



Solvable Mocha Brown Wood Preservative

Recochem Inc.

Version No: 3.6

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | Solvable Mocha Brown Wood Preservative |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.; or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Recochem Inc. |
| Address | 8725 Holgate Crescent, Milton Ontario L9T 5G7 Canada |
| Telephone | Not Available |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | recochem.com |
| Email | sds@recochem.com |

Emergency phone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Association / Organisation | POISON CONTROL/ANTIDOTE (24 heures/24 heures): |
| Emergency telephone numbers | Alberta 1-800-332-1414 British Columbia 1-800-567-8911 Manitoba 1-855-776-4766 New Brunswick 911 Newfoundland and Labrador 1-866-727-1110 Northwest Territories 1-800-332-1414 Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island 1-800-565-8161, 1-800-332-1414 or 911 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Nunavut 1-800-268-9017 Ontario 1-800-268-9017 Quebec 1-800-463-5060 Saskatchewan 1-866-454-1212 Yukon Territory 867-393-8700 United States 1-800-222-1222 |

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Classification | Flammable Liquids Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2 |
|----------------|---|

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
|---------------------|--|

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Signal word | Danger |
|-------------|--------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|---|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Nervous system) |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |

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Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P260 | Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray. |
| P271 | Use in a well-ventilated area. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P240 | Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. |
| P242 | Use non-sparking tools. |
| P243 | Take action to prevent static discharges. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider. |
| P331 | Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |
| P391 | Collect spillage. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P405 | Store locked up. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 8052-41-3. | 60-80 | <u>Stoddard Solvent</u> |
| 111-84-2 | 1-5 | <u>n-nonane</u> |
| 95-63-6 | 1-5 | <u>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</u> |
| 100-41-4 | 0.1-1 | <u>ethylbenzene</u> |
| 91-20-3 | 0.1-1 | <u>naphthalene</u> |
| 1330-20-7 | 0.1-1 | <u>xylene</u> |
| 12001-85-3 | 2 | <u>zinc naphthenate</u> |

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. |
|-------------|--|

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| | |
|---------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. |

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) carbon monoxide (CO) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p> |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). |

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- ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
- Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.
- ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
 - ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Contains low boiling substance:**
- Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- ▶ Check for bulging containers.
 - ▶ Vent periodically
 - ▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
 - Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
 - Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
 - Avoid splash filling.
 - Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.
 - Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes.
 - Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Even with proper
 - grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to
 - accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling
 - operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are
 - not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and
 - containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may
 - lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of
 - electrostatic discharge ($= 1$ m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then $= 7$ m/s). Avoid splash filling.
 - Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations
 - ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
 - ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
 - ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
 - ▶ **DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.**
 - ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
 - ▶ Avoid generation of static electricity.
 - ▶ **DO NOT use plastic buckets.**
 - ▶ Earth all lines and equipment.
 - ▶ Use spark-free tools when handling.
 - ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
 - ▶ **When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.**
 - ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
 - ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.
 - ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
 - ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.
 - ▶ Use good occupational work practice.
 - ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
 - ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
 - ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
 - ▶ **DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.**
 - ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
 - ▶ Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.
 - ▶ Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances.
 - ▶ Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.
 - ▶ Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.
 - ▶ Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.
 - ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
 - ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate):
- ▶ Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials.
 - ▶ For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank

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- vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ ice build-up.
- ▶ Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. ▶ Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages ▶ In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic. |
| Storage incompatibility | <p>Xylenes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride ▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity. ▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. ▶ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds. <p>For alkyl aromatics:</p> <p>The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen ▶ Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids. ▶ Oxidation in the presence of transition metal salts not only accelerates but also selectively decomposes the hydroperoxides. ▶ Hock-rearrangement by the influence of strong acids converts the hydroperoxides to hemiacetals. Peresters formed from the hydroperoxides undergo Criegee rearrangement easily. ▶ Alkali metals accelerate the oxidation while CO₂ as co-oxidant enhances the selectivity. ▶ Microwave conditions give improved yields of the oxidation products. ▶ Photo-oxidation products may occur following reaction with hydroxyl radicals and NO_x - these may be components of photochemical smogs. <p>Oxidation of Alkylaromatics: T.S.S Rao and Shubhra Awasthi: E-Journal of Chemistry Vol 4, No. 1, pp 1-13 January 2007</p> |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances | Stoddard Solvent | Stoddard solvent | 100 ppm / 575 mg/m ³ | 720 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits | Stoddard Solvent | Stoddard solvent | 100 ppm | 125 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits | Stoddard Solvent | Not Available | 100 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair |
| Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits | Stoddard Solvent | Stoddard solvent | 100 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair |
| Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits | Stoddard Solvent | Stoddard solvent (mineral spirits) | 290 mg/m ³ | 580 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits | Stoddard Solvent | Stoddard solvent | 100 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV Basis: eye, skin & skidney damage; nausea; central nervous system impairment |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | Stoddard Solvent | Stoddard solvent | 100 ppm / 572 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits | Stoddard Solvent | Stoddard solvent | 100 ppm | 125 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants | Stoddard Solvent | Stoddard solvent | 100 ppm / 525 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances | n-nonane | Nonane | 200 ppm / 1,050 mg/m ³ | 1,300 mg/m ³ / 250 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

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| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|-------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|--|
| Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits | n-nonane | Nonane, all isomers | 200 ppm | 250 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits | n-nonane | Not Available | 200 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: CNS impair |
| Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits | n-nonane | Nonane | 200 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: CNS impair |
| Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits | n-nonane | Nonane | 200 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits | n-nonane | Nonane - All isomers | 200 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | n-nonane | Nonane, all isomers | 200 ppm / 1050 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits | n-nonane | Nonane, all isomers | 200 ppm | 250 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants | n-nonane | Nonane | 200 ppm / 1050 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits | 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene | 1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene | 25 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment; asthma; hematologic effects |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits | 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene | Trimethyl benzene (mixed isomer) | 25 ppm | 30 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances | ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 100 ppm / 435 mg/m3 | 545 mg/m3 / 125 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits | ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 100 ppm | 125 ppm | Not Available | T20 |
| Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits | ethylbenzene | Not Available | 20 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT irr; kidney dam (nephropathy); cochlear impair; BEI |
| Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits | ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 20 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT irr; kidney dam (nephropathy); cochlear impair; BEI |
| Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits | ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 20 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits | ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 100 ppm | 125 ppm | Not Available | TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system impairment; eye irritation. BEI |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 100 ppm / 434 mg/m3 | 543 mg/m3 / 125 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits | ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 100 ppm | 125 ppm | Not Available | Schedule R |
| Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants | ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 20 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | C3: carcinogenic effect detected in animals |
| Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances | naphthalene | Naphthalene | 10 ppm / 50 mg/m3 | 75 mg/m3 / 15 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits | naphthalene | Naphthalene | 10 ppm | 15 ppm | Not Available | Skin |
| Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits | naphthalene | Not Available | 10 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia |
| Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits | naphthalene | Naphthalene | 10 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia |
| Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits | naphthalene | Naphthalene | 10 ppm | 15 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits | naphthalene | Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Respirable fraction) | 3 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency. |

