

## Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 04.20.2020

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### Absco Quick Dry Penetrating Wood Finish - Aged Barrel

#### SECTION 1: Identification

##### Product Identifier

**Product Name:** Absco Quick Dry Penetrating Wood Finish - Aged Barrel

**Product code:** 30851, 30854

##### Recommended Use of the Product and Restriction on Use

**Relevant Identified Uses:** Finishes, Coatings, and Related Materials

**Uses Advised Against:** Not determined or not applicable.

**Reasons Why Uses Advised Against:** Not determined or not applicable.

##### Manufacturer or Supplier Details

###### Manufacturer:

###### United States

Canlak Coatings

1999 Elizabeth Street

North Brunswick, New Jersey 089026316

(732)821-3200

<https://canlakcoatings.com>

##### Emergency Telephone Number:

###### United States

CHEMTREC

(703)527-3887 (24 HRS)

(800)424-9300

#### SECTION 2: Hazard(s) Identification

##### GHS Classification:

Eye irritation, category 2A

Flammable liquids, category 3

Skin sensitization, category 1

Germ cell mutagenicity, category 1B

Carcinogenicity, category 1B

Reproductive toxicity, category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1

##### Label elements

###### Hazard Pictograms:



**Signal Word:** Danger

##### Hazard statements:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor

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H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known) (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

H372 Causes damage to organs (state all organs affected, if known) through prolonged or repeated exposure (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

H340 May cause genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard).

H350 May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

### Precautionary Statements:

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling

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

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. 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 precautionary measures against static discharge

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace

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

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

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/shower

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish

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

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label)

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

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

P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

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

P405 Store locked up

P501 Dispose of contents/container to...

**Hazards Not Otherwise Classified:** None

### SECTION 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Identification	Name	Weight %
CAS Number: 64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	<60

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CAS Number: 64742-16-1	Petroleum resins	<10
CAS Number: 13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	<5
CAS Number: 64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	<2
CAS Number: 64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	<2
CAS Number: 8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	<2
CAS Number: 22464-99-9	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	<1
CAS Number: 136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	<1
CAS Number: 1333-86-4	Respirable Carbon Black	<0.8
CAS Number: 111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	<0.6
CAS Number: 108-88-3	Toluene	<0.5
CAS Number: 8007-24-7	Cashew nutshell liquid	<0.3
CAS Number: 872-50-4	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	<0.2
CAS Number: 64742-95-6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	<0.1
CAS Number: 96-29-7	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	<0.1
CAS Number: 8002-43-5	Lecithins	<0.06

**Additional Information:** None

## SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

### Description of First Aid Measures

#### General Notes:

Show this Safety Data Sheet to the doctor in attendance.

#### After Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove person to fresh air and place in a position comfortable for breathing. Keep person at rest. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, provide artificial respiration. If experiencing respiratory symptoms, seek medical advice/attention.

If inhaled, remove person to fresh air and place in a position comfortable for breathing. Keep person at rest. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, provide artificial respiration. If

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symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

#### After Skin Contact:

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Rinse skin with copious amounts of water [shower] for several minutes. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

#### After Eye Contact:

Rinse eyes with plenty of water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Protect unexposed eye. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

Rinse eyes with plenty of gently flowing lukewarm water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Protect unexposed eye. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

#### After Swallowing:

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a physician or poison control center. Rinse mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, place on the left side with head down to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

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

#### Acute Symptoms and Effects:

Eye contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, inflammation, itching, burning and tearing.

Product is flammable. Exposure to sources of ignition may cause physical injury.

Dermal exposure may cause an allergic skin reaction. Symptoms may include irritation, redness, pain, rash, inflammation, itching, burning and dermatitis.

#### Delayed Symptoms and Effects:

Effects are dependent on exposure (dose, concentration, contact time).

