

# Material Safety Data Sheet

LA11998  
ECONOSOLVE LO V1.2

## 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product Id:** LA11998  
**Product Name:** ECONOSOLVE LO V1.2  
**Synonyms:** None  
**Chemical Family:** None Known  
**Application:** Solvent.

**Distributed By:**  
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**Prepared By:** The Environment, Health and Safety Department of Univar Canada Ltd.  
**Preparation date of MSDS:** 07/Feb/2014  
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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Potential Acute Health Effects:

**Eye Contact:** Causes severe irritation, experienced as discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

**Skin Contact:** Prolonged or repeated contact may cause discomfort and local redness. Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis).

**Inhalation:** High vapor/aerosol concentrations (attainable at elevated temperatures well above ambient) are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects.

**Ingestion:** Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. Swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Percentage (W/W)	LD50s and LC50s Route & Species:
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light 64742-47-8	40-70	Oral LD50 > 5000 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal LD50 > 3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
Butyl Carbitol 112-34-5	15-40	Dermal LD50 Rabbit = 2700 mg/kg Oral LD50 Rat = 3384 mg/kg

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),alpha-(4-nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy-,branched 127087-87-0	5-10	Oral LD50 (Rat) 2590 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (Rabbit) 2830 mg/kg
Polyethylene glycol 25322-68-3	0.1-1	Dermal LD50 Rabbit > 20 mL/kg Oral LD50 (Rat) 3400 mg/kg
Dinonylphenyl polyoxyethylene 9014-93-1	0.1-1	Not available.

**Note:** No additional remark.

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Eye Contact:** In case of contact, or suspected contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention immediately after flushing.

**Skin Contact:** In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

**Inhalation:** Remove person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, get immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Seek immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

**Notes to Physician:** Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient. Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration (e.g. gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation). Exposed person should be observed for 24 - 48 hours for delayed onset of pulmonary edema. First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection).

#### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Flash Point:** >62 °C / >143 °F

**Flash Point Method:** Closed cup. Product not tested - using lowest flashing component.

**Autoignition Temperature:** >228°C / >442°F

**Flammable Limits in Air (%):** Lower: 0.85% Upper: 24.6%

**Extinguishing Media:** Water fog or fine spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred if available. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but much less effectively. Do not use direct water stream, which will spread fire.

**Special Exposure Hazards:** Combustible liquid. Isolate and restrict area access. Shut off fuel to fire. Fight fire from a safe distance and from a protected location. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures. This material may produce a floating fire hazard in extreme fire conditions. This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode. Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools; this may cause frothing and increase fire intensity. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

**Hazardous Decomposition/Combustion Materials (under fire conditions):** Toxic fumes. Acrid smoke and irritating fumes. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Special Protective Equipment:** Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing, including self-contained breathing equipment.

**NFPA RATINGS FOR THIS PRODUCT ARE:** HEALTH 2, FLAMMABILITY 2, INSTABILITY 0

**HMIS RATINGS FOR THIS PRODUCT ARE:** HEALTH 2, FLAMMABILITY 2, REACTIVITY 0

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal Precautionary Measures:** Wear appropriate protective equipment.

**Environmental Precautionary Measures:** Prevent entry into sewers or streams, dike if needed. Consult local authorities.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Procedure for Clean Up:** Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

Water Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Do not confine in area of spill. Advise occupants and shipping in downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and warn them to stay clear. Warn other shipping. Allow liquid to evaporate from the surface. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken. Spilled material may cause floors and contact surfaces to become slippery.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling:** For industrial use only. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, heat, or other sources of ignition. Fixed equipment as well as transfer containers and equipment should be grounded to prevent accumulation of static charge. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat, or weld containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personnel protective equipment. Spills of these organic liquids on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperature possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

**Storage:** Store at ambient temperature. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Place away from incompatible materials. Store in accordance with good industrial practices.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Engineering Controls:

Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Electrical and mechanical equipment should be explosion proof.

**Respiratory Protection:** If exposure exceeds occupational exposure limits, use an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator. In case of spill or leak resulting in unknown concentration, use a NIOSH approved supplied air respirator.

### Gloves:

Appropriate chemical resistant gloves should be worn. Viton gloves. Neoprene gloves. Polyvinylchloride (PVC) gloves. Nitrile gloves. Butyl rubber gloves. Polyethylene gloves. Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol Laminate (EVAL). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

**Skin Protection:** Skin contact should be prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected for conditions of use and exposure potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance.

**Eyes:** Chemical safety glasses with side shields or splash proof goggles.

**Other Personal Protection Data:** Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Ingredients	Exposure Limit - ACGIH	Exposure Limit - OSHA	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health - IDLH
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light	Manufacturer Recommends: a TWA of 1200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (197 ppm) based on total hydrocarbon.	Not available.	Not Available.
Butyl Carbitol	10 ppm TLV-TWA	Not available.	Not Available.
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),alpha-(4-nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy-,branched	Not available.	Not available.	Not Available.
Polyethylene glycol	Not available.	Not available.	Not Available.
Dinonylphenyl polyoxyethylene	Not available.	Not available.	Not Available.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Physical State:** Liquid

**Color:** Colorless

**Odor:** Mild petroleum.

**pH** Not Available.

**Specific Gravity:** 0.8560

**Boiling Point:** >190°C />374°F

**Freezing/Melting Point:** >-50°C / >-58°F

**Vapor Pressure:** Not Available.

**Vapor Density:** Not Available.

**% Volatile by Volume:** Not Available.

**Evaporation Rate:** Not Available.

**Solubility:** Soluble in water.

**VOCs:** Not Available.

**Viscosity:** Not Available.

**Molecular Weight:** Not Available.

**Other:** Not Available.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Chemical Stability:** Stable.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid any source of ignition.

