



Material Safety Data Sheet

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Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

Prepared For

Prepared by

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IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (HEALTH OR SPILLS):

CHEMTREC (US and Canada) (800) 424-9300

Product no. : 41000

Product - Class : Cetol 1 RE

Customer Part Numbe :

Customer ShipTo ID:

Section 2. Hazards identification

Emergency overview : Warning!

Effects of Overexposure : HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN OR IF SWALLOWED.

CAUSES SEVERE SKIN IRRITATION.

CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT AND EYE IRRITATION.

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.

VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.

CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS: KIDNEYS, LUNGS, LIVER.

Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Routes of entry : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects

Eyes : Irritating to eyes.

Other effects of eye contact may include : burning, redness, tearing,

Skin : Toxic in contact with skin. Severely irritating to the skin.

Other effects of skin contact may include: defatting, dehydration, dermatitis, discoloration,

Effects due to absorption through skin may include: CNS effects, dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, headache, nausea, weakness,

Inhalation : Irritating to respiratory system.

Other effects of inhalation may include: anesthesia, CNS effects, cough, dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, headache, nausea, weakness,

Ingestion : Toxic if swallowed.

Other effects of ingestion may include : CNS effects, diarrhea, dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, gastric disturbances, headache, incoordination, irritation, nausea, vomiting, weakness,

Potential chronic health effects : CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified SUSPECTED by Raw Material Supplier [methyl ethyl ketoxime].
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: None by OSHA standard.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: None by OSHA standard.

Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver.

Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : skin disorders, respiratory conditions,

NOTICE: Reports have associated repeated and prolonged OVEREXPOSURE to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents of this package may be harmful or fatal.

See toxicological information (section 11)

Section 3. Composition, information on ingredients

Name	CAS #	% by weight	Vapor pressure	Exposure Limits (ACGIH-TLV/OSHA-PEL)
linseed oil copolymer	68213-53-6	10 - 25	Not available.	Not available.
heat bodied linseed oil	67746-08-1	10 - 25	Not available.	Not available.
aliphatic hydrocarbon	8052-41-3	10 - 25	0.3 kPa (2 mm Hg) (at 20°C)	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s). OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hour(s).
aliphatic hydrocarbon	64742-47-8	5 - 10	0.02 kPa (0.2 mm Hg) (at 20°C)	Not available.
petroleum hydrocarbon	8052-41-3	1 - 5	0.07 kPa (0.5 mm Hg) (at 20°C)	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s). OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hour(s).
synthetic amorphous silica	7631-86-9	1 - 5	Not available.	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 6 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s).
tall oil fa alkyd	1 - 5	Not available.	Not available.
aromatic solvent	1 - 5	Not available.	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s).

Section 4. First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing, or wear gloves. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur. Move exposed person to fresh air. If fumes are still suspected to be present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or a self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if irregular breathing, or respiratory arrest occurs provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Ingestion** : Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5. Fire fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : Flammable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : The lowest known value is 232.22°C (450°F) (aliphatic hydrocarbon).
- Flash points** : Closed cup: 48°C (119°F). (Setaflash.)
- Flammable limits** : The greatest known range is Lower: 1% Upper: 6.5% (aliphatic hydrocarbon)
- Products of combustion** : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂...), sulfur oxides (SO₂, SO₃...), halogenated compounds. Some metallic oxides.
- Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances/Conditions** : Flammable in presence of open flames, sparks and static discharge, of oxidizing materials.
DANGER - Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly discarded. Immediately after use, place rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container. Waste should be understood to include contaminated articles, including spray booth filters and strippings.
- Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances/Conditions** : Not available.
- Fire-fighting media and instructions** : SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder.
LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion.
- Protective clothing (fire)** : Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Spill and Leak** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (Section 8). Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilled material. For small spills add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials) and use a non-sparking or explosion proof means to transfer material to a sealed, appropriate container for disposal. For large spills dike spilled material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilled material in an appropriate container for disposal.
- Dispose of as in Section 13.**

Section 7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Storage** : Store in an approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: All precautions must be observed. Empty container may retain product residues.

Section 8. Exposure controls, personal protection

Selection of personal protective equipment (PPE) is to be established by the employer performing a PPE hazard assessment. In the U.S.A, OSHA requires completion of a documented PPE hazard assessment as described in 29 CFR 1910.132.

