



Safety Data Sheet

Product Identifier

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier	Virgin Oil
Other Means of Identification	Dust Suppressant, Petroleum Oil
Recommended Use	Dust Control
Restrictions on Use	None identified.
Initial Supplier Identifier	Da-Lee Dust Control
Emergency Telephone Number	350 Jones Road Stoney Creek, ON L8E 5N2 1-800-268-4490 or 905-643-1135 Itech 1-877-324-4402

SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification	This material is considered to be NON-HAZARDOUS according to regulatory guidelines. This product has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17 and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR SOR/2015-17.
Label Elements	N/A
Other Hazards	Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: None as defined under HPR SOR 2015-17. Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: None as defined under HPR SOR 2015-17. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL HAZARDS – No significant hazards. HEALTH HAZARDS – High pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. Excessive exposure may result in eye, skin or respiratory irritation. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS – No significant hazards. NFPA Hazard ID: Health 0 Flammability 0 Reactivity 0 HMIS Hazard ID: Health 0 Flammability 0 Reactivity 0 NOTE: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential health risks which may vary from person to person.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This material is defined as a complex substance.
No hazardous substance(s) or complex substance(s) required for disclosure.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration	Common name / Synonyms	Other identifiers

Notes

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical attention. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
Skin Contact	Wash contact area with soap and water. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of the injury.
Eye Contact	Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.
Ingestion	First aid is normally not required. Seek medical attention if discomfort occurs.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media Suitable	Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO ₂) to extinguish flames.
Extinguishing Media Unsuitable	Straight streams of water.
Extinguishing Media	
Specific Hazards Arising from the Product	Hazardous Combustion Products: Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, Sulphur oxides
Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-Fighters	Evacuate area. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Flammability Properties: Flash Point (Method): 144C (291F) (ASTM D-92) Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.9 UEL: 7.0 Autoignition Temperature: N/D

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures	Avoid contact with spilled material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on specific circumstances and/or expert judgement for emergency responders. For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: respiratory protection will
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be necessary only in special cases, e.g. formation of mists. Half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for dust/organic vapor or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of the spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to hydrocarbons are recommended. Gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eye is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

Methods for Containment and Cleaning Up

Land Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbant.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Warn other shipping. 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 case of 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.

Large spills: Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). When the material is handled in bulk, an electrical spark could ignite any flammable vapors from liquids or residues that may be present (e.g., during switch-loading operations). Use proper bonding and/or earthing procedures. However, bonding and earthing may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Conditions for Safe Storage

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator.

The type of container used to store the material may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Do not store in open or unlabelled containers. Keep away from incompatible materials.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure limits/standards for materials that can be formed when handling this product: When mists/aerosols can occur the following is recommended: 5mg/m³ – ACHIH TLV (inhalable fraction)

Appropriate Engineering Controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider: No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use with adequate ventilation.

Individual Protection Measures

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and

ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based on intended, normal usage.

Eye/Face Protection
Skin Protection

If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields recommended.

Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. They types of clothing to be considered for this material include: No skin protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid skin contact.

Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. They types of gloves to be considered for this material include: No protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use and with adequate ventilation. For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Always observe good personal hygiene measures such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Amber Liquid
Odour	Characteristic
Odour Threshold	N/D
pH	N/A
Melting Point and Freezing Point	N/D and N/A
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	> 316 C (600F)
Flash Point	144C (291F) (ASTM D-92)
Evaporation Rate	N/D
Flammability (solid, gas)	N/A
Upper and Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit	LEL: 0.9 UEL: 7.0
Vapour Pressure	[N/D at 20C] < 1kPa (7.5 mmHg) at 38C
Vapour Density (air = 1)	> 2 at 101 kPa
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.88 at 15C
Solubility in Water	Negligible
Solubility in Other Liquids	
Partition Coefficient,	> 3.5

n-Octanol / Water (Log Kow)	
Auto-ignition Temperature	N/D
Decomposition Temperature	N/D
Viscosity	50 cSt (50 mm ² /sec) at 40C 8.5 (8.5 mm ² /sec) at 100C

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	
Chemical Stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid Incompatible Materials	Excessive heat. High energy sources of ignition. Strong oxidizers
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation Skin contact Eye contact Ingestion

Acute Toxicity

LC50	(Rat) 4 hour(s) > 5000 mg/m ³ (Aerosol)
LD50 (oral)	(Rat) > 5000 mg/kg
LD50 (dermal)	(Rabbit) – Data available.
Notes	

Skin Corrosion / Irritation	Minimally toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402.
Serious Eye Damage / Irritation	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405.
STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure	No end data point for material. Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. \
Aspiration Hazard	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure	Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 408 410 411 412 453
Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization	Respiratory Sensitization: No end data point. Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. Skin Sensitization: Data available. Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406.
Carcinogenicity	Not expected to cause cancer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451 453

Reproductive Toxicity	
Development of Offspring	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 421
Sexual Function and Fertility	
Effects on or via Lactation	Not expected to cause harm to breast fed children.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 473 474 476
Interactive Effects	

For the product itself: Base oil severely refined: Not carcinogenic in animal studies. Representative material passes IP-346, Modified Ames test, and/or other screening tests. Dermal and inhalation studies showed minimal effects; lung non-specific infiltration of immune cells, oil deposition and minimal granuloma formation. Not sensitising in test animals.

CMR Status: None

Regulatory Lists Searched

- 1 = IARC 1
- 2= IARC2A
- 3 = IARC 2B
- 4 = ACGIH ALL
- 5 = ACGIH A1
- 6 = ACGIH A2

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Material – Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.
Persistence and Degradability	Material – Not expected to be inherently biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative Potential	Material – Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.
Mobility in Soil	Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Material – Low potential to migrate through soil.
Other Adverse Effects	

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods	Based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and material characteristics at time of disposal. Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products. Empty Container Warning: Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental agencies. DO NO PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO
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HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND (TDG): Not Regulated for Land Transport
LAND (DOT): Not Regulated for Land Transport
SEA (IMDG): Not Regulated for Sea Transport according to IMDG-Code
Marine Pollutant: No
AIR (IATA): Not Regulated for Air Transport

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations WHMIS Classification: Not Controlled
CEPA: All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substance List (DSL) or are exempt.

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories: AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below: None

1 = TSCA 4
2 = TSCA 5a2
3 = TSCA 5e
4 = TSCA 6
5 = TSCA 12b
6 = NPRI

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

N/D = Not determined N/A = Not applicable

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