Long term exposure may affect fertility. Symptoms include, but are not limited to: menstrual problems, altered sexual behavior/fertility/ and pregnancy outcome. Long term exposure may also affect development of the unborn child. Symptoms include, but are not limited to: intrauterine growth retardation, pre-term birth, birth defects and postnatal death.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Effects are dependent on exposure (dose, concentration, contact time).

Exposure may cause genetic defects. Effects are dependent on exposure (dose, concentration, contact time).

Exposure may cause cancer. Effects are dependent on exposure (dose, concentration, contact time).

### Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

#### Specific Treatment:

Skin/eye burns require immediate treatment.

#### Notes for the Doctor:

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting Measures

### Extinguishing Media

#### Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

Water mist/fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or alcohol resistant foam.

#### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not use water jet.

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#### Specific Hazards During Fire-Fighting:

Flammable liquid. Will be easily ignitable by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Thermal decomposition may produce irritating/toxic fumes/gases.

#### Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full-face piece operated in positive pressure mode.

#### Special precautions:

Evacuate non-essential personnel. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Consider initial evacuation for 300 meters in all directions. If tank/rail car is involved in the fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters in all directions. Fight fire from a maximum distance. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Use water spray/fog for cooling fire exposed containers. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Stand by, at a safe distance, with extinguisher ready for possible re-ignition. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Avoid unnecessary run-off of extinguishing media which may cause pollution. Do not handle damaged containers unless specialized to do so.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, hair and clothing. Do not breathe fumes/gas/mists/aerosols/vapors/dusts.

Move containers from fire area if safe to do so. Use water spray/fog for cooling fire exposed containers.

Avoid unnecessary run-off of extinguishing media which may cause pollution.

### SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

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

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Extinguish any sources of ignition. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapor, dust, fume and spray. Do not walk through spilled material. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Extinguish any sources of ignition. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapor, dust, fume and spray. Do not walk through spilled material. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Extinguish any sources of ignition. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get on skin, eyes or on clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapor, dust, fume and spray. Do not walk through spilled material. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

#### Environmental Precautions:

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent from reaching drains, sewers and waterways. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

#### Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate personal protective clothing. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Contain and collect spillage and place in suitable container for future disposal. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations (see Section 13).

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate personal protective clothing. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for future

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disposal. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations (see Section 13).

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate personal protective clothing. Avoid breathing dust, mist, fumes, vapors or spray. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Contain and collect spillage and place in suitable container for future disposal. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations (see Section 13).

### Reference to Other Sections:

For personal protective equipment see Section 8. For disposal see Section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

### Precautions for Safe Handling:

Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing mist/vapor/spray/dust. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or use personal products when handling chemical substances. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash affected areas thoroughly after handling. Keep away from incompatible materials (See Section 10). Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Take action to prevent static discharges. Handle containers with caution. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing mist/vapor/spray/dust. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or use personal products when handling chemical substances. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash affected areas thoroughly after handling. Keep away from incompatible materials (See Section 10). Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

### Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities:

Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated location out of direct sunlight. Keep away from food and beverages. Protect from freezing and physical damage. Store away from heat, open flames and other sources of ignition. Keep container tightly sealed. Store away from incompatible materials (See Section 10).

## SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Only those substances with limit values have been included below.

### Occupational Exposure Limit Values:

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
ACGIH	Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	8-Hour TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	8-Hour TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	15-Minute STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	8-Hour TWA: 100 ppm
	Toluene	108-88-3	TWA: 20 ppm
	Respirable Carbon Black	1333-86-4	8-Hour TWA: 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 20 ppm
OSHA	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	TLV-TWA: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Kerosene and jet-fuels [non-aerosol], as total hydrocarbon vapor)
	Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust)
	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	PEL: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)

