



PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP SUMMARY

Nickel octoate liquids in Mineral Spirits

1. Chemical identity

- Nickel 2-ethylhexanoate, C.A.S. No. 4454-16-4, Chemical formula $\text{Ni}(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2)_2$
- Mineral Spirits (Petroleum distillates), C.A.S. No.'s 64742-88-7, 64742-48-9, 64742-47-8 Chemical formulas unspecified
- 2-Ethylhexanoic Acid, C.A.S. No. 149-57-5, Chemical formula $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2$

2. Uses and Applications

Nickel octoate liquids in Mineral Spirits are used as catalysts.

3. Physical / Chemical Properties

Nickel octoate liquids in Mineral Spirits are green liquids with a slight odor of mineral spirits. They are normally stable. They are combustible with flash points of 104° F to 110°F. They are incompatible with strong oxidizing agents and may produce carbon monoxide when thermally decomposed.

4. Globally Harmonized System (GHS) Classifications



Danger. Flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause cancer. May damage the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

5. Exposure

Exposure to Nickel octoate liquids in Mineral Spirits may occur in industrial applications where engineering controls have failed or are not in place. Exposure can also result when safe work procedures are not followed, or workers do not use personal protective equipment. Exposure may occur during environmental releases if response operations are not conducted properly or in a timely manner.



6. Risk Management

Engineering controls such as exhaust ventilation, dedicated closed systems, leak detection, welded joints, and proper storage equipment design are recommended to minimize the risk of exposure to Nickel octoate liquids in Mineral Spirits. Safe work practices and worker training on the handling of combustible liquids is also recommended. Personal protective equipment such as safety glasses, impervious gloves, respirators, and work uniforms are necessary to prevent worker exposure. In the event of an environmental release, emergency personnel should follow appropriate emergency response guidelines for combustible liquids and wear adequate protective equipment to minimize exposure during response operations.

7. Additional Information

- The Shepherd Chemical Company Safety Data Sheets, www.shepchem.com
- Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB), <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB>

8. Contact Information

For more information, call (513) 458-6847 or email bpelsor@shepchem.com