

# AF01 01LINE CLEAR GLOSS BASE

## SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product Identifier</b>	AF01 01LINE CLEAR GLOSS BASE
<b>Other Means of Identification</b>	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
<b>Other Identification</b>	Solvent
<b>Product Family</b>	01-LINE
<b>Recommended Use</b>	Industrial use only.
<b>Restrictions on Use</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Manufacturer/Supplier Identifier</b>	Allcolour Paint Limited, 1257 Speers Road, Oakville, Ontario, L6L 2X5, (905) 827-4173
<b>Emergency Phone No.</b>	CANUTEC (24 Hours), (613) 996-6666 Allcolour Paint Limited, (905) 827-4173
<b>SDS No.</b>	0762

## SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classified according to Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (WHMIS 2015) and the US Hazard Communication Standard (HCS 2012).

### Classification

Flammable liquid - Category 2; Acute toxicity (Oral) - Category 5; Acute toxicity (Dermal) - Category 5; Acute toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4; Skin irritation - Category 2; Eye irritation - Category 2; Skin sensitization - Category 1A; Carcinogenicity - Category 2; Reproductive toxicity - Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - Category 3; Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 2; Aspiration hazard - Category 2

### Label Elements



### DANGER

- Flammable liquid and vapour.
- Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
- May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
- Causes mild skin irritation.
- May cause cancer.
- Harmful to aquatic life.
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Wash hands and skin thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Avoid release to the environment.

Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Rinse mouth.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.

In case of fire: Use appropriate foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, water to extinguish.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

#### Other Hazards

None known.

### SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture:

Chemical Name	CAS No.	%	Other Identifiers
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	30-40	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	10-20	
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	1-5	
COBALT BIS(2-ETHYLHEXANOATE)	136-52-7	<1	

### SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### First-aid Measures

##### Inhalation

Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, properly trained personnel should begin artificial respiration or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) immediately. Obtain medical attention immediately.

##### Skin Contact

Quickly and gently blot or brush away excess chemical. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap for 20 minutes or until chemical is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Obtain medical advice immediately. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before re-use or discard.

##### Eye Contact

Quickly and gently blot or brush away chemical. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 5 minutes, or until the chemical is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Obtain medical advice immediately.

##### Ingestion

NEVER give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, is unconscious or convulsing. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim rinse mouth with water again. Immediately obtain medical attention.

##### First-aid Comments

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice or attention.

#### Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute and Delayed

Can irritate the nose and throat. Cobalt-2-ethylhexoate is a known skin sensitizer(may cause allergic contact dermatitis).

Cobalt-2-ethylhexoate may be carcinogenic to humans.

#### Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

##### Target Organs

Auditory (hearing) system, eyes, kidneys, liver, lungs, nervous system, respiratory system, skin.

##### Special Instructions

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Provide general supportive measures (comfort, warmth, rest). Consult a physician and/or the nearest Poison Control Centre for all exposures except minor instances of inhalation or skin contact. All first aid procedures should be periodically reviewed by a doctor familiar with the material and its conditions of use in the workplace.

#### **Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure**

None known.

## **SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **Extinguishing Media**

#### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, alcohol foam, polymer foam, water spray or fog.

#### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Water is not effective for extinguishing a fire. It may not cool product below its flash point.

### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Product**

Flammable liquid and vapour. Can ignite at room temperature. Releases vapour that can form explosive mixture with air. Can be ignited by static discharge. May accumulate in hazardous amounts in low-lying areas especially inside confined spaces, resulting in a fire and/or health hazard. May travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back to a leak or open container.

In a fire, the following hazardous materials may be generated: irritating chemicals; very toxic carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide. Poisonous gases, including fluorine and chlorine.

### **Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters**

Evacuate area. Fight fire from a safe distance or a protected location. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapours or gases. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. (SCBA) Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

## **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures**

Use nonsparking tools and explosion proof equipment. Restrict access to area. Ensure clean-up is conducted by trained personnel only. Wear adequate personal protective equipment. Remove all ignition sources. Ventilate area.

### **Environmental Precautions**

Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any waterway. If the spill is inside a building, prevent product from entering drains, ventilation systems and confined areas. Minimize the use of water to prevent environmental contamination.

### **Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up**

Do not touch spilled material. Prevent material from entering sewers, waterways or confined spaces. Stop or reduce leak if safe to do so.

Small spills: Contain spill with earth, sand, or absorbent material which does not react with spilled material. Do not use combustible material such as sawdust. Shovel into clean, dry, labelled containers and cover. Keep containers closed. Flush area with water.

Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazards as the spilled product.

Large spills: Contact fire and emergency services.

### **Other Information**

Report spills to local health, safety and environmental authorities, as required.