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	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	PEL: 525 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	PEL: 100 ppm
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (500 ppm [petroleum distillates] - A single TWA does not sufficiently cover this broad category. The concentration of benzene and other aromatic hydrocarbons should also be considered.)
	Toluene	108-88-3	8-Hour TWA: 200 ppm (Table Z-2)
	Toluene	108-88-3	Ceiling Limit: 300 ppm (Table Z-2)
	Toluene	108-88-3	Peak Exposure Limit Value: 500 ppm (for an 8 hr shift; duration: 10 minutes [Table Z-2])
	Respirable Carbon Black	1333-86-4	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 240 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (50 ppm [Table Z-1])
	Toluene	108-88-3	TWA: 375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (100 ppm; [Table Z-1-A])
	Toluene	108-88-3	STEL: 560 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (150 ppm; [Table Z-1-A])
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (500 ppm [aliphatic hydrocarbons])
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	8-Hour TWA: 120 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (25 ppm [Table Z-1-A])
NIOSH	Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	Level Limit Value: 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (LOQ - lowest feasible concentration)
	Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	REL-TWA: 0.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (for ultra fine TiO <sub>2</sub> - up to 10 hrs.)
	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	REL: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	IDLH: 25 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	Ceiling Limit: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (15-min)
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	IDLH: 20000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	REL: 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Toluene	108-88-3	REL-TWA: 375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (100 ppm [up to 10 hr])
	Toluene	108-88-3	STEL: 560 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (150 ppm)
	Respirable Carbon Black	1333-86-4	REL-TWA: 3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (up to 10 hr)
	Respirable Carbon Black	1333-86-4	IDLH: 1750 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Respirable Carbon Black	1333-86-4	REL-TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (in the presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [up to 10 hr])
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	IDLH: 700 ppm
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	REL-TWA: 24 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (5 ppm [up to 10 hr])
	Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	IDLH: 5000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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	Toluene	108-88-3	IDLH: 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	REL-TWA: 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (up tp 10 hr [petroleum distillates, naphtha])
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	Ceiling Limit: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ([15 min] petroleum distillates, naphtha)
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	REL-TWA: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (up to 10 hr [kerosene])
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	Ceiling Limit: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (petroleum distillates [15 min])
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	REL-TWA: 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (petroleum distallates [up tp 10 hr])
United States(California)	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	8-Hour TWA: 100 ppm
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	8-Hour TWA: 525 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Toluene	108-88-3	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 37 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (10 ppm)
	Toluene	108-88-3	15-Minute STEL: 560 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (150 ppm)
	Toluene	108-88-3	Ceiling Limit: 500 ppm
	Respirable Carbon Black	1333-86-4	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 97 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (20 ppm)
	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	8-Hour TWA: 1 ppm
	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	8-Hour TWA: 4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust)
	Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 1600 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (400 ppm [petroleum distillates] - A single TWA does not sufficiently cover this broad category. The concentration of benzene and other aromatic hydrocarbons should also be considered.)
	Toluene	108-88-3	REL: 37000 ug/m <sup>3</sup> (Acute inhalation)
	Toluene	108-88-3	REL: 300 ug/m <sup>3</sup> (Chronic inhalation)
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 1600 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (400 ppm [aliphatic hydrocarbons])
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	REL: 4700 ug/m <sup>3</sup> (Acute inhalation)
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	REL: 164 ug/m <sup>3</sup> (8-hour Inhalation)
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	REL: 82 ug/m <sup>3</sup> (Chronic inhalation)	
WEEL	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	8-Hour TWA: 10 ppm
	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	8-Hour TWA: 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	8-Hour TWA: 36 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (10 ppm)

### Biological Limit Values:



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Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling time	Permissible limits
ACGIH	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	Butoxyacetic acid (with hydrolysis)	Creatinine in Urine	End of shift	200 mg/g
	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	5-Hydroxy-N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Urine	End of shift	100 mg/L
	Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	Blood	Prior to last shift of work week	0.02 mg/L
	Toluene	108-88-3	o-Cresol, with hydrolysis	Creatinine in urine	End of shift	0.3 mg/g
	Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	Urine	End of shift	0.03 mg/L

### Information on Monitoring Procedures:

Not determined or not applicable.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Emergency eye wash stations and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of use or handling. Provide adequate ventilation to maintain the airborne concentrations of vapor, mists, and/or dusts below the applicable workplace exposure limits, while observing recognized national standards (or equivalent).