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| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|--|
| Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits | naphthalene | Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Inhalable fraction) | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (I) Inhalable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited anywhere in the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 100 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency. |
| Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits | naphthalene | Naphthalene | 10 ppm | 15 ppm | Not Available | TLV Basis: hemotoxic effects; upper respiratory tract & eye irritation; eye damage |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | naphthalene | Naphthalene | 10 ppm / 52 mg/m3 | 79 mg/m3 / 15 ppm | Not Available | 1 - substance may be readily absorbed through intact skin |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits | naphthalene | Naphthalene | 10 ppm | 15 ppm | Not Available | Skin |
| Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants | naphthalene | Naphthalene | 10 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | C3: carcinogenic effect detected in animals Pc: SKIN (percutaneous): Exposure is by contact with vapours or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. The cutaneous route includes mucous membranes and the eyes. |
| Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances | xylene | Dimethylbenzene, see Xylene - Skin | 100 ppm / 435 mg/m3 | 650 mg/m3 / 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits | xylene | Xylene (o, m-, p-isomers) | 100 ppm | 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits | xylene | Not Available | 100 ppm | 150 ppm | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; CNS impair; BEI |
| Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits | xylene | Xylene (all isomers) | 100 ppm | 150 ppm | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; CNS impair; BEI |
| Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits | xylene | Xylene (o, m & p isomers) | 100 ppm | 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits | xylene | Xylene - Mixed isomers | 100 ppm | 150 ppm | Not Available | TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract & eye irritation; central nervous system impairment. BEI |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | xylene | Dimethylbenzene (Xylene, o, m & p isomers) | 100 ppm / 434 mg/m3 | 651 mg/m3 / 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | xylene | Xylene (o-,m-,p-isomers) | 100 ppm / 434 mg/m3 | 651 mg/m3 / 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits | xylene | Xylene (o, m-, p-isomers) | 100 ppm | 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants | xylene | Xylene (o-,m-,p- isomers) | 100 ppm / 434 mg/m3 | 651 mg/m3 / 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits | zinc naphthenate | Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Respirable fraction++ | 3 mg/m3 | 6 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits | zinc naphthenate | Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Inhalable fraction++ | 10 mg/m3 | 20 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits | zinc naphthenate | Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Inhalable fraction) | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (I) Inhalable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited anywhere in the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 100 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency. |
| Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits | zinc naphthenate | Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Respirable fraction) | 3 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency. |
| Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits | zinc naphthenate | Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Respirable particles | 3 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book |

Solvable Mocha Brown Wood Preservative

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|------------------|--|----------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits | zinc naphthenate | Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | zinc naphthenate | Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated: Respirable | 3 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | 3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required. |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | zinc naphthenate | Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated: Total | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | 3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required. |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits | zinc naphthenate | Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Inhalable fraction | 10 mg/m3 | 20 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits | zinc naphthenate | Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Respirable fraction | 3 mg/m3 | 6 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants | zinc naphthenate | Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC) - Total dust | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Note 1: The standard corresponds to dust containing no asbestos and the percentage in crystalline silica is less than 1%. |

Emergency Limits


| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Stoddard Solvent | 300 mg/m3 | 1,800 mg/m3 | 29500** mg/m3 |
| n-nonane | 600 ppm | 830 ppm | 5,000 ppm |
| 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene | 140 mg/m3 | 360 mg/m3 | 2,200 mg/m3 |
| 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene | Not Available | Not Available | 480 ppm |
| ethylbenzene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphthalene | 15 ppm | 83 ppm | 500 ppm |
| xylene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Stoddard Solvent | 20,000 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| n-nonane | Not Available | Not Available |
| 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylbenzene | 800 ppm | Not Available |
| naphthalene | 250 ppm | Not Available |
| xylene | 900 ppm | Not Available |
| zinc naphthenate | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.</p> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|---|--|--|---|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.) | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) |
| | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | | | | | | | |
| | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.) | | | | | | | |
| | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | | | | | | | |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | |
| Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | | | | | | | | |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | | | | | | | | |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | | | | | | | | |
| 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Solvable Mocha Brown Wood Preservative

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |
| | <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance. · Ventilation for plant and machinery is normally considered adequate if it limits the average concentration of any dangerous substance that might potentially be present to no more than 25% of the LEL. However, an increase up to a maximum 50% LEL can be acceptable where additional safeguards are provided to prevent the formation of a hazardous explosive atmosphere. For example, gas detectors linked to emergency shutdown of the process might be used together with maintaining or increasing the exhaust ventilation on solvent evaporating ovens and gas turbine enclosures. · Temporary exhaust ventilation systems may be provided for non-routine higher-risk activities, such as cleaning, repair or maintenance in tanks or other confined spaces or in an emergency after a release. The work procedures for such activities should be carefully considered.. The atmosphere should be continuously monitored to ensure that ventilation is adequate and the area remains safe. Where workers will enter the space, the ventilation should ensure that the concentration of the dangerous substance does not exceed 10% of the LEL (irrespective of the provision of suitable breathing apparatus) | |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  | |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] | |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below | |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. | |
| Body protection | See Other protection below | |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return. | |

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

Forsberg Clothing Performance Index.

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Solvable Mocha Brown Wood Preservative

| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| TEFLON | A |
| BUTYL | C |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| HYPALON | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |

Continued...

