



Paint Thinner

Recochem Inc.

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

Issue Date: 04/16/2024

Print Date: 04/16/2024

S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Paint Thinner
Synonyms	13-221, 13-224, 13-228, 13-321, 13-324, 13-324HD,, 13-324TAR, 13-325, 13-328, 13-341,13-344, 13-371, 13-374, 13-374HD, 13-375, 14-534, 14-534IMDG, 14-535, 14-538,14-538UN, 14-573, 23-229, 23-329, 23-329UN, 23-379, 23-379-M, 24-539, 24-539-1000,33-319UFA, 33-321ACE, 33-321D, 33-321FSEXP, 33-321H, 33-321PAEXP, 33-321PLYEXP,33-321PP, 33-321RONA, 33-324ACE, 33-324CL, 33-324D, 33-324FSEXP-PRO, 33-324H,33-324PAEXP-PRO, 33-324PLYX-PRO, 33-324PP, 33-324RONA, 33-324TH,33-325FSEXP-PRO, 33-325PAEXP-PRO, 33-325PP, 33-326PLYX-PRO, 33-328FSEXP-PRO,33-328PAEXP-PRO, 33-328PLYX-PRO, 33-328UNI, 33-371H, 33-374H, 33-375H, 34-531C,34-531FSEXP, 34-531H, 34-531PAEXP, 34-531WDS, 34-534C, 34-534FSEXP-PRO,34-534H, 34-534PAEXP-PRO, 34-534PLYX-PRO, 34-534RONA, 34-534WDS, 34-535C,34-535FSEXP-PRO, 34-535H, 34-535PAEXP-PRO, 34-535PLYX-PRO, 34-535RONA,34-535STE, 34-535WDS, 34-538FSEXP-PRO, 34-538H, 34-538PAEXP, 34-538PAEXP-PRO,34-538PLYX-PRO, 34-539UFA, 34-573C-CL, 34-573H, 34-574HH, 83-228, 83-229, 83-321,83-324, 83-326, 83-328, 83-341, 83-344, 84-534, 84-535, 84-538, 84-539, 14-802, 14-804,34-802SI, 84-802, 84-802ISR, 84-804ISR, 34-803WDS, 34-802WDS, 34-804WDS,34-802SIEXP, 13-348LAU, 14-402, 14-535UFA, 14-802EXP, 34-802SIB40, 24-539LAU,24-539U/N, 33-228FN, 33-324ZIPEXP, 34-573WDS-CL, 83-229-40, 83-329SHER, 83-329DU,84-538-40, 84-539-40, 84-531, 53-325, 53-344, 53-371, 53-374HD, 53-375, 53-324HD,53-341, 53-328, 53-321, 53-471
Proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.; or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (contains Stoddard Solvent)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
---------------------------------	---

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 Canada
Telephone	1-800-361-6030 (Monday-Friday, 9 AM to - 5 PM)
Fax	Not Available
Website	recochem.com
Email	sds@recochem.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	POISON CONTROL/ANTIPPOISON (24 heures/hours):
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, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B, Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
-----------------------	---

Label elements

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

Paint Thinner

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

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Nervous system) (Inhalation)
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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 only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
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.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

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.
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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
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.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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.*	80-100	Stoddard Solvent

Continued...

Paint Thinner

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
111-84-2*	1-5	<u>n-nonane</u>
95-63-6*	1-5	<u>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</u>
1330-20-7*	0.1-1	<u>xylene</u>
100-41-4*	0.1-1	<u>ethylbenzene</u>
91-20-3*	0.1-1	<u>naphthalene</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. ▶ 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ 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. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
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. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) 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

Paint Thinner

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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.
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. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Check for bulging containers. ▶ Vent periodically ▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

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.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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/m3	720 mg/m3 / 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/m3	580 mg/m3	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

Continued...

Paint Thinner

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Stoddard Solvent	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm / 572 mg/m3	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/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	n-nonane	Nonane	200 ppm / 1,050 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
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	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	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	Dimethylbenzene (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 - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	545 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Paint Thinner

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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.
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: hemotologic 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.