### Personal Protection Equipment

#### Eye and Face Protection:

Safety glasses or goggles. Use eye protection equipment that has been tested and approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent).

#### Skin and Body Protection:

Chemical resistant, impervious gloves approved by the appropriate standards. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Avoid skin contact with used gloves. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove used gloves and contaminated clothing. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Ensure that all personal protective equipment is approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent).

#### Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below the applicable workplace exposure limits, or to an acceptable level (if exposure limits have not been established), a respirator approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent) must be worn.

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below the applicable workplace exposure limits, or to an acceptable level (if exposure limits have not been established), a respirator approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent) must be worn. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

### General Hygienic Measures:

When handling chemical products, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands after handling, before breaks, and at the end of the workday. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Perform routine housekeeping.

## SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

### Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Gray liquid
Odor	Mild

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Odor threshold	N/A
pH	N/A
Melting point/freezing point	N/A
Initial boiling point/range	155°C
Flash point (closed cup)	38°C
Evaporation rate	N/A
Flammability (solid, gas)	N/A
Upper flammability/explosive limit	N/A
Lower flammability/explosive limit	0.75-1.2%
Vapor pressure	N/A
Vapor density	N/A
Density	0.87 +/- 0.02 g/cc
Relative density	0.87 +/- 0.02
Solubilities	N/A
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	N/A
Auto/Self-ignition temperature	N/A
Decomposition temperature	N/A
Dynamic viscosity	N/A
Kinematic viscosity	N/A
Explosive properties	N/A
Oxidizing properties	N/A

### SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

#### Reactivity:

Not reactive under recommended handling and storage conditions.

#### Chemical Stability:

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions.

#### Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

Hazardous reactions are not anticipated under recommended conditions of handling and storage.

#### Conditions to Avoid:

Extreme heat, open flames, hot surfaces, sparks, ignition sources and incompatible materials.

Extreme heat, open flames, hot surfaces, sparks, ignition sources, static electricity and incompatible materials. Vapor accumulation in low or confined areas.

#### Incompatible Materials:

None known.

#### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

#### Acute Toxicity

**Assessment:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Product Data:** No data available.

**Substance Data:**

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### Absco Quick Dry Penetrating Wood Finish - Aged Barrel

Name	Route	Result
Titanium Dioxide	oral	LD50 Mouse: > 5000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: 5.09 mg/L (4 hr)
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	oral	LD50 Rat: 3129 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rat: >2000 mg/kg
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	oral	LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Guinea pig: 6300 mg/kg
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	oral	LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: > 5.5 mg/L (4 h)
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >3000 mg/kg
Toluene	oral	LD50 Rat: 5580 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 12,267 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: 25.7 mg/L (4 h [Vapor])
Petroleum resins	oral	LD50 Rat: >2000 mg/kg
Cashew nutshell liquid	dermal	LD50 Rat: 2000 mg/kg
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	oral	LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >2000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: >5.28 mg/L (4 hr [vapor])
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	oral	LD50 Rat: 4150 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: >5.1 mg/L (4 hours)
	dermal	LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	oral	LD50 Rat: 2326 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: > 1000 mg/kg
	Dermal ATE	LD50 Rabbit: 1100 mg/kg
	Oral ATE	LD50 Rat: 100 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: > 4.83 mg/L (4 hr (vapor))
2-Butoxyethanol	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 220 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: 450 ppmV (4 hr - Vapor)
	Oral ATE	LD50 Rat: 1200 mg/kg (Annex VI to the CLP)
	oral	LD50 Rat: 470 mg/kg
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	oral	LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg
Respirable Carbon Black	oral	LD50 Rat: >2000 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >3000 mg/kg
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	oral	LD50 Rat: 4820 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >2000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: >5 mg/L (4 hr Aerosol)

#### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

**Assessment:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Product Data:**

No data available.

