Bayol 35

Section 1: MANUFACTURER/PREPARER INFORMATION & HAZARD WARNINGS

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WHMIS HAZARD SYMBOLS & DEFINITIONS

Class B: Combustible & flammable material

Section 2: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

ROUTES OF ENTRY/SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE:

EYES: Slightly irritating, but will not injure eye tissue. **SKIN:** Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis). Low toxicity. (LD50=>3 g/kg rabbit). **INHALATION:** High vapour/aerosol concentrations (greater than approx. 700 ppm, attainable at elevated temperatures well above ambient) are irritating tc the eyes and the respiratory tract, and may cause headaches, dizziness, anaesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, anc other central nervous system effects, including death. **INGESTION:** Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death. Minimal toxicity. (LD50=>5 g/kg Rat).

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, vapours, mists or fumes should be minimised. **Carcinogens:** N/R. **Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Skin contact may aggravate existing dermatitis condition.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get medical attention. **SKIN:** Flush with large amounts of water. Use soap if available. Remove severely contaminated clothing (including shoes) and launder before reuse. **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. Seek prompt medical attention.

Section 3: PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

Respiratory Protection: Where concentrations in air may exceed the occupational exposure limits given in Section 4 and where 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.

Skin/Eyes: Where prolonged and/or repeated skin and eye contact is likely to occur, wear safety glasses with side shields, long sleeves, and chemical resistant gloves. Where eye contact is unlikely, but may occur as a result of short and/or periodic exposures, wear safety glasses with side shields. **Other Protective Measures:** Where prolonged and/or repeated skin contact is likely, wear long sleeves. Selection of personal protective equipment varies depending upon conditions of use.

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. Do not pressurise, cut, heat, or weld empty containers. Empty product 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
Light distillate-Hydrotreated	64742-47-8	N/R	N/R	Mfr recommends TWA of 1200 mg/m3 (152 ppm) based on total hydrocarbon Local regulated limits may vary.	> 99.9

§ 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:	224 to 252° C Approximate	**Specific Gravity:**	0.792 at 15.6° C
Vapor Pressure:	< 0.15 kPa at 25° C	**Percent Volatile:**	N/R
Vapor Density (Air=1):	6.6	**Evaporation Rate:**	< 0.1 (BuAc=1)
Solubility in Water:	< 0.01% at 25° C	**pH:**	N/A
Appearance/Odor:	Clear colourless liquid/Faint petroleum odour.		

Section 6: FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method): 81°C (PMCC) Minimum **Flammable Limits. LEL:** .3% **UEL:** 8.8%

Extinguishing Media: Foam, dry chemical or water spray. Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Special Firefighting Procedures: Shut off fuel to fire. 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 may easily be extinguished with a portable fire extinguisher, use of an SCBA may not be required.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Combustible liquid; may form combustible mixtures at or above the flash point. This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapours. Either the liquid or vapour 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:** Moderate risk of peroxide formation. **Incompatibility:** Strong oxidising agents. **Hazardous Decomposition Products:** None.

Section 8: SPILLS, DISPOSAL & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Spill/Leak Procedures: Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Take all additional action necessary to prevent and remedy the adverse effects of the 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 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 disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with government requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Notify appropriate authorities immediately. Take all additional action necessary to 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 obtained from American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L St. NW, Washington, DC 20005. Ask for API Recommended Practice 2003, entitled "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out Of Static, Lighting and Stray Currents," or from National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, PO Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101. Ask for NFPA 77, entitled "Static Electricity".

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