



Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

Common Name: **STODDARD SOLVENT**

Synonyms: White Spirits; Varsol; Mineral Spirits

Chemical Name: Stoddard Solvent

Date: August 1998 Revision: January 2008

CAS Number: 8052-41-3

RTK Substance Number: 1736

DOT Number: UN 1268

Description and Use

Stoddard Solvent is a clear, colorless liquid with a *Kerosene*-like odor. It is used to thin paints, in coatings, waxes, and ink, for dry cleaning, degreasing, and cleaning in mechanical shops, and as a herbicide.

- ▶ **ODOR THRESHOLD = 1 to 30 ppm**
- ▶ Odor thresholds vary greatly. Do not rely on odor alone to determine potentially hazardous exposures.

Reasons for Citation

- ▶ **Stoddard Solvent** is on the Right to Know Hazardous Substance List because it is cited by OSHA, ACGIH, DOT, NIOSH, NFPA and EPA.

[SEE GLOSSARY ON PAGE 5.](#)

FIRST AID

Eye Contact

- ▶ Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if worn, while rinsing.

Skin Contact

- ▶ Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water.

Inhalation

- ▶ Remove the person from exposure.
- ▶ Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
- ▶ Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

NJDEP Hotline: 1-877-927-6337

National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS >>>> SEE BACK PAGE

Hazard Summary

Hazard Rating	NJDOH	NFPA
HEALTH	-	1
FLAMMABILITY	-	2
REACTIVITY	-	0
COMBUSTIBLE POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE		

Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe

- ▶ **Stoddard Solvent** can affect you when inhaled.
- ▶ **Stoddard Solvent** can cause skin irritation with a skin rash and dryness.
- ▶ Exposure can irritate the eyes, nose and throat.
- ▶ Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, and passing out.
- ▶ Repeated exposure may cause a rare reaction in some people that destroys blood cells (*aplastic anemia*). This can be fatal.

Workplace Exposure Limits

OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is **2,900 mg/m³** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit (REL) is **350 mg/m³**, averaged over a 10-hour workshift and **1,800 mg/m³**, not to be exceeded during any 15-minute work period.

ACGIH: The threshold limit value (TLV) is **525 mg/m³** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

Determining Your Exposure

- ▶ Read the product manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the label to determine product ingredients and important safety and health information about the product mixture.
- ▶ For each individual hazardous ingredient, read the New Jersey Department of Health Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet, available on the RTK website (www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb) or in your facility's RTK Central File or Hazard Communication Standard file.
- ▶ You have a right to this information under the New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act, the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Act if you are a public worker in New Jersey, and under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) if you are a private worker.
- ▶ The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) requires private employers to provide similar information and training to their employees.

This Fact Sheet is a summary of available information regarding the health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

Health Hazard Information

Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Stoddard Solvent**:

- ▶ **Stoddard Solvent** can cause skin irritation with a skin rash and dryness.
- ▶ Exposure can irritate the eyes, nose and throat.
- ▶ Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, and passing out.

Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Stoddard Solvent** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard

- ▶ While **Stoddard Solvent** has been tested, it is not classifiable as to its potential to cause cancer.

Reproductive Hazard

- ▶ While **Stoddard Solvent** has been tested, it is not classifiable as to its potential to cause reproductive harm.

Other Effects

- ▶ Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin with redness and skin ulcers.
- ▶ Repeated exposure may cause a rare reaction in some people that destroys blood cells (*aplastic anemia*). This can be fatal.
- ▶ This chemical has not been adequately evaluated to determine whether repeated exposure can cause brain or other nerve damage. However, many solvents and other petroleum-based chemicals have been shown to cause such damage. Effects may include reduced memory and concentration, personality changes (withdrawal and irritability), fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, and/or effects on nerves supplying internal organs (autonomic nerves) and/or nerves to the arms and legs (weakness and "pins and needles").

Medical

Medical Testing

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following are recommended:

- ▶ Complete blood count
- ▶ Evaluate for brain effects such as changes in memory, concentration, sleeping patterns and mood (especially irritability and social withdrawal), as well as for headaches and fatigue. Consider evaluations of the cerebellar, autonomic and peripheral nervous systems. Positive and borderline individuals should be referred for neuropsychological testing.

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under the OSHA Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Standard (29 CFR 1910.1020).

Workplace Controls and Practices

Very toxic chemicals, or those that are reproductive hazards or sensitizers, require expert advice on control measures if a less toxic chemical cannot be substituted. Control measures include: (1) enclosing chemical processes for severely irritating and corrosive chemicals, (2) using local exhaust ventilation for chemicals that may be harmful with a single exposure, and (3) using general ventilation to control exposures to skin and eye irritants. For further information on workplace controls, consult the NIOSH document on Control Banding at www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/.

