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1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	**SOLVENT**
Manufacturer:	RW Packaging Ltd. 200 Omand's Creek Blvd Winnipeg, Manitoba Canada R2R 1V7 Ph: (204) 786-6873
Emergency Telephone No.:	(613) 996-6666 (Canutec)
Composition/Purity of Hazardous Ingredients:	A complex mixture of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons 98- 100%
IUPAC Chemical Name:	Petroleum Distillate
Synonym(s):	Mineral spirits, White spirits, High Flash Naptha, Safety Solvent Naphtha, Kwik Dry 66
CAS Registry Number:	8052-41-3
PIN-UN/NA Number(s)	1268
TDG Classification (Class Division and Packing Group:	Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S, 3, III
Chemical Family:	Light Petroleum hydrocarbon distillate - hydro treated.
Molecular Formula:	Unknown.
Structural Formula	Unknown.
WHMIS Classification:	B3, D2B
Warning Properties:	Combustible liquid, skin and eye irritant.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS

Appearance, Odor and State:	Clear, colourless liquid with a very light kerosene-like odor.
Odour Threshold:	= 1 ppm (5 mg/m^3).
Uses and Occurrences:	Used to prepare charcoal for barbecues. Facilitates the igniting of charcoal.

THE FOLLOWING DATA SHOULD BE INTERPRETED BY QUALIFIED TECHNICAL PERSONNEL.

2. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point:	148.8 – 185.0 ºC @ 760 mm Hg.
Molecular Weight:	Unknown (=128).
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	-73ºC
Specific Gravity (Water=1):	.770 -.788 @ 15.6 º C.
Solubility in Water:	Negligible.
pH:	N/A
Solubility in Other Liquids:	Miscible in benzene, ethanol, methanol, ether, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride and carbon disulphide.
Vapour Density (Air-1):	4.7
Vapour Pressure:	3 mm Hg (TORR) @ 20 º C.
% Volatiles:	100%
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1):	0.20.
Co-efficient of Water/Oil Distribution:	No data.

3. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Flash Point and Method:	40.5 º C. T.C.C. (45.5 º C.O.C.)
Lower Explosive Limit/Lower Flammable Limit (%):	1.0
Upper Explosive Limit/Upper Flammable Limit (%):	6%
Autoignition Temperature:	260 º C.

Extinguishing Media	Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces to below flash point. Use carbon dioxide, regular foam, dry chemical or water spray to extinguish fire.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	For any indoor fire, use SCBA respirator. Remember, solvent fumes are heavier than air and vapors may collect in low areas or travel along the ground to other ignition sources.
Combustion Products:	Fumes, smoke, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.
Hazardous Explosion Data	
- Sensitivity to Impact:	No
- Sensitivity to Static Discharge:	Solvent will accumulate static charges which may cause an incendiary electrical discharge. Turbulence resulting from splash loading and unloading, or passing through filters utilizing cotton paper or felt elements generates strong static charges.

4. REACTIVITY DATA

Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions.
Incompatibility:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	No Data.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Does not occur.
Corrosiveness to Metals:	Not corrosive.

5. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

A. ROUTES OF ENTRY

		Yes	No
i)	Inhalation	x	
ii)	Eye Contact	x	
iii)	Skin Contact	x	
iv)	Skin Absorption	x	
v)	Ingestion	x	

B. EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM (ACUTE EXPOSURE

Inhalation: Excessive inhalation of vapors may cause nasal and respiratory irritation.

Eye Contact: Vapour can cause eye irratation/conjuctivitis.

Skin Contact: Drying of skin and mild irritation.

Ingestion: Similar to inhalation.

C. AMIMAL TOXICITY DATA

Toxicity: LD:50 (oral-rat) > 5 g/kg
LD:50 (skin-rabbit) >3g/kg
LC:50 (inhalation-rat) > 5500 mg/ m^3/4 hours.

D. EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) EXPOSURE

Irritancy of Product:

Skin: Effects of overexposure can produce a reddening of skin and may lead to dermatitis. There is some evidence that lighter-complexioned personnel may become sensitized. Long term exposure on tender areas of skin may produce an acute erythema.

Ingestion/Inhalation: Overexposure to solvent can produce convulsions and CNS depression and at very high concentrations may lead to unconsciousness and death

Sensitizing Capability: No data.

Carcinogenicity: No evidence.

Mutagenicity: Tests results negative.

Teratogenicity:	No data.
Synergistic Materials:	No data.

E. OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

Threshold Limited Values (TLVS):	ACGIH
Time-Weighted Average (TLV-TWA):	100 ppm (525 mg/m^3).
Short-Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL):	No data.

6. FIRST AID

IN ALL CASES OBTAIN IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION!

Inhalation:	Move victim to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. If breathing is laboured, get qualified personnel to administer oxygen.
Eye Contact:	Irrigate eye with lukewarm running water for 20 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids.
Skin Contact:	Wash contacted area with mild soap and water and flush area with warm running water for 10 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing as quickly as possible.
Ingestion:	If victim is conscious, rinse mouth and throat with water. Swallow 1-2 glasses of water to dilute stomach contents. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce chance of aspiration into lungs. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.
Special Equipment/Antidotes:	N/A
First Aid Comments:	Generally be supportive and provide rest, warmth and comfort. Consult a physician or Poison Control Centre immediately.

7. PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

A. ENVIRONMENTAL AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Spill and Leak Procedures:	Restrict access to area. Provide adequate ventilation, protective clothing and respirators to qualified personnel and remove all sources of heat and ignition. Stop flow if it can be done safely. For large spill, dike with inert material and transfer to suitable containers for recycle or disposal. For small spills, absorb material on dry clay, sand, sawdust and collect for disposal.
Disposal:	According to Federal, Provincial and Municipal regulations, dispose in a designated landfill, or incinerate.

B. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage:	Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from sources of heat and ignition and away from incompatibles.
Handling:	Use solvent in minimal quantities in designated area with adequate ventilation away from sources of heat or sparks. Use grounded containers when transferring or pouring this material.
Exposure Control:	No comment.
Engineering Controls:	These are the preferred methods. Use local exhaust ventilation to control emissions at the source and mechanical ventilation of confined spaces. Use spark-resistant materials if possible.

C. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory Protection:

For concentrations up to 3500 mg/m^3 (666 ppm) use a S.A.R. or chemical cartridge respirators. For concentrations up to 8750 mg/m^3 use a powered air purifying cartridge respirator. For concentrations up to 175,00 mg/m^3 use a S.A.R. in continuous flow mode. Up to 29,500 mg/m^3 (5619 ppm) use a S.C.B.A. respirator. The IDLH for Stoddard solvent is 20,000 mg/m^3

Respiratory Protection Guidelines:	See above.
Eye/Face Protection:	Chemical goggles or face shield.
Skin Protection:	Appropriate gloves, coveralls, boots, etc. of impervious material.
Resistance of Materials for Protective Clothing:	Neoprene, polyvinyl alcohol, buna-n rubber, or nitrile.
Personal Protection Comments:	None.

8. REFERENCES

- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
- Supplier Material Safety Data Sheets

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