Material Safety Data Sheet

WHMIS (Pictograms)	WHMIS (Classification)	Protective Clothing	TDG (pictograms)
	**B-3**		

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name	**PETROSOL 3139**	**Code**	101, S3139, W109
Synonym	Stoddard Solvent; Paint Thinner; Regular Mineral Spirits.	**Validated on**	**7/13/2004.**
Manufacturer	PETRO-CANADA P.O. Box 2844 Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3	**In case of Emergency**	Petro-Canada: 403-296-3000 Canutec Transportation: 613-996-6666 Poison Control Centre: Consult local telephone directory for emergency number(s).
Material Uses	Petrosol 3139 is widely used in a variety of applications: thinning paints and varnishes; dissolving resins and plastics; diluent to formulate coatings, adhesives and printing inks; cleaning and degreasing metal and automotive parts; drycleaning solvent; floor and general household cleaner.		

Section 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients

			Exposure Limits (ACGIH)		
Name	**CAS #**	**% (V/V)**	**TLV-TWA(8 h)**	**STEL**	**CEILING**
Stoddard Solvent or Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Medium Aliphatic	8052-41-3 64742-88-7	100 100	100 ppm Not established	Not established Not established	Not established Not established

Manufacturer Recommendation

Stoddard Solvent contains the following chemicals that have exposure limits (ACGIH):
Trimethylbenzene TLV-TWA (8 h)=25 ppm
Napthalene TLV-TWA (8 h)=10 ppm
Ethyl Benzene TLV-TWA (8 h)=100 ppm

Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Medium Aliphatic contains:
1, 2, 4-Trimethylbenzene TLV-TWA (8 h)=25ppm

Manufacturer recommends adopting the Stoddard Solvent TLV-TWA (8 h) when handling Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Medium Aliphatic.

Other Exposure Limits Consult local, state, provincial or territory authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 3. Hazards Identification.

Potential Health Effects Combustible liquid. Exercise caution when handling this material. Not expected to cause more than slight skin or eye irritation. Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin irritation, defatting, drying and dermatitis. For more information refer to Section 11 of this MSDS.

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	IMMEDIATELY flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek medical attention.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing - launder before reuse. Wash gently and thoroughly the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. Seek medical attention.
Inhalation	Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. If the victim is not breathing, perform artificial respiration. Allow the victim to rest in a well ventilated area. Seek medical attention.
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs. Seek medical attention.
Note to Physician	Not available

Section 5. Fire-fighting Measures

Flammability	Class II - combustible liquid (NFPA).	**Flammable Limits**	Lower: 1.0%; Upper: 13.3%
Flash Points	CLOSED CUP:≥43°C (109.4°F). (Tag.)	**Auto-Ignition Temperature**	≥229°C (444°F)
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Flammable, avoid open flames, sparks, static discharge and intense heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. May accumulate in confined spaces.	**Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances**	Do not cut, weld, heat, drill or pressurize empty container. Containers may explode in heat of fire.
Products of Combustion	Carbon oxides (CO, CO2), smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.		
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	NAERG2000, GUIDE 128, Flammable liquids (Non-polar/Water-immiscible). CAUTION: This product has a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. SMALL FIRES: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not use straight streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fires Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting devices or any discolouration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from the ends of tanks. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.		

