

SECTION V: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:	Carbon dioxide foam, dry chemicals.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Avoid spreading with water flooding.
Hazardous combustion products:	Oxides of carbon, sulphur, calcium, phosphorous, nitrogen, zinc, chlorine, hydrogen, chloride, hydrogen sulphide and dense smoke.
Special extinguishing methods:	Keep containers cool with water spray.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters:	When fighting fire, treat as petroleum product, wear full protective clothing, including NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus.
Fire and explosion hazards:	Do not cut, weld, or pressurize empty container. Container may explode in heat of fire.

SECTION VI: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal protection:	Wear suitable protective equipment. Eliminate sources and or potential sources of ignition.
Environmental precautions:	Product has very low solubility in water. Do not flush to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. For disposal, see Section XIII.
Methods for cleaning up:	Absorb on inert material such as sand, earth, vermiculite. Sweep up and collect in a suitable container for disposal. Observe government regulations.
Large spills:	Stop leak if without risk. Dike to contain spill. Pump excess material into suitable container (metal drums, metal tanks, or such).

SECTION VII: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Avoid excess heat, formation of oil mist, breathing vapours and mist from hot oil and prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
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Storage:

Store in a cool well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat spark and open flame.

SECTION VIII: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits:

If used in a way that generates a mist, observe the limits for mineral oil mist.

Component	Exposure Limit (ACGIH)	Exposure Limit (OSHA)	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
Mineral Oil Mist	5 mg/m ³ TWA-TLV 10 mg/m STEL-TLV	5 mg/m ³ TWA-PEL Not Established STEL-PEL	2500 mg/m ³
Diocetyl Phthalate	5 mg/m ³ TWA-TLV Not Established STEL-TLV	5 mg/m ³ TWA-PEL Not Established STEL-PEL	5000 mg/m ³

Engineering controls:

For normal application, special ventilation is not necessary. If the user's operation generates mist, use local ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below exposure limits.

Respiratory protection:

None required under normal conditions of use. Use approved respirator with dual organic vapour/mist and particulate cartridge if vapour concentration exceeds permissible exposure limit.

Eye protection:

Use chemical splash goggles if risk of splashing present.

Skin protection:

Use rubber or plastic apron.

Hand protection:

Use oil resistant gloves.

SECTION IX: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:

Liquid

Appearance:

Clear, light amber

Odour:

Mild petroleum odour

Odour Threshold:

Not established at 20°C (68°F)

pH:

Not available

Pour Point:

-40°C (-40°F)

Boiling Point:

>232°C (>450°F)

Flash Point:

Not available

Evaporation Rate:	Not available
Upper Flammability Limit:	Not available
Lower Flammability Limit:	Not available
Density:	0.865 g/mL at 20°C (68°F)
Vapour Pressure:	<1.00 mm Hg at 20°C (68°F)
Vapour Density:	Not available
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Autoignition Temperature:	Not available
Partitioning Coefficient:	Not available

SECTION X: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Stable
Incompatibility:	Avoid contact with oxidizing agents, reducing agents, strong acids, strong bases, alkali metals, alkaline earth metals and ignition source. Iron, zinc and aluminium avoided at high temperatures
Reactivity:	No reactivity.
Polymerization:	Will not occur.
Decomposition Products:	Oxides of carbon, sulphur, calcium, phosphorous, nitrogen, zinc, chlorine, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen sulphide and dense smoke.

SECTION XI: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Effects of Acute and Chronic Exposure:

Skin Contact:	Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash.
Skin Absorption:	No evidence of adverse effects from available information. Prolonged contact may cause mild irritation.
Eye Contact:	Irritating to eyes, but will not injure eye tissue.
Inhalation:	Harmful if inhaled. Causes irritation of the respiratory tract and

mucous membrane. If product is misted at elevated temperature, high concentration of vapour and/or mist may cause irritation, experienced as nasal discomfort and discharge.

Ingestion:

May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Ingestion of large amounts may cause intestinal blockage. If drawn into lungs from swallowing or vomiting, may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary edema. Repeated ingestion of large doses may damage the liver, as shown in animal studies.

Irritancy:

Irritation to eyes and respiratory tract. Frequent and prolonged contact may irritate skin. If misted, inhalation of mist may cause irritation.

Sensitization:

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause sensitization in some individuals.

Carcinogenicity:

Diethyl Phthalate (117-81-7)
(component):

IARC-3: Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity to Humans.
ACGIH: A3 = Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
US EPA (EPA-2B): Suspected carcinogen.
NTP (NTP-R): Suspected carcinogen.
NIOSH (NIOSH-Ca): Suspected carcinogen
Administered in the feed this chemical caused an increase incidence of liver cancer in male and female rats and mice. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

Reproductive Toxicity:

This product contains materials that have shown adverse reproductive effects in experimental animals. Reproductive studies in rats and mice: Injections of Diethyl Phthalate (117-81-7) can cause testicular damage and reduced fertility in rats at extremely high exposure levels.

