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**HILORD
CHEMICAL
CORPORATION**

70 ENGINEERS RD.
HAUPPAUGE
NEW YORK 11788
CABLE ADDRESS
HILORD HAUPPAUGE, N.Y.
516 • 234 • 7373

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

A. IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME <i>Canon Canorama Toner</i>	PRODUCT CODE 9-6500-100
CHEMICAL NAME Petroleum Solvent	CAS NUMBER Complex Mixture CAS Number not applicable
PRODUCT APPEARANCE AND ODOR <i>Black liquid. Faint petroleum hydrocarbon odor.</i>	
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER (713) 656-3424 (Exxon)	INFORMATION TELEPHONE NUMBER (516) 234-7373 (Hilord)

B. HAZARD INFORMATION

	CAS NO. OF HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	APPROXIMATE CONCENTRATION
This product can be defined as: Hydrotreated heavy naphtha (petroleum) ISOPAR G	64742-48-9	99.83%
It consists predominantly of C8-C14 isoparaffinic hydrocarbons.		
See Section E for Health and Hazard Information		
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS)		
Health 1	Flammability 2	Reactivity 0
BASIS Recommended by Exxon		
EXPOSURE LIMIT FOR TOTAL PRODUCT		
300 ppm (1800 mg/m3) for an 8-hour workday		
BASIS Recommended by Exxon		

C. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT
If splashed into the eyes, flush with clear water for 15 minutes or until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT
In case of skin contact, remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

INHALATION
If overcome by vapor, remove from exposure and call a physician immediately. If breathing is irregular or has stopped, start resuscitation, administer oxygen, if available.

INGESTION
If ingested, DO NOT induce vomiting; call a physician immediately.

D. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

FLASH POINT (MINIMUM)

38°C (100°F)
ASTM D 56, Tag Closed Cup

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE

Approximately 293°C (560°F)
ASTM D 2155

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) — HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Health	Flammability	Reactivity	BASIS
1	2	0	Recommended by Exxon

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Keep product away from heat, sparks, pilot lights, static electricity, and open flame.

FLAMMABLE OR EXPLOSIVE LIMITS (APPROXIMATE PERCENT BY VOLUME IN AIR)

Estimated values: Lower Flammable Limit 0.8% Upper Flammable Limit 7%

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA AND FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Foam, water spray (fog), dry chemical, carbon dioxide and vaporizing liquid type extinguishing agents may all be suitable for extinguishing fires involving this type of product, depending on size or potential size of fire and circumstances related to the situation. Plan fire protection and response strategy through consultation with local fire protection authorities or appropriate specialists.

The following procedures for this type of product are based on the recommendations in the National Fire Protection Association's "Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials," Eighth Edition (1984):

Use dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective, but water should be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If a leak or spill has ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to protect men attempting to stop a leak. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures. Minimize breathing gases, vapor, fumes or decomposition products. Use supplied-air breathing equipment for enclosed or confined spaces or as otherwise needed.

NOTE: The inclusion of the phrase "water may be ineffective" is to indicate that although water can be used to cool and protect exposed material, water may not extinguish the fire unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters trained in fighting all types of flammable liquid fires.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS

Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, aldehydes and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

"EMPTY" CONTAINER WARNING

"Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Do not attempt to clean since residue is difficult to remove. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. All other containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. For work on tanks refer to Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other governmental and industrial references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

E. HEALTH AND HAZARD INFORMATION

VARIABILITY AMONG INDIVIDUALS

Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons and synthetic lubricants 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.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE (Signs and symptoms of exposure)

High vapor concentrations (greater than approximately 1000 ppm) are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic, and may have other central nervous system effects.

NATURE OF HAZARD AND TOXICITY INFORMATION

Prolonged or repeated skin contact with this product tends to remove skin oils possibly leading to irritation and dermatitis; however, based on human experience and available toxicological data, this product is judged to be neither a "corrosive" nor an "Irritant by OSHA criteria.

Product contacting the eyes may cause eye irritation.