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Material Release or Spill	IN THE EVENT OF A LARGE SPILL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CONTROL MEASURES: Consult current National Emergency Response Guide Book (NAERG) for appropriate spill measures if necessary. Evacuate non-essential personnel. Extinguish all ignition sources. Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate area. Dike spilled material. Use appropriate inert absorbent material to absorb spilled product. Avoid breathing vapours or mists of material. Avoid contact with spilled material. Avoid contaminating sewers, streams, rivers and other water courses with spilled material. If spilled in a confined space, ensure appropriate confined space entry protocols are followed. Notify appropriate authorities immediately.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Handling	COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. Handle with care. Avoid contact with any sources of ignition, flames, heat, and sparks. Ensure all equipment is grounded/bonded. Avoid confined spaces and areas with poor ventilation. Avoid skin contact. Avoid eye contact. Avoid inhalation of product vapours or mists. Empty containers may contain product residue. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, or weld empty containers. Do not reuse containers without commercial cleaning and/or reconditioning. Wear proper personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. Personnel who handle this material should practice good personal hygiene during and after handling to help prevent accidental ingestion of this product.
Storage	Store away from incompatible and reactive materials (See section 5 and 10). Store away from heat and sources of ignition. Ensure the storage containers are grounded/bonded. Keep container tightly closed. Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated area.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls	For normal application, special ventilation is not necessary. If user's operations generate vapours or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Make-up air should always be supplied to balance air removed by exhaust ventilation. Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are close to work-station.
Personal Protection	***- The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use.***
Eyes	As a minimum, safety glasses with side shields should be worn when handling this material.
Body	If this material may come into contact with the body during handling and use, we recommend wearing appropriate protective clothing to prevent contact with the skin. (Contact your PPE provider for more information.)
Respiratory	A NIOSH-approved positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with a organic vapour cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators my not provide adequate protection.

Hands	If this material may come in contact with the hands during handling and use, we recommend wearing gloves of the following material(s): Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Fluoro-elastomer and Specialty Laminated. Consult your PPE provider for breakthrough times and the specific glove that is best for you based on your use patterns.
Feet	Wear appropriate footwear to prevent product from coming in contact with feet and skin.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State and Appearance	Liquid.	**Viscosity**	1.14 cSt @ 25°C (77°F).
Colour	Clear, Colourless.	**Pour Point**	Freezing Point: -58ºC (-72.4ºF)
Odour	Kerosene-like. Mild petroleum oil like.	**Softening Point**	Not applicable.
Odour Threshold	1 ppm (approx.)	**Dropping Point**	Not applicable.
Boiling Point	157.8 to 201.1°C (316.0 to 394.0°F)	**Penetration**	Not applicable.
Density	0.79 kg/L @ 15.5°C (59.9°F).	**Oil / Water Dist. Coefficient**	The product is more soluble in oil.
Vapour Density	≥4.6 (Air = 1)	**Ionicity (in water)**	Insoluble in water.
Vapour Pressure	~0.30 kPa @ 20°C ~0.9 kPa @ 38°C (100.4ºF).	**Dispersion Properties**	Easily dispersed in n-octanol.
Volatility	100% Volatile Evaporation rate ~0.1 (n-butyl acetate=1)	**Solubility**	In water ≤0.05g/L @ 25ºC. Soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzene.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Corrosivity	Non corrosive.		
Stability	The product is stable under normal handling and storage conditions.	**Hazardous Polymerization**	Will not occur under normal working conditions.
Incompatible Substances / Conditions to Avoid	Reactive with oxidizing agents.	**Decomposition Products**	May release COx, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry	Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion.
Acute Lethality	Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): >5000 mg/kg (rat) Acute Dermal toxicity (LD50): >3000 mg/kg (rabbit) Acute Inhalation toxicity (LC50): >5500 mg/m³/4h (rat) (Stoddard Solvent) Acute Inhalation toxicity (LC50): >14.1 mg/L/4h (rat) (Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Medium Aliphatic)

Chronic or Other Toxic Effects

Dermal Route:	Prolonged or repeated contact may defat and dry skin, and cause dermatitis.
Inhalation Route:	Ingestion of this product may cause Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
Oral Route:	Ingestion of this product may lead to aspiration of the liquid, especially if vomiting occurs. This may result in chemical pneumonitis (inflammation of the lungs) and/or pulmonary edema (an accumulation of fluid in the lungs).
Eye Irritation/Inflammation:	Short-term exposure is expected to cause only slight irritation, if any.
Immunotoxicity:	Not available
Skin Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause skin sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Respiratory Tract Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause respiratory tract sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Mutagenic:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause mutagenicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a mutagen.
Reproductive Toxicity:	Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic. Not expected to impair fertility.
Teratogenicity/Embryotoxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause teratogenicity and/or embryotoxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a teratogen/embryotoxin.