The following work practices are also recommended:

- ▶ Label process containers.
- ▶ Provide employees with hazard information and training.
- ▶ Monitor airborne chemical concentrations.
- ▶ Use engineering controls if concentrations exceed recommended exposure levels.
- ▶ Provide eye wash fountains and emergency showers.
- ▶ Wash or shower if skin comes in contact with a hazardous material.
- ▶ Always wash at the end of the workshift.
- ▶ Change into clean clothing if clothing becomes contaminated.
- ▶ Do not take contaminated clothing home.
- ▶ Get special training to wash contaminated clothing.
- ▶ Do not eat, smoke, or drink in areas where chemicals are being handled, processed or stored.
- ▶ Wash hands carefully before eating, smoking, drinking, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment

The OSHA Personal Protective Equipment Standard (29 CFR 1910.132) requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Gloves and Clothing

- ▶ Avoid skin contact with **Stoddard Solvent**. Wear personal protective equipment made from material which can not be permeated or degraded by this substance. Safety equipment suppliers and manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove and clothing material for your operation.
- ▶ Safety equipment manufacturers recommend *Neoprene*, *Silver Shield®/4H®*, *Viton* and *Nitrile* for gloves and DuPont *Tychem® CPF 4*, *BR*, *LV*, *Responder®*, *CSM* and *TK*; Kappler *Zytron® 300*; and Saint-Gobain *ONESuit®/TEC*, or equivalent, as protective materials for clothing.
- ▶ All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Eye Protection

- ▶ Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.
- ▶ Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.

Respiratory Protection

Improper use of respirators is dangerous. Respirators should only be used if the employer has a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

- ▶ Where the potential exists for exposure over **350 mg/m³**, use a NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor cartridge. More protection is provided by a full facepiece respirator than by a half-mask respirator, and even greater protection is provided by a powered-air purifying respirator.
- ▶ Leave the area immediately if (1) while wearing a filter or cartridge respirator you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect **Stoddard Solvent**, (2) while wearing particulate filters abnormal resistance to breathing is experienced, or (3) eye irritation occurs while wearing a full facepiece respirator. Check to make sure the respirator-to-face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter or cartridge. If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.
- ▶ Consider all potential sources of exposure in your workplace. You may need a combination of filters, prefilters or cartridges to protect against different forms of a chemical (such as vapor and mist) or against a mixture of chemicals.
- ▶ Where the potential exists for exposure over **3,500 mg/m³**, use a NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
- ▶ Exposure to **20,000 mg/m³** is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **20,000 mg/m³** exists, use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode equipped with an emergency escape air cylinder.

Fire Hazards

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA Fire Brigades Standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

- ▶ **Stoddard Solvent** is a COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID.
- ▶ Use dry chemical, CO₂, or foam as extinguishing agents.
- ▶ POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE.
- ▶ Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- ▶ Vapor is heavier than air and may travel a distance to cause a fire or explosion far from the source.

Spills and Emergencies

If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. The OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 CFR 1910.120) may apply.

If **Stoddard Solvent** is spilled or leaked, take the following steps:

- ▶ Evacuate personnel and secure and control entrance to the area.
- ▶ Eliminate all ignition sources.
- ▶ Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or a similar material and deposit in sealed containers.
- ▶ Ventilate and wash area after clean-up is complete.
- ▶ It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Stoddard Solvent** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.

Handling and Storage

Prior to working with **Stoddard Solvent** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.

- ▶ **Stoddard Solvent** reacts with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE) to cause fires and explosions.
- ▶ Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from HEAT.
- ▶ Sources of ignition, such as smoking and open flames, are prohibited where **Stoddard Solvent** is used, handled, or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard.
- ▶ **Stoddard Solvent** attacks PLASTIC, RUBBER and COATINGS.

Occupational Health Information Resources

The New Jersey Department of Health offers multiple services in occupational health. These services include providing informational resources, educational materials, public presentations, and industrial hygiene and medical investigations and evaluations.

For more information, please contact:

New Jersey Department of Health
Right to Know
PO Box 368
Trenton, NJ 08625-0368
Phone: 609-984-2202
Fax: 609-984-7407
E-mail: rtk@doh.state.nj.us
Web address: <http://www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb>

***The Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets
are not intended to be copied and sold
for commercial purposes.***

GLOSSARY

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. They publish guidelines called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs) are established by the EPA. They describe the risk to humans resulting from once-in-a-lifetime, or rare, exposure to airborne chemicals.