Teratogenicity and embryo toxicity:

This product contains materials that have shown adverse teratogenic and embryo-lethal effects in experimental animals. Injections in rats with high doses of Diethyl Phthalate (117-81-7) on gestational days 5, 10, and 15 was associated with an increase in congenital defects which included skeletal malformations, anophthalmia, and hematomas; an increase in fetal deaths and decreased fetal size was also apparent.

Mutagenicity:

Although the results have been inconsistent for mutagenic activity: Dioctyl Phthalate (117-81-7) has been shown to cause mutations in vivo in rodent germ and somatic cells after extremely high oral doses.

Acute toxicity values:

Dioctyl Phthalate (117-81-7)
(component):

Oral LD₅₀ (Rat) = 20000 - 31000 mg/kg
Dermal LD₅₀ (Rabbit) = 25000 mg/kg
Inhalation LC₅₀ (Rat) > 10.62 mg/L (4h)

SECTION XII: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Dioctyl Phthalate (117-81-7)
(component):

LC₅₀ (Fathead Minnow) = above 0.24 mg/L (96 hr)
LC₅₀ (Bluegill) = above 0.32 mg/L (96 hr)
LC₅₀ (Daphnia) = above 0.32 mg/L (48 hr)
EC₅₀ (Daphnia) = above 0.16 mg/L (48 hr)
EC₅₀ (Algae) = above 0.1 mg/L (96 hr)

Environmental Fate:

Dioctyl Phthalate (117-81-7)
(component):

Bioconcentration Factor = 114 (Bluegill Sunfish)
Bioconcentration Factor = 42 – 113 (Rainbow Trout)

Dioctyl Phthalate is involatile and insoluble and will accumulate in the ground. The product will leach the soil and may be absorbed into soils and sediments. The product is readily biodegradable in acclimated treatment systems. Primary degradation in 24 hr. = 81.5 %

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 40 mg/g (5 days).

Environmental Effects:

This product contains materials that are considered to be marine pollutants. Avoid releasing into the environment.

SECTION XIII: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

RCRA 40 CFR 261 Classification CAS 117-81-7: Listed

US EPA Waste Number / Classification: U028

Waste Disposal:

Dispose of waste material in compliance with all federal, state, provincial and local regulations. Incinerate in a furnace or bury in an approved landfill where permitted under appropriate federal, provincial and local regulations.

SECTION XIV: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Department of Transport:	Not regulated under DOT
TDG – Canada:	Not regulated under TDG
DOT/TDG Proper Shipping Name:	None
DOT/TDG Hazard Class:	None
UN Number:	None required
Packing Group:	None
DOT/TDG Labels: Primary:	None required
Subsidiary:	None required
DOT/TDG Placards:	None required

SECTION XV: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Controlled Product Regulations Classification (WHMIS):	This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of <i>the Controlled Products Regulations</i> and the SDS contains all of the information required by those regulations. Dioctyl Phthalate (CAS 117-81-7): D-2A: Very Toxic (teratogen, reproductive toxin)
OSHA Hazard Communication Standards 29CFR 1910.1200:	Contains Dioctyl Phthalate (CAS 117-81-7): Reproductive Tract Toxicant, Teratogenic and Embryotoxic.
CERCLA:	Contains chemicals listed on CERCLA (40CFR 302.4). If this product is accidentally spilled, it is subject to special reporting under requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Act. We recommend you also contact local authorities to determine if there may be other local reporting requirements.
SARA Title III Section 311/312:	CAS 117-81-7: 100lb final RQ; 45.4kg final RQ. Under the provisions of Title III, Section 311/312 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, this product is classified into the following hazard category: ACUTE, CHRONIC, IMMEDIATE, DELAYED

SARA Title III Section 313: This product does contain more than 1% of any of the chemical substances listed under SARA section 313. CAS 117-81-7.

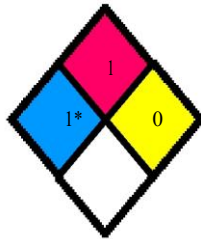
RCRA: Contains chemicals listed on the RCRA (40 CFS 261.33) for hazardous waste. CAS 117-81-7: waste number U028

NPRI: Contains chemicals listed in the **NPRI** under Canadian EPA. CAS 117-81-7: Part 1A Substances

Chemical Inventory: Canada: The ingredients of this product are on the DSL.
United States: The ingredients of this product are on the TSCA

SECTION XVI: OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS Information



Degree of Hazard

- 4= Severe
- 3= Serious
- 2= Moderate
- 1= Slight
- 0= Minimal
- *=Chronic

Revision Information

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