**Materials to Avoid:** Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong bases. Materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Hazardous decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply, and the presence of other materials. Hazardous decomposition products may include and are not limited to : aldehydes, ketones, organic acids. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Additional Information:**

No additional remark.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Principle Routes of Exposure

**Ingestion:** Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. Swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

**Skin Contact:** Prolonged or repeated contact may cause discomfort and local redness. Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis).

**Inhalation:** High vapor/aerosol concentrations (attainable at elevated temperatures well above ambient) are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects.

**Eye Contact:** Causes severe irritation, experienced as discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

**Additional Information:** Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized. At very high oral doses, this product caused reversible damage to the stomach, liver, and kidney (male only) of rats. These effects are not relevant to humans at occupational levels of exposure. Significant Data with Possible Relevance to Humans: In two-year feeding studies, the 4-mole ethoxylate of nonylphenol (NPE4) at doses of 200 mg/kg/day or 40 mg/kg/day in rats and dogs, respectively, produced no significant effects. The 9-mole ethoxylate (NPE9) at doses of 140 or 30 mg/kg/day in the diet of rats or dogs, respectively, produced no adverse effects. Parameters evaluated included body and organ weights and histopathology of 28 tissues. A dose of 1000 mg/kg/day of NPE9 resulted in reduced body weights and enlarged livers in rats and reduced weight, emesis, and minimal blood changes in dogs. A dose of 88 mg/kg/day NPE9 produced increased liver to body weight ratios in dogs which was attributed to decreased food consumption. Rats fed dietary concentrations of a related alkylphenol ethoxylate, the 40-mole ethoxylate of octylphenol (OPE40), up to 14000 ppm (700 mg/kg/day) for two years showed no adverse effects on growth or survival, feed consumption, hematologic values, urine measurements, organ weights or histopathologic lesions. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Blood. Kidney. Liver.

### Acute Test of Product:

**Acute Oral LD50:** Not Available.

**Acute Dermal LD50:** Not Available.

**Acute Inhalation LC50:** Not Available.

### Carcinogenicity:

Ingredients	IARC - Carcinogens	ACGIH - Carcinogens
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light	IARC Group 3.	ACGIH A3.
Butyl Carbitol	Not listed.	Not listed.
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),alpha-(4-nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy-,branched	Not listed.	Not listed.
Polyethylene glycol	Not listed.	Not listed.
Dinonylphenyl polyoxyethylene	Not listed.	Not listed.

**Carcinogenicity Comment:** No additional information available.

**Reproductive Toxicity/ Teratogenicity/ Embryotoxicity/ Mutagenicity:** Not Available.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicological Information:

Ingredients	Ecotoxicity - Fish Species Data	Acute Crustaceans Toxicity:	Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae Data
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light	2.2 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h static 2.4 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static 45 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through	Not Available.	Not Available.
Butyl Carbitol	1300 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h static	Not Available.	100 mg/L EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus 96 h
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),alpha-(4-nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy-,branched	Not Available.	Not Available.	Not Available.
Polyethylene glycol	5000 mg/L LC50 (Carassius auratus) 24 h	Not Available.	Not Available.
Dinonylphenyl polyoxyethylene	Not Available.	Not Available.	Not Available.

### Other Information:

Do not allow product or runoff from fire control to enter storm or sanitary sewers, lakes, rivers, streams or public waterways. Block off drains and ditches. Spill areas must be cleaned and restored to original condition or to the satisfaction of authorities. May be harmful to aquatic life.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal of Waste Method:** Disposal of all wastes must be done in accordance with municipal, provincial and federal regulations.

**Contaminated Packaging:** Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### DOT (U.S.):

**DOT Shipping Name:** Not Regulated.

**DOT Hazardous Class:** Not Applicable.

**DOT UN Number:** Not Applicable.

**DOT Packing Group:** Not Applicable.

**DOT Reportable Quantity (lbs):** Not Available.

**Note:** No additional remark.

**Marine Pollutant:** No.

### TDG (Canada):

**TDG Shipping Name:** Not Regulated.

**Hazard Class:** Not Applicable.

**UN Number:** Not Applicable.

**Packing Group:** Not Applicable.

**Note:** No additional remark.

**Marine Pollutant:** No.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**U.S. TSCA Inventory Status:** All components of this product are either on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory List or exempt.

**Canadian DSL Inventory Status:** All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL), the Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) or exempt.

**Note:** Not available.

### U.S. Regulatory Rules

Ingredients	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302:	SARA (311, 312) Hazard Class:	CERCLA/SARA - Section 313:
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light	Not Listed.	Not Listed.	Not Listed.
Butyl Carbitol	Not Listed.	Not Listed.	Not Listed.
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),alpha-(4-nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy-,branched	Not Listed.	Not Listed.	Not Listed.
Polyethylene glycol	Not Listed.	Not Listed.	Not Listed.
Dinonylphenyl polyoxyethylene	Not Listed.	Not Listed.	Not Listed.

**California Proposition 65:** Not Listed.

**MA Right to Know List:** Not Listed.

**New Jersey Right-to-Know List:** Not Listed.

**Pennsylvania Right to Know List:** Not Listed.

### WHMIS Hazardous Class:

B3 COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

D2B TOXIC MATERIALS



## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Additional Information:**

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

**Disclaimer:**

**NOTICE TO READER:**

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**\*\*\*END OF MSDS\*\*\***