Boiling point is the temperature at which a substance can change its physical state from a liquid to a gas.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is unique, identifying number, assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, to a specific chemical.

CFR is the Code of Federal Regulations, which are the regulations of the United States government.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes destruction of human skin or severe corrosion of containers.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

ERG is the Emergency Response Guidebook. It is a guide for emergency responders for transportation emergencies involving hazardous substances.

Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) values are intended to provide estimates of concentration ranges where one reasonably might anticipate observing adverse effects.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group.

Ionization Potential is the amount of energy needed to remove an electron from an atom or molecule. It is measured in electron volts.

IRIS is the Integrated Risk Information System database maintained by federal EPA. The database contains information on human health effects that may result from exposure to various chemicals in the environment.

LEL or Lower Explosive Limit, is the lowest concentration of a combustible substance (gas or vapor) in the air capable of continuing an explosion.

mg/m³ means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEOSHA is the New Jersey Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards in public workplaces.

Permeated is the movement of chemicals through protective materials.

PIH is a DOT designation for chemicals which are Poison Inhalation Hazards.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

STEL is a Short Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

UEL or Upper Explosive Limit is the highest concentration in air above which there is too much fuel (gas or vapor) to begin a reaction or explosion.

Vapor Density is the ratio of the weight of a given volume of one gas to the weight of another (usually *Hydrogen*), at the same temperature and pressure.

The **vapor pressure** is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mixes with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.

Common Name: **STODDARD SOLVENT**

Synonyms: White Spirits, Varsol, Mineral Spirits

CAS No: 8052-41-3

Molecular Formula: Mixture

RTK Substance No: 1736

Description: Clear colorless liquid with a Kerosene-like odor

HAZARD DATA

Hazard Rating	Firefighting	Reactivity
<p>1 - Health</p> <p>2 - Fire</p> <p>0 - Reactivity</p> <p>DOT#: UN 1268</p> <p>ERG Guide #: 128</p> <p>Hazard Class: 3 (Flammable)</p>	<p>COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID</p> <p>Use dry chemical, CO₂, or foam as extinguishing agents.</p> <p>POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE.</p> <p>Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.</p> <p>Vapor is heavier than air and may travel a distance to cause a fire or explosion far from the source.</p>	<p>Stoddard Solvent reacts with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE) to cause fires and explosions.</p>

SPILL/LEAKS

Isolation Distance:

Small Spills: 50 meters (150 feet)

Large Spills: 300 meters (1,000 feet)

Fire: 800 meters (1/2 mile)

Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or a similar material and deposit in sealed containers.

If released into water, shoreline fouling may occur.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Odor Threshold:	1 to 30 ppm
Flash Point:	100° to 140°F (38° to 60°C)
LEL:	0.9%
UEL:	6%
Auto Ignition Temp:	450°F (232°C)
Vapor Density:	4.8 (air = 1)
Vapor Pressure:	2 mm Hg at 68°F (20°C)
Specific Gravity:	0.8 (water = 1)
Water Solubility:	Insoluble
Boiling Point:	309° to 399°F (154° to 204°C)
Molecular Weight:	approximately 140

EXPOSURE LIMITS

OSHA:	2,900 mg/m ³ (500 ppm), 8-hr TWA
NIOSH:	350 mg/m ³ (61 ppm), 10-hr TWA; 1,800 mg/m ³ (314 ppm), 15-min Ceiling
ACGIH:	525 mg/m ³ (100 ppm), 8-hr TWA
IDLH:	20,000 mg/m ³ (3,493 ppm)

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Gloves:	Neoprene, Silver Shield®/4H®, Viton and Nitrile (>8-hr breakthrough)
Coveralls:	DuPont Tychem® CPF 4, BR, LV, Responder®, CSM, and TK; Kappler Zytron® 300; and Saint-Gobain ONESuit®/TEC or equivalent (>8-hr breakthrough)
Respirator:	>350 mg/m ³ - APR with an Organic vapor cartridge >3,500 mg/m ³ - Supplied air

HEALTH EFFECTS

Eyes:	Irritation
Skin:	Irritation, rash, redness and skin ulcers
Inhalation:	Nose and throat irritation, headache, dizziness and passing out

FIRST AID AND DECONTAMINATION

Remove the person from exposure.
Flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if worn.
Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water.
Begin artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and CPR if necessary.
Transfer to a medical facility.