Carcinogenicity (ACGIH):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as A1, A2 or A3 carcinogens by ACGIH.
Carcinogenicity (IARC):	IARC Group 3: cannot be classified as to carcinogenicity to humans (Petroleum solvents).
Carcinogenicity (NTP):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by NTP.
Carcinogenicity (IRIS):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by IRIS.
Carcinogenicity (OSHA):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by OSHA.
Other Considerations	May cause kidney and liver effects after prolonged skin contact.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate	Not available	**Persistance/ Bioaccumulation Potential**	Not available
BOD5 and COD	Not available	**Products of Biodegradation**	Not available
Additional Remarks	No additional remark.		

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal	Spent/ used/ waste product may meet the requirements of a hazardous waste. Consult your local or regional authorities. Ensure that waste management processes are in compliance with government requirements and local disposal regulations.

Section 14. Transport Information

TDG Classification	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., 3, UN1268, PGIII (CL-TDG)	**Special Provisions for Transport**	Not applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory Information

Other Regulations

All components of this formulation are listed on the CEPA-DSL (Domestic Substances List).

All components of this formulation are listed on the US EPA-TSCA Inventory.

All components of this product are on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS).

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

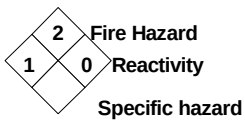
Please contact Product Safety for more information.

DSD/DPD (Europe)	Not evaluated.	**HCS (U.S.A.)**	CLASS: Combustible liquid having a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).
ADR (Europe) (Pictograms)	**NOT EVALUATED FOR EUROPEAN TRANSPORT** **NON ÉVALUÉ POUR LE TRANSPORT EUROPÉEN.**	**DOT (U.S.A) (Pictograms)**	

HMIS (U.S.A.)

Health Hazard	1
Fire Hazard	2
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

NFPA (U.S.A.)



Rating

0 Insignificant
1 Slight
2 Moderate
3 High
4 Extreme

Section 16. Other Information

References Available upon request.

* Marque de commerce de Petro-Canada - Trademark

Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR - Agreement on Dangerous goods by Road (Europe)
ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials
BOD5 - Biological Oxygen Demand in 5 days
CAN/CGA B149.2 Propane Installation Code
CAS - Chemical Abstract Services
CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act
CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
CHIP - Chemicals Hazard Information and Packaging Approved Supply List
CNS - Central Nervous System
COD5 - Chemical Oxygen Demand in 5 days
CPR - Controlled Products Regulations
DOT - Department of Transport
DSCL - Dangerous Substances Classification and Labeling (Europe)
DSD/DPD - Dangerous Substances or Dangerous Preparations Directives (Europe)
DSL - Domestic Substance List
EEC/EU - European Economic Community/European Union
EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
FDA - Food and Drug Administration
FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
HCS - Hazard Communication Standard
HMIS - Hazardous Material Information System
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
IRIS - Integrated Risk Information System
LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dose/Concentration kill 50%
LDLo/LCLo - Lowest Published Lethal Dose/Concentration
NAERG'96 - North American Emergency Response Guide Book (1996)
NFPA - National Fire Prevention Association
NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
NPRI - National Pollutant Release Inventory
NSNR - New Substances Notification Regulations (Canada)
NTP - National Toxicology Program
OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reorganization Act
SD - Single Dose
STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)
TDG - Transportation Dangerous Goods (Canada)
TDLo/TCLo - Lowest Published Toxic Dose/Concentration
TLm - Median Tolerance Limit
TLV-TWA - Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average
TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act
USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
USP - United States Pharmacopoeia
WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

For Copy of MSDS
Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds

Canada-wide: telephone: 1-800-668-0220; fax: 1-800-837-1228

For Product Safety Information: (905) 804-4752

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