## **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **Precautions for Safe Handling**

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Avoid skin contact. Protect your eyes. Avoid all ignition sources. Post NO SMOKING signs. Liquid can accumulate charge. Increase conductivity with additive designed for that purpose, reduce flowrate in transfer operations, increase time the liquid remains in transfer piping and/or handle at lower temperature. Electrically ground all drums, transfer vessels, hoses and piping. Ground clips must contact bare metal. When dispensing in other than a closed system, ensure dispensing container is bonded to receiving transfer equipment and container. Never perform any welding, cutting, soldering, drilling or other hot work on an empty vessel, container or piping until all liquid and vapours have been cleared. It is good practice to keep all areas where this material is handled clear of other materials which can burn.

### Conditions for Safe Storage

Contaminated rags may catch fire spontaneously. Store under water in a closed container before cleaning. Remove from sources of ignition.

Do not reuse empty containers. Recondition or dispose of in the proper manner.

Use with adequate ventilation. Storage area should be clearly identified, well-illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorized personnel. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials such as strong oxidizing agents (e.g. peroxides). Store away from all heat and ignition sources. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. sprinkler system, fire extinguishers). Inspect all incoming containers before storing to ensure they are undamaged and properly labelled. Store in sturdy containers made of compatible materials. Keep containers tightly closed and protect from damage. Avoid stacking containers on each other.

Keep empty containers in separate area. Empty containers can be hazardous due to residual material. Keep closed. Provide raised sills or ramps at doorways or create a trench which drains to a safe location. Keep absorbents for leaks and spills readily available. It is good practice to store combustible liquids away from process and production areas, away from elevators, building and room exits or main aisles leading to exits.

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control Parameters

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV®		OSHA PEL		AIHA WEEL	
	TWA	STEL	TWA	Ceiling	8-hr TWA	TWA
Xylene (mixed isomers)	100 ppm A4					
Stoddard Solvent	100 ppm Skin		500 ppm			

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use adequate ventilation (general or local) to maintain the ambient concentration below the occupational exposure limit.

Local exhaust is recommended. The following medical procedures should be made available to each employee who is exposed to compounds at potentially hazardous levels: Initial medical screening. Employees should be screened for history of certain medical conditions; kidney disease; chronic respiratory disease; liver disease; which might place the employee at increased risk from exposure. Periodic medical exam: Any employee developing the above listed conditions should be referred for further medical examination.

### Individual Protection Measures

#### Eye/Face Protection

If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to this material, then wear suitable personal protective equipment including approved respiratory protection. Have appropriate equipment available for use in emergencies such as spills or fire.

#### Skin Protection

Nitrile, neoprene or rubber gloves and long sleeves should be worn to prevent skin contact.

Safety shower and eye bath should be available.

#### Respiratory Protection

A NIOSH approved organic vapour respirator with dust and mist prefilter may be required in the absence of adequate environmental controls, (when TLV exceeded). If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

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<b>Appearance</b>	Clear colourless volatile liquid.
<b>Odour</b>	Aromatic
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not available
<b>pH</b>	Not available
<b>Melting Point/Freezing Point</b>	Not available (melting); Not available (freezing)
<b>Initial Boiling Point/Range</b>	> 35 °C (95 °F)
<b>Flash Point</b>	~ 23 °C (73 °F) (closed cup)
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Not available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not available
<b>Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit</b>	> 6% (estimated) (upper); > 0.9% (estimated) (lower)
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Density (air = 1)</b>	Not available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	~ 0.88
<b>Solubility</b>	Not available in water; Not available (in other liquids)
<b>Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol/Water (Log Kow)</b>	Not available
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	Not available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not available
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not available (kinematic); Not available (dynamic)
<b>Other Information</b>	
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid

## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity

Not reactive under normal conditions of use.

### Chemical Stability

Normally stable. Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) may be added to mitigate air oxidation.

### Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

None expected under normal conditions of storage and use.

### Conditions to Avoid

Open flames, sparks, static discharge, heat and other ignition sources.

### Incompatible Materials

NITRIC ACID - may detonate immediately on contact with concentrated nitric acid.

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS (e.g. liquid oxygen, chlorates, chromic acid, perchlorates, peroxides or permanganates) - may react violently. Increased risk of fire and explosion.

1,3-DICHLORO-5,5-DIMETHYL-2,4-IMIDAZOLIDINDIONE (DICHLOROHYDRANTOIN) - reaction can be explosive.

Not corrosive to metals.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

During a fire, irritating and/or toxic substances, such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and reactive hydrocarbons may be generated depending on fire conditions.

## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information presented below is for the entire product, unless otherwise specified.

### Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation; skin contact; skin absorption; eye contact.

### Acute Toxicity

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Chemical Name	LC50	LD50 (oral)	LD50 (dermal)
Xylene (mixed isomers)	4550 ppm (male rat) (4-hour exposure) (vapour)	3523 mg/kg (male rat)	
Stoddard Solvent	> 5500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (rat) (4-hour exposure) (vapour)	> 5000 mg/kg (rat) (vapour)	> 3000 mg/kg (rabbit) (vapour)
COBALT BIS(2-ETHYLHEXANOATE)	> 10000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (rat) (1-hour exposure)	~ 3129 mg/kg (female rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat)

#### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

May cause moderate irritation based on animal studies.

#### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Animal tests show mild irritation.

#### STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure

##### Inhalation

May cause depression of the central nervous system (CNS), with symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Eye, nose and throat irritation as well as headache, tiredness and giddiness may be experienced.

##### Skin Absorption

Symptoms may include redness, rash, swelling and itching.

##### Ingestion

May be harmful based on animal tests. Mild to moderate irritation of the mouth.

Ingestion of very large amounts may result in symptoms of central nervous system depression.

#### Aspiration Hazard

Swallowing or vomiting of the liquid may result in aspiration into the lungs. It can cause severe lung injury and may even be fatal.

#### STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure

Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in contact dermatitis. Limited information indicates that long-term occupational exposure to xylenes may cause neurobehavioural effects, however the information available is insufficient to draw firm conclusions. There is also evidence that long-term exposure to solvent mixtures including xylenes may cause hearing loss. Chronic organic solvent intoxication is the name given to a pattern of nervous system effects resulting from heavy exposure to a variety of organic solvents. It is a rare condition and seems to develop only after repeated overexposures. Symptoms include headache, dizziness, reduced memory, tiredness, joint pain, sleep disturbances, pain, numbness and tingling in the fingers and toes, decreased manual dexterity, depression, irritability, emotional instability, reduced ability to concentrate and nausea.

#### Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization

Cobalt-2-ethylhexoate is a known skin sensitizer (may cause allergic contact dermatitis).

#### Carcinogenicity

Chemical Name	IARC	ACGIH®	NTP	OSHA
Xylene (mixed isomers)	Group 3	A4		
Stoddard Solvent	Group 3	Not designated	Not Listed	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Group 3	A3		
COBALT BIS(2-ETHYLHEXANOATE)	Group 2B			

May cause cancer based on animal studies. IARC: Group 2B – Possibly carcinogenic to humans. (COBALT BIS(2-ETHYLHEXANOATE))

Key to Abbreviations

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer. ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

#### Reproductive Toxicity

##### Development of Offspring

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Xylene is considered fetotoxic in humans, based on observations of reduced fetal weight, delayed ossification and persistent behavioural effects in animal studies in the absence of maternal toxicity. Other developmental effects have been observed in animal studies in the presence of maternal toxicity.

#### **Sexual Function and Fertility**

Conclusions cannot be drawn from the limited studies available.

#### **Effects on or via Lactation**

Conclusions cannot be drawn from the limited studies available.

#### **Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

Conclusions cannot be drawn from the limited studies available.

#### **Interactive Effects**

Exposure to related solvents, such as benzene, toluene and ethanol (alcohol) slows the rate of clearance of xylenes from the body, thus enhancing its toxic effects.

Exposure to xylene (mixed isomers; unspecified composition) in combination with the solvents trichloroethylene or chlorobenzene has had an additive effect in causing hearing loss.

## **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### **Ecotoxicity**

Studies were not located.

#### **Persistence and Degradability**

No information was located.

#### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

No information was located.

#### **Mobility in Soil**

No information was located.

#### **Other Adverse Effects**

This product contains volatile organic compounds.

## **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### **Disposal Methods**

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

## **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

Regulation	UN No.	Proper Shipping Name	Transport Hazard Class(es)	Packing Group
Canadian TDG	1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3	II

**Environmental Hazards** Potential Marine Pollutant

**Special Precautions** Not applicable

#### **Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**

Not applicable

**Emergency Response Guide No.** 128

#### **Proof of Dangerous Goods Classification**

**Date of Classification** November 14, 2017  
**Technical Name** PAINT RELATED MATERIAL  
**Classification** UN 1263, PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, CLASS 3, PG II  
**Classification Method** Lab Formulation Report

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## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations

#### Canada

##### Domestic Substances List (DSL) / Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)

All ingredients are listed on the DSL or are not required to be listed.

#### USA

##### Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 8(b)

All ingredients are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.

## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**NFPA Rating**                      **Health - 2**    **Flammability - 3**                      **Instability - 0**

**SDS Prepared By**                Allcolour Paint Limited

**Phone No.**                            19058274173

**Date of Preparation**                November 14, 2017

**Date of Last Revision**                November 14, 2017

**Key to Abbreviations**                ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
AIHA® = AIHA® Guideline Foundation    HSDB® = Hazardous Substances Data Bank  
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer  
NFPA = National Fire Protection Association    NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  
NTP = National Toxicology Program  
OSHA = US Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
RTECS® = Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

**References**                                CHEMINFO database. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS).  
HSDB® database. US National Library of Medicine. Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). NIOSH Pocket Guide database. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS®) database. Dassault Systèmes/BIOVIA ("BIOVIA"). Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS).

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