N/E=Not Evaluated/Established. N/R=Not Reported by Manufacturer.

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Section 4: HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS & EXPOSURE LIMITS

Hazardous Component Name	CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH-TLV	Other Limit	% Wt
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	100 ppm	100 ppm	Mfr recommends a TWA of 400 mg/m3 (73 ppm) based on total hydrocarbon.	100

§ indicates a toxic chemical subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 313.
† indicates a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm per Proposition 65.

Section 5: PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point:	158-195°C Typical	**Specific Gravity:**	0.79 @ 15.5°C
Vapor Pressure:	~0.3 kPa @ 20°C	**Percent Volatile:**	100
Vapor Density (Air=1):	5.0	**Evaporation Rate:**	~0.1
Solubility in Water:	<0.01% @ 25°C	**pH:**	N/A
Appearance/Odor:	Clear, colorless liquid/Mild petroleum odour.		

Section 6: FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method): 43°C (TCC ASTM D56) COMBUSTIBLE **Flammable Limits. LEL:** .0% **UEL:** 13.3%

Extinguishing Media: Foam, dry chemical or water spray. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover.

Special Firefighting Procedures: Shut off fuel to fire. A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is recommended for indoor fires and any significant outdoor fires. For small outdoor fires, which may easily be extinguished with a portable fire extinguisher, use of an SCBA is optional.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Combustible Liquid; may form combustible mixtures at or above the flash point. Toxic gases will form upon combustion: Fumes, smoke and carbon monoxide. This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Either the liquic or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode.

Section 7: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable. **Hazardous Polymerisation:** Will not occur. **Conditions to Avoid:** Flames, sources of ignition. **Incompatibility:** Strong oxidising agents. **Hazardous Decomposition Products:** N/A.

Section 8: SPILLS, DISPOSAL & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Spill/Leak Procedures: 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 absorbent. WATER SPILL: Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn occupants and shipping in surrounding and downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and request all to stay clear. Remove from surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. If allowed by local authorities and environmental agencies, sinking and/or suitable dispersants may be used in unconfined waters.

Waste Disposal: Consult an expert on the 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 tc prevent and remedy the adverse effects of the spill.

Additional Information: **Electrostatic Accumulation Hazard**: Use proper grounding procedures. Additional information regarding safe handling of products with static accumulation potential can be ordered by contacting the American Petroleum Institute (API) for API Recommended Practice 2003, entitled "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lighting, and Stray Currents" (American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20005), or the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) for NFPA 77 entitled "Static Electricity" (National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101).