- Engineering controls** : Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective occupational exposure limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the work-station location.

Personal protection

- Eyes** : Safety glasses.
- Body** : Synthetic apron.
- Respiratory** : Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

Dry sanding, flame cutting and/or welding of the dry paint film will give rise to dust and/or hazardous fumes. Wet sanding/flattening should be used wherever possible. If exposure cannot be avoided by the provision of local exhaust ventilation, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be used.

Hands : Impervious gloves.

Protective clothing (pictograms) :



HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Good personal hygiene practices are required at all times when handling chemicals. These practices include, but are not limited to, washing when safety equipment is removed, at the end of each shift or when going on breaks and especially if contamination occurs.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state and Appearance	: Liquid.
Color	: Not available.
Odor	: Not available.
pH	: Not available.
Boiling/condensation point	: The lowest known value is >148.89°C (300°F) (linseed oil copolymer).
Melting/freezing point	: Not available.
Specific gravity	: Weighted average: 0.93 (Water = 1)
Vapor pressure	: The highest known value is 0.3 kPa (2 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (aliphatic hydrocarbon).
Vapor density	: Heavier than air
Volatility	: Not available.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
Evaporation rate	: The highest known value is Lower than 1. (aliphatic hydrocarbon) compared to butyl acetate
VOC	: 339 to 345 (g/l).
Solubility	: Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity	: Stable.
Conditions of instability	: heat, open flame, sparks, light, dusty conditions,
Incompatibility with various substances	: Reactive with oxidizing agents. Slightly reactive to reactive with acids.
Hazardous Reaction Products	: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.
Hazardous polymerization	: Will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Toxicity data

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>
aromatic solvent	LD50	>2000 mg/kg	Dermal	Rat
	LC50	>590 mg/m ³ (4 hour(s))	Inhalation	Rat

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity data

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Result</u>
aliphatic hydrocarbon	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour(s)	2.9 mg/l

Products of degradation : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) and water, nitrogen oxides (NO, NO_x...), sulfur oxides (SO₂, SO₃...), halogenated compounds. Some metallic oxides.





Toxicity of the products of biodegradation : The products of degradation are as toxic as the product itself.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Waste information : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

Consult your local or regional authorities.

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1263	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) (aliphatic hydrocarbon)	3	III		<p>Packaging instruction Passenger Aircraft Quantity limitation: 60 L</p> <p>Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 220 L</p> <p>R Q : 2 3 7 4 5 . 8 l b s (10769.1kgs) [xylene, mixed isomers]</p>
TDG Classification	UN1263	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) (aliphatic hydrocarbon)	3	III		-
IMDG Class	1263	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) (aliphatic hydrocarbon). Marine pollutant (aliphatic hydrocarbon)	3	III		Marine pollutant Marine pollutant (P)
IATA-DGR Class	1263	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) (aliphatic hydrocarbon)	3	III		<p>Quantity limitation - Passenger Aircraft - Limited quantity 10 L</p> <p>Quantity limitation - Passenger Aircraft 60 L</p> <p>Quantity limitation - Cargo Aircraft 220 L</p>

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : All components in this product have been verified as being on the TSCA Inventory.
 (HAPS) Clean air act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: toluene; ethyl benzene; cumene; xylene, mixed isomers; glycol ethers; cobalt from co compound

SARA 313

Form R - Reporting requirements : No products were found.

State regulations : WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.: ethyl benzene, carbon black, toluene, quartz

International regulations

International lists : All components of this product are on the CEPA DSL inventory.

** All values in this section reported as percentage by weight, unless otherwise specified.

Section 16. Other information

HMIS III ® Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	*	2
Fire hazard		2
Physical Hazard		0
Personal protection		

WHMIS (Canada)



Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).
 Class D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (TOXIC).
 Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).
 Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).

Notice to reader

The absence of a positive finding indicates that we believe, to the best of our knowledge, that the negative is true.

Disclaimer: While Akzo Nobel Coatings believes that the data contained herein are accurate and derived from qualified sources, the data are not to be taken as a warranty or representation for which Akzo Nobel Coatings assumes legal responsibility. They are offered solely for your consideration, investigation and verification. Any use of these data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable Federal, State, Provincial and local laws and regulations.