

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

CAS Number: 64742-47-8 (C9-C15 Cycloalkanes / C9-C15 Alkanes)
Product Name: 142 Solvent
Revision Date: Mar 31, 2020 **Date Printed:** Dec 11, 2020
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: Thames River Chemical Corp.
Address: 5230 Harvester Road Burlington, ON, CA, L7L 4X4
Emergency Phone: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
Information Phone Number: 905-681-5353
Fax: 905-681-5377
Product/Recommended Uses: For laboratory or industrial use only.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Flammable Liquids - Category 4
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements - Health

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hazard Statements - Physical

Combustible Liquid

Hazard Statements - Environmental

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Keep out of reach of children.
Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Avoid release to the environment.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up.

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulation. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, regional and local laws.

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

No data available.

Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

No data available.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	100% - 100%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality or to reflect batch to batch variation.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Eye Contact

Immediately flush with plenty of running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Seek prompt medical attention.

Skin Contact

Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. Rinse skin with water/shower and mild soap for 5 minutes or until product is removed.

Ingestion

Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by

mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

Eye: No known significant effects or critical hazards

Inhalation: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) DEPRESSION. May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Skin: Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation

Ingestion: Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Notes to physician: If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. SMALL FIRE: Steam, CO₂, dry chemical or inert gas (e.g., nitrogen).

LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures.

However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, ignition or explosion

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Combustible liquid. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway,

Fire-fighting Procedures

Firefighters should wear self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. Evacuate residents who are downwind of fire.

Special Protective Actions

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Stay uphill and/or upstream. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away.

Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Personal Precautions

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Small Spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Restrict flow velocity according to API 2003 (2008), NFPA 77 (2007), and Laurence Britton, "Avoiding Static Ignition Hazards in Chemical Operations". To reduce potential for static discharge, ensure that all equipment is properly grounded and bonded and meets appropriate electrical classification requirements.

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. Report ventilation failures immediately. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin Protection

Hand: Avoid skin contact with liquid. Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Recommended: Heavy duty, industrial grade chemically resistant gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, polyethylene, fluoroelastomer rubber or polyvinyl chloride as approved by glove manufacturer. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. Leather gloves are not protective for liquid contact.

Avoid skin contact with liquid. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Leather boots are not protective for liquid contact

Respiratory Protection

Avoid inhalation of gases, vapors, mists or dusts. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If an air purifying respirator is appropriate, use one equipped with cartridges rated for organic vapors.

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	CANsmg	CANppm	CANtmg	CANtppm	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)
ISOPARAFFINI C PETROLEUM DISTILLATE							2000	500

Chemical Name	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Skin designation	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TLV Basis
ISOPARAFFINI C PETROLEUM DISTILLATE		1				[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];	(L)[N159](L)[N800]	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations
ISOPARAFFINI C PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];

URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	6.67 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.79
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Appearance	clear, colourless liquid
Odor Description	Characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor
Odor Threshold	N/A
pH	No Data Available
Melting Point	-49 °C
Low Boiling Point	192 °C
High Boiling Point	N/A
Flash Point	67 °C
Vapor Pressure	0.067 kPa (0.5 mm Hg) at room temperature
Vapor Density	1 (Air = 1)
Evaporation Rate	<1 (n-butyl acetate = 1)
Upper Explosion Level	6%
Lower Explosion Level	0.8%
Water Solubility	Very slightly soluble in the following materials: Cold water (1.5 g/l)
Coefficient Water/Oil	No Data Available
Viscosity	No Data Available

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide & Carbon dioxide

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

If swallowed, can easily enter the airways and could result in aspiration pneumonitis.

If swallowed, can easily enter the airways and could result in aspiration pneumonitis. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause dizziness, anesthesia, unconsciousness.

Aspiration Hazard

C9-C15 Alkanes: ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

C9-C15 Cycloalkanes: ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

C7-C8 Cycloalkanes: ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

C7-C8 Alkanes: ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Carcinogenicity

C9-C15 Alkanes: The National Toxicology Program (NTP) conducted two-year carcinogenicity studies in rats and mice with Stoddard Solvent IIC (less than 2% aromatics). The studies indicated that there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats (adrenal medulla neoplasms and renal tubule adenoma) but no evidence of carcinogenic activity in female rats. Further, there was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in female mice (hepatocellular adenoma) but no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice. A low carcinogenic potential is suggested by a lack of genotoxic potential identified in in vivo and in vitro genetic toxicity tests (with and without metabolic activation).

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive Toxicity

C9-C15 Alkanes: There were no treatment-related effects on pregnancy rate, mortality or gross post mortem observations in animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

C9-C15 Alkanes: Animal studies have demonstrated that mineral spirits produced mild respiratory tract irritation at elevated concentrations. Also, sensory respiratory tract irritation was evident by reduced breathing rates in the test animals in certain studies.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

C9-C15 Alkanes: Primary dermal irritation studies (four hour exposure) in rabbits utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2%

aromatics resulted in slight to moderate skin irritation. In humans, mineral spirits have produced slight to moderate skin irritation particularly with evaporation from the skin is prevented.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

C9-C15 Cycloalkanes: Category 3

C9-C15 Alkanes: Category 3

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

no data available

Mobility in Soil

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Floats on water. Contains volatile constituents. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

Bio-accumulative Potential

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

Water Ready Biodegradability (28 days): Percent Degraded 80

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Expected to be inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, provincial and local laws.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

UN number: NA 1993

UN proper shipping name: Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (Contains Petroleum Distillates) (Distillates(petroleum), hydrotreated light, nonane)

Transport hazard class: Combustible liquid

Packing group: III

Environmental Hazards: No

DOT Classification: Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials.

Limited quantity Yes.

Packaging instruction Exceptions: 150. Non-bulk: 203. Bulk: 241.
 Quantity limitation Passenger aircraft/rail: 60 L. Cargo aircraft: 220 L.
 Special provisions 148, IB3, T1, T4, TP1
 Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials.

IMDG Information

Not Regulated

IATA Information

Not Regulated

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	100% - 100%	DSL,TSCA,EU_EC_Inventory

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CANsmg or CANspmm - Canadian Short Term Exposure Level in mg/L or in ppm; CANTmg or CANTppm - Canadian Time Weighted Average in mg/L or in ppm; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center(US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

DISCLAIMER

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