Laboratory animal studies have shown that prolonged and repeated inhalation exposure to light hydrocarbon vapors in the same naphtha boiling range as this product can produce adverse kidney effects in male rats. However, these effects were not observed in similar studies with female rats and male and female mice and in limited studies with other animal species. Additionally, in a number of human studies, there was no clinical evidence of such effects at normal occupational levels. It is therefore highly unlikely that the kidney effects observed in male rats have significant implications for humans exposed at or below the recommended vapor limits in the workplace.

Product has a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity, but minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

This product is judged to have a acute oral LD50 (rat) greater than 5 g/kg of body weight, and an acute dermal LD50 (rabbit) greater than 3.16 g/kg of body weight.

F. PHYSICAL DATA

The following data are approximate or typical values and should not be used for precise design purposes.

BOILING RANGE

155-176° (311-348°F)

VAPOR PRESSURE

Less than 10 mm Hg @ 25° C
ASTM D 2879

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (15.6 C/15.6 C)

0.75

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)

Approximately 5.0

MOLECULAR WEIGHT

149

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME

99.83 @ 1 atm. and 25° C (77° F)

pH

Essentially neutral

**EVAPORATION RATE @ 1 ATM. AND 25° C (77° F)
(n-BUTYL ACETATE = 1)**

0.3

POUR, CONGEALING OR MELTING POINT

Less than -18° C (0° F)
Pour Point by ASTM D 97

SOLUBILITY IN WATER @ 1 ATM. AND 25° C (77° F)

Negligible; less than 0.1%

G. REACTIVITY

This product is stable and will not react violently with water. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Avoid contact with strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite or calcium hypochlorite.

H. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED**

Shut off and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep people away. Recover free product. Add sand, earth or other suitable absorbent to spill area. Minimize breathing vapors. Minimize skin contact. Ventilate confined spaces. Open all windows and doors. Keep product out of sewers and watercourses by diking or impounding. Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers, watercourses, or extensive land areas.

Assure conformity with applicable governmental regulations. Continue to observe precautions for volatile, combustible vapors from absorbed material.

I. PROTECTION AND PRECAUTIONS

VENTILATION

Use only with ventilation sufficient to prevent exceeding recommended exposure limit or buildup of explosive concentrations of vapor in air. Use explosion-proof equipment. No smoking or open lights.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use supplied-air respiratory protection in confined or enclosed spaces, if needed.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Use chemical-resistant gloves, if needed, to avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.

EYE PROTECTION

Use splash goggles or face shield when eye contact may occur.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Use chemical-resistant apron or other impervious clothing, if needed, to avoid contaminating regular clothing which could result in prolonged or repeated skin contact.

WORK PRACTICES / ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Keep containers and storage containers closed when not in use. Do not store near heat, sparks, flame or strong oxidants. To prevent fire or explosion risk from static accumulation and discharge, effectively ground product transfer system in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association standard for petroleum products.

PERSONAL HYGIENE

Minimize breathing vapor or mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Remove contaminated clothing; launder or dry-clean before reuse. Remove contaminated shoes and thoroughly clean and dry before reuse. Cleanse skin thoroughly after contact, before breaks and meals, and at end of work period. Product is readily removed from skin by waterless hand cleaners followed by washing thoroughly with soap and water.

J. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT INFORMATION

For further information relative to spills resulting from transportation incidents, refer to latest Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook for Hazardous Materials Incidents, DOT P 5800.3.

DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

UN 1255

The information and recommendations contained herein are, to the best of Hilord's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. Hilord does not warrant or guarantee their accuracy or reliability, and Hilord shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising out of the use thereof.

The information and recommendations are offered for the user's consideration and examination, and it is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself that they are suitable and complete for its particular use.

The Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) ratings have been included by Exxon Company, U.S.A. in order to provide additional health and hazard classification information. The ratings recommended are based upon the criteria supplied by the developers of these rating systems, together with Exxon's interpretation of the available data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON HEALTH EFFECTS CONTACT:

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A.
P.O. BOX 2180 ROOM 2737
HOUSTON, TX 77252-2180
(713) 656-2443