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| | |
|--------------|---|
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC | C |
| VITON | C |

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as 'feel' or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Colourless | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.830-0.855 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | 1.14 |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | 43 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Flammable. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Inhaled | Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. |
|----------------|---|

Continued...

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| | <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>On exposure to mixed trimethylbenzenes, some people may become nervous, tensed, anxious and have difficult breathing. There may be a reduction red blood cells and bleeding abnormalities. There may also be drowsiness.</p> <p>Concentrated nonane vapours may cause irritation of the nose and throat, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, nausea, tremors, incoordination and difficulty in breathing. Very high concentrations may cause unconsciousness and death. The odour of nitrous oxides is not easily detected.</p> <p>Inhalation of naphthalene vapour is linked with headache, loss of appetite, nausea, damage to the eyes and kidneys. According to animal testing, long term exposure may cause excessive weakness and increased salivation, weight loss, difficulty breathing, collapse, and evidence of damage to the skin, liver and lungs.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Exposure to white spirit may cause nausea and vertigo.</p> <p>The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from cardiovascular collapse. A slow heart rate and low blood pressure may also occur.</p> <p>Alkylbenzenes are not generally toxic except at high levels of exposure. Their breakdown products have low toxicity and are easily eliminated from the body.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers.</p> <p>Xylene is a central nervous system depressant</p> | | | | |
|--|--|----------|--|--|---|
| Ingestion | <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</p> <p>Ingestion of naphthalene and related compounds may produce abdominal cramps with nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, headache, profuse sweating, listlessness, confusion, and in severe poisonings, coma with or without convulsions. Irritation of the bladder may also occur, producing urgency, painful urination, and the passage of brown or black urine with or without albumin or casts.</p> | | | | |
| Skin Contact | <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Workers sensitised to naphthalene and related compounds show an inflammation of the skin with scaling and reddening. Some individuals show an allergic reaction.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through the skin but branched species are more likely to.</p> <p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> | | | | |
| Eye | <p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Long term exposure to naphthalene has produced clouding of the lens (cataracts) in workers.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.</p> <p>The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.</p> | | | | |
| Chronic | <p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p> <p>Immersion of the hands and forearms in white spirits may quickly result in inflammation of the skin and follicles. Workers exposed to white spirit have reported nausea and vomiting and one worker has been reported to develop aplastic anaemia, bone marrow depression and this person later died from septicaemia.</p> <p>Animal testing indicates that inhalation of naphthalene may increase the incidence of respiratory tumours and may aggravate chronic inflammation.</p> <p>Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity.</p> <p>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p> | | | | |
| Solvable Mocha Brown Wood Preservative | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="384 1845 938 1872">TOXICITY</th> <th data-bbox="938 1845 1471 1872">IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1872 938 1906">Not Available</td> <td data-bbox="938 1872 1471 1906">Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | Not Available | Not Available |
| TOXICITY | IRRITATION | | | | |
| Not Available | Not Available | | | | |
| Stoddard Solvent | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="384 1957 1471 1984">TOXICITY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1984 1471 2018">Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 2018 1471 2051">Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.5 mg/14h^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 2051 1471 2085">Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg^[1]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[1] | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.5 mg/14h ^[1] | Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] |
| TOXICITY | | | | | |
| Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[1] | | | | | |
| Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.5 mg/14h ^[1] | | | | | |
| Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | | | | | |

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| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| n-nonane | TOXICITY |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] |
| 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene | TOXICITY |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg ^[1] |
| ethylbenzene | TOXICITY |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 154000 mg/kg ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 17.2 mg/l4h ^[1] |
| naphthalene | TOXICITY |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.4 mg/l4h ^[1] |
| xylene | TOXICITY |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 17.6 mg/l/4h (approx. 4000 ppmV) ^[1] |
| zinc naphthenate | TOXICITY |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✓ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✓ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✓ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✓ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Solvable Mocha Brown Wood Preservative | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Stoddard Solvent | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 3072h | Fish | 1mg/l | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 2.2mg/l | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 720h | Fish | 0.02mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.277mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.14mg/l | 2 |
| n-nonane | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.2mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | 0.17mg/l | 2 |

