Safety Data Sheet

Better Chemistry. **Better Business**

ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS

7/21/22

Product Name: ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS

Product Code :4311007

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: Solvent

563 South Leonard Street
Waterbury, CT 06708
: 203-756-5521

Do NOT Induce vomiting.

If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing Rinse skin with water/shower .

If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Call POISON CENTER/Doctor if you feel unwell

Storage: Store in well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool .

Delayed:

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney eefects are not expected to occut in humans. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects: liver,lungs,kidnet, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract.skin,central nervous system, eyes, lungs, respiratory system.

Note to Physicians:

This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Inhalation of high vapor cocentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrythmias in persons exposed to this material.

Suitable and Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Avoid contact with water. Use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	Flammable or Combustible Liquid! This material releases vapors when heated above ambient temperatures. Vapors can cause a flash fire. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. a vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. Use only with adequate ventilation. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighter	Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiences. Evacuate area and fight fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enters sewers or waterways.
Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, & Emergency Proc	For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike far ahead of liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist may be used to reduce or disperse vapors;but,it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify responders are properly HAZWOPER trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire resistant protective clothing during clean up operations. In an urban area, clean up as soon as possible; in naturalenvironments, cleanup on advice from specialists. Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess material with absorbant pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.
Methods and Materials for containment & cleaning up:	If trained in accordance 29 CFR 1910.120, leaks should be stopped. Spills should be contained and cleaned immediately. Persons performing clean up work should wear adequate personal protective equipment and clothing. Spills and releases should be reported, if required, to the appropriate local, state and federal regulatory agencies.
Precautions for safe handling:	A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. DO NOT breath vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Aviod contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. DO NOT take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment as necessary, to remove material residues. Follow proper entry procedures, including compliance with 29 CFR 1910.146 prior to entering confined spaces such as tanks or pits. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Use apprpriate respiratory protection when concentrations exceed any established occupational exposure level (see Section 8). Prmptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Non-equilibrium conditions may increase the fire hazard associated with this product. A static electrical charge can accumulate when this product is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters when it is agitated. A static spark can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always confirm that receiving container is properly grounded. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards associated with electrostatic charges.

Carefully review operations that may increase riska associated with static electricity such as tank and container filling, tank cleansing, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. In addition to bonding and grounding , efforts to mitigate the hazards of an electrostatic discharge may include, but are not limited to ventilation, inerting and/or reduction of transfer velocities. Dissipation of electrostatic charges may be improved with the use of conductivity additives when used with other mitigation efforts including bonding and grounding. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process.

Do NOT fill any portable container in or on a vehicle. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging or other handling operations. Product container is NOT designed for elevated pressure. DO NOT pressurize,cut,weld, braze solder, drill, or grind containers. Do NOT expose product containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Empty containers may contain residues which can ignite with explosive force. Observe label precautions.

Odor:	Characteristic hydrocarbon odor.
Odor Threshold:	N/A
PH:	N/A
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	N/A
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:	347°F
Flash Point:	124 °F
Evaporation Rate:	N/A
Flammability (solid, gas):	N/A
Upper/Lower flammability or explosive limits:	1.0-7%
Vapor Pressure:	N/A
Vapor Density:	>1 (air = 1)
Relative Density:	0.757 gm/cm3
Solubility (ies):	not soluble
Partition Coefficient; n-octanol/water:	N/A
Auto-ignition Temperature:	348 °C
Decomposition Temperature:	N/A
Viscosity:	N/A

Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to Avoid:	Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon Dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and/or unburned hydrocarbons

Oral Administration:	Naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate -LD50(Rat)->2000 mg//kg
Inhalation:	Naphtha Petroleum ,heavy alkylates-LC50(Rat)->5.9 mg/L 4 h
Dermal administration:	Naphtha Petroleum, heavy alkylate -LD50(Rabbit)->2000 mg/kg
Delayed effects:	NA
Short term exposure:	Irritation to skin and or eyes.
Cancer Hazard:	Not listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH
Routes of Exposure	Eyes, Skin, Inhalation, Ingestion

Fish, Oncorhynchus mykis	no data available
Daphnia Magna,	no data available
Persistence and Degradability:	Not Available
Abiotic degradability:	No data available
Bioaccumulation potential:	No data available
Soil/Sediment Result:	No data available

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

UN Number:

UN Proper Shipping Name: NOT DOT REGULATED UNDER 119 GALS CONTAINERS

Transport Hazard Class (es): 3

Packing Group:

ERG:

IMDG:UN1268,Petroleum Distillates,n.o.s.,3,PGIII IATA: Ca: IS4,n.o.s.,3,