

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: F2000
Product Name: 2000 DILUANT / THINNER
Revision Date: May 02, 2019 **Date Printed:** May 02, 2019
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: LAKNORD - LAVAL
Address: 7900 Henri Bourassa O. St-Laurent, QC, CA, H4S 1V4
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Information Phone Number: 1-800-361-6000
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Product/Recommended Uses: Industrial and professional uses.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Flammable Liquids - Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Health

H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H370 - Causes damage to organs.

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P264 - Wash thoroughly/Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment.

P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell.

P330 - Rinse mouth.

P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use carbon-dioxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - Specific treatment (see first-aid on this label).

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P308 + P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulation. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, provincial and municipal laws.

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

No Data Available

Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

No Data Available

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	38% - 71%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	22% - 42%
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	8% - 12%
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	2.7% - 3.3%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eye Contact

If irritation occurs, cautiously rinse eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes, while holding the eyelids open. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 5 minutes or until product is removed.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If you feel unwell/If concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

No Data Available

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

No Data Available

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Most vapors are heavier than air. Containers may explode in fire. Many liquids are lighter than water. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks) Fire will produce irritating gases.

Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. Large Fire: Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material

Special Protective Actions

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay uphill and/or upstream. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Ventilate area after clean-up is complete.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. This product is not intended for human or animal consumption. All containers must be properly labelled. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Report ventilation failures immediately.

Storage Room Requirements

Do not store large quantities of flammable liquids in the same storage cabinet. Store in dry, cool areas, out of direct sunlight and away from other sources of heat. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous. Keep away from incompatible materials (e.g. oxidizers). Store flammable and combustible liquids in areas that are cool, dry and well ventilated to reduce vapour concentrations. Never use plastic or glass containers for storing flammable liquids. Keep the smallest amount of material in work areas. Bond and ground metal containers/cylinders when transferring. Avoid storing in direct sunlight or near other heat sources; eliminate all sources of ignition. Protect containers against banging or other physical damage when storing, transferring, or using them.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)
ACETONE		500		250	A4	URT & eye irr;	A4; BEI	

						CNS impair		
BUTYL ACETATE		150		50		Eye & URT irr		950
METHANOL		250		200		Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea	Skin; BEI	325
TOLUENE				20	A4	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss	A4; BEI	560

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen	CANsmg	CANspm	CANtmg	CANtppm
ACETONE		590	250		2375	1000	1782	750
BUTYL ACETATE	200	710	150		950	200	713	150
METHANOL	250	260	200		328	250	262	200
TOLUENE	150	375	100		560	150	375	100

(C) - Ceiling limit, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, dam - Damage, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Density 6.86832 lb/gal
Specific Gravity 0.82301
% VOC 60.50980%

Appearance
Odor Description
Odor Threshold
pH
Melting Point
Low Boiling Point
Flash Point
Vapor Pressure 97.8853 mmHg
Vapor Density
Evaporation Rate
Upper Explosion Level
Lower Explosion Level
Coefficient Water/Oil
Viscosity

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No hazardous reactivity is expected.

Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature, freezing and contact with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Incompatible Materials

Strong bases, acids, oxidizing and reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

No Data Available

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Route of Exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption

Acute Toxicity

Harmful if swallowed

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath. Can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain. Exposure to high concentrations can cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, loss of consciousness and death. Methanol is readily absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and dermal exposure and is rapidly distributed to tissues according to the distribution of body water.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Carcinogenicity

No Data Available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No Data Available

Reproductive Toxicity

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

May be a teratogen in humans since it is a teratogen in animals.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, dryness, redness and cracking of the skin.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Can irritate the eyes and can cause blurred vision and blindness.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the skin.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

May damage the liver, kidneys and nervous system.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, kidneys, liver, skin. Excessive human exposure to methanol may lead to: fatigue, headache, anaesthetic, neurologic effects, and visual difficulties including blindness or death. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother. Ingestion may cause any of the following: blindness. Eye contact may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, mild irritation, corneal opacity.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

Chronic Exposure

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

Likely Routes of Exposure

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)

LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m³; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m³ (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value.

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)
LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

LC50 (rat): 64000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, rat): 5628 mg/kg (14, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, 14-day old rat): 5850 mg/kg (cited as 7.4 mL/kg) (15)
LD50 (oral, young adult rat): 10280 mg/kg (cited as 13.0 mL/kg) (15)
LD50 (oral, monkey): 3000 mg/kg (1/1 animal died) (16) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 15800 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (17 citing unpublished information)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

No Data Available

Mobility in Soil

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Will not adsorb on soil.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

the substance is not PBT / vPvB

the substance is not PBT / vPvB.

Bio-accumulative Potential

No Data Available

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

72% aerobic biodegradability.

Readily biodegradable.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Readily biodegradable.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

Other Adverse Effects

No Data Available

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, provincial and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Canada Information

UN number: UN1993
Proper shipping name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (ACETONE, METHANOL, TOLUENE)
Hazardous substance (RQ): 3
Packaging group: II
Marine Pollutant: No Data Available
Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78): No Data Available
Note/Special Provision: No Data Available

U.S. DOT Information

UN number: UN1993
Proper shipping name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (ACETONE, METHANOL, TOLUENE)
Hazard class: 3
Packaging group: II
Hazardous substance (RQ): No Data Available
Toxic-Inhalation Hazard: No Data Available
Marine Pollutant: No Data Available
Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

IMDG Information

UN number: UN1993
Proper shipping name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (ACETONE, METHANOL, TOLUENE)
Hazard class: 3
Packaging group: II
Marine Pollutant: No Data Available
Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

IATA Information

UN number: UN1993
Hazard class: 3
Packaging group: II
Proper shipping name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (ACETONE, METHANOL, TOLUENE)
Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	38% - 71%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	22% - 42%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	8% - 12%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,TSCA

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CANsmg or CANspmm - Canadian Short Term Exposure Level in mg/L or in ppm; CANTmg or CANTppm - Canadian Time Weighted Average in mg/L or in ppm; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center(US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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DISCLAIMER

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