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
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
naphthalene	15 ppm	83 ppm	500 ppm

Paint Thinner

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
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
ethylbenzene	800 ppm	Not Available
naphthalene	250 ppm	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
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. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
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
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ 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.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Available in these colours: Clear, Yellow, Gold, Red, Blue, Green, Amber, Pink, Orange, Purple, White, Brown, Grey, Teal		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.788
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	260
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-76	Viscosity (cSt)	1.21 @ 25C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	159 - 195	Molecular weight (g/mol)	140
Flash point (°C)	43	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.14 BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	5.6	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available

Continued...

Paint Thinner

Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.8	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.285	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	4.9	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	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by inhalation'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</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>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</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>
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</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>
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information.</p> <p>Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p>

Paint Thinner	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Stoddard Solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m ³ /4h ^[2]	Eye (hmn) 470 ppm/15m irrit.
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24h moderate
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	

Paint Thinner

n-nonane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 3200 ppm/4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 218 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 18000 mg/m ³ /4h ^[2]	Not Available
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Guinea Pig)LC: 450 ppm/4h ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (Human) TClO: 200 ppm ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Inhalation (Human) TClO: 200 ppm/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 129 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Human)LD: 50 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Human)LDLo: 50 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg ^[2]	
Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg ^[2]		
ethylbenzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation (Human) TClO: 100 ppm/8h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat)LC: 4000 ppm/4h ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
	Inhalation (Rat)LCLo: 4000 ppm/4h ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 2642 mg/kg ^[2]	
Oral (Rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg ^[2]		
naphthalene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Oral (child) LDLo: 100 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):495 mg (open) - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 490 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Unrep. (human) LDLo: 29 mg/kg ^[2]	
Unrep. (man) LDLo: 74 mg/kg ^[2]		
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	

Stoddard Solvent	<p>Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, naphthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity.</p> <p>Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable. Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).</p> <p>Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.</p> <p>Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials.</p>
n-nonane	<p>Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet.</p>

Paint Thinner

	Animal testing showed exposure to high concentrations (over 3500 parts per million) of C9 to C13 alkanes in air caused inco-ordination, seizures and spasms. Cerebellar damage was found on autopsy in some animals. It appears that exposure may possibly damage the central nervous system.
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues.
xylene	Reproductive effector in rats The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
ethylbenzene	Liver changes, utheral tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. It may irritate the skin, eyes and may cause hearing loss if exposed to high doses. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.
naphthalene	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Paint Thinner & n-nonane & 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.
xylene & ethylbenzene	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
xylene & ethylbenzene & naphthalene	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
ethylbenzene & naphthalene	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
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

Paint Thinner	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)	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	0.4mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2	

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	

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	

Continued...

Paint Thinner

	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
ethylbenzene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.4-9.8mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.381-4.075mg/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	<0.001mg/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
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.

For Petroleum Derivatives:

Environmental Fate: Chemical analysis for all individual compounds in a petroleum bulk product released to the environment is generally unrealistic due to the complexity of these mixtures and the laboratory expense. This is further complicated by differences in behavior of the substances in water, and biological/non-biological processes.

Atmospheric Fate: Petroleum derivatives with high vapor pressures are expected to evaporate and become a vapor.

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)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 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)

Bioaccumulative potential

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

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-nonane	LOW (Log KOC = 934.6)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Log KOC = 717.6)
ethylbenzene	LOW (Log KOC = 517.8)
naphthalene	LOW (Log 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. ▶ 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.
-------------------------------------	--



Continued...

Paint Thinner

► 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).

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (TDG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1268	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.; or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (contains Stoddard Solvent)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. 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)

14.1. UN number	1268	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Petroleum products, n.o.s. (contains Stoddard Solvent); Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (contains Stoddard Solvent)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. 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
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1268	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (contains Stoddard Solvent); PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (contains Stoddard Solvent)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	223 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

Paint Thinner

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. 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
xylene	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
naphthalene	Not Available

14.7.3. 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
xylene	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
naphthalene	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

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

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

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)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Paint Thinner

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Stoddard Solvent; n-nonane; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; xylene; ethylbenzene; naphthalene)
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	Yes
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	04/16/2024
Initial Date	01/12/2024

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.

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
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ 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

Paint Thinner

▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.

Paint Thinner