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| 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | BCF | 1344h | Fish | 31-207 | 7 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2.356mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2.356mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | ca.6.14mg/l | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 3.41mg/l | 2 |

| ethylbenzene | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 3.381-4.075mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2.4-9.8mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 1.37-4.4mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 24h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.02-938mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.7-7.6mg/l | 4 |

| naphthalene | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | BCF | 1344h | Fish | 23-146 | 7 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 0.05h | Crustacea | <0.000001mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | ca.0.4mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 1.09-3.4mg/l | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.213mg/l | 4 |

| xylene | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 2.6mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.6mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 1.8mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 73h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.44mg/l | 2 |

| zinc naphthenate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 65.7-129mg/L | 4 |

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| n-nonane | LOW | LOW |
| 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene | LOW (Half-life = 56 days) | LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days) |
| ethylbenzene | HIGH (Half-life = 228 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days) |
| naphthalene | HIGH (Half-life = 258 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.23 days) |
| xylene | HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Stoddard Solvent | LOW (BCF = 159) |
| n-nonane | HIGH (LogKOW = 4.7613) |
| 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene | LOW (BCF = 275) |
| ethylbenzene | LOW (BCF = 79.43) |
| naphthalene | HIGH (BCF = 18000) |
| xylene | MEDIUM (BCF = 740) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| n-nonane | LOW (KOC = 934.6) |
| 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene | LOW (KOC = 717.6) |

Continued...

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| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--------------|-------------------|
| ethylbenzene | LOW (KOC = 517.8) |
| naphthalene | LOW (KOC = 1837) |



SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. |
|------------------------------|---|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |

Land transport (TDG)

| | | |
|------------------------------|--|----------------|
| UN number or ID number | 1268 | |
| UN proper shipping name | PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.; or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 3 |
| | Subsidiary risk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | 91, 92, 150 |
| | Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index | 5 L |
| | ERAP Index | Not Applicable |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number | 1268 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Petroleum products, n.o.s.; Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A3 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 366 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 220 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 |

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Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack

10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number | 1268 | |
| UN proper shipping name | PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 3 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E, S-E |
| | Special provisions | 223 955 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Stoddard Solvent | Not Available |
| n-nonane | Not Available |
| 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene | Not Available |
| ethylbenzene | Not Available |
| naphthalene | Not Available |
| xylene | Not Available |
| zinc naphthenate | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Stoddard Solvent | Not Available |
| n-nonane | Not Available |
| 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene | Not Available |
| ethylbenzene | Not Available |
| naphthalene | Not Available |
| xylene | Not Available |
| zinc naphthenate | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

Stoddard Solvent is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

n-nonane is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

ethylbenzene is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

naphthalene is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

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Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

zinc naphthenate is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSDL | No (Stoddard Solvent; n-nonane; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; ethylbenzene; naphthalene; xylene; zinc naphthenate) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 04/21/2023 |
| Initial Date | 03/23/2022 |

CONTACT POINT

IMMEDIATELY contact the local POISON CONTROL center for your area (24 hours): Alberta 1-800-332-1414 British Columbia 1-800-567-8911 Manitoba 1-855-776-4766 New Brunswick 911 Newfoundland and Labrador 1-866-727-1110 Northwest Territories 1-800-332-1414 Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island 1-800-565-8161, 1-800-332-1414 or 911 Nunavut 1-800-268-9017 Ontario 1-800-268-9017 Quebec 1-800-463-5060 Saskatchewan 1-866-454-1212 Yukon Territory 867-393-8700 United States 1-800-222-1222 Contactez IMMÉDIATEMENT le centre ANTIPOISON de votre région (24 heures): Alberta 1-800-332-1414 Colombie-Britannique 1-800-567-8911 Manitoba 1-855-776-4766 Nouveau-Brunswick 911 Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador 1-866-727-1110 Territoires du Nord-Ouest 1-800-332-1414 Nouvelle-Écosse et Île-du-Prince-Édouard 1-800-565-8161, 1-800-332-1414 ou 911 Nunavut 1-800-268-9017 Ontario 1-800-268-9017 Québec 1-800-463-5060 Saskatchewan 1-866-454-1212 Territoire du Yukon 867-393-8700 États-Unis: 1-800-222-1222

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSDL: Non-Domestic Substances List

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IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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