**Substance Data:**

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Name	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Causes skin irritation.
Toluene	Causes skin irritation.
Cashew nutshell liquid	Causes skin irritation
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Causes skin irritation.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Causes skin irritation.
2-Butoxyethanol	Causes skin irritation.
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	Causes skin irritation.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

**Assessment:**

Causes serious eye irritation.

**Product Data:**

No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Result
Cashew nutshell liquid	Causes serious eye damage
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Causes serious eye irritation.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Causes serious eye damage.
2-Butoxyethanol	Causes serious eye irritation.
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Causes serious eye irritation.

### Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

**Assessment:**

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Product Data:**

No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Result
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Cashew nutshell liquid	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

### Carcinogenicity

**Assessment:**

May cause cancer.

**Product Data:** No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Species	Result
Titanium Dioxide	Not applicable.	Airborne, unbound particles of respirable size are known to cause cancer.

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Name	Species	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Not applicable.	May cause cancer. Animals exposed to high levels of some petroleum products have developed liver and kidney tumors. Occupationally exposed people in the petroleum refining industry have an increased risk of skin cancer and leukemia.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Not applicable.	May cause cancer. Animals exposed to high levels of some petroleum products have developed liver and kidney tumors. Occupationally exposed people in the petroleum refining industry have an increased risk of skin cancer and leukemia.
Respirable Carbon Black	Not applicable	Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation exposure route.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy		May cause cancer.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime		May cause cancer.

#### International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC):

Name	Classification
Titanium Dioxide	Group 2B
Toluene	Group 3
Respirable Carbon Black	Group 2B
2-Butoxyethanol	Group 3
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Not Applicable
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Not Applicable
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not Applicable
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Group 2B
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	Not Applicable
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Not Applicable
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Not Applicable
Lecithins	Not Applicable
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Applicable
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Not Applicable

#### National Toxicology Program (NTP):

Name	Classification
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Not Applicable
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Not Applicable
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not Applicable
Titanium Dioxide	Not Applicable

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Name	Classification
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Not Applicable
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	Not Applicable
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Not Applicable
Toluene	Not Applicable
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Not Applicable
Lecithins	Not Applicable
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Applicable
Respirable Carbon Black	Not Applicable
2-Butoxyethanol	Not Applicable
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Not Applicable

**OSHA Carcinogens:** Not applicable

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

**Assessment:**

May cause genetic defects.

**Product Data:**

No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	May cause genetic defects.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	May cause genetic defects.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	May cause genetic defects.

### Reproductive Toxicity

**Assessment:**

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

**Product Data:**

No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Result
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	Suspected of damaging the unborn child (developmental toxicity) via oral exposure.
Toluene	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	May damage fertility or the unborn child (developmental effects).

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)

**Assessment:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Product Data:**

No data available.

**Substance Data:**

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Name	Result
Toluene	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	May cause respiratory irritation.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Causes damage to the respiratory tract.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

**Assessment:**

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Product Data:**

No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Causes damage to the Central Nervous System through prolonged or repeated exposure via inhalation.
Toluene	May cause damage to organs (central nervous system; kidneys; liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Exposure to the substance may increase noise-induced hearing loss.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Causes damage to the central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	May cause damage to the blood system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Aspiration toxicity

**Assessment:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Product Data:**

No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Toluene	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Information on Likely Routes of Exposure:

No data available.

### Symptoms Related to the Physical, Chemical, and Toxicological Characteristics:

No data available.

### Other Information:

No data available.

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#### SECTION 12: Ecological Information

##### Acute (Short-Term) Toxicity

**Assessment:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Product Data:** No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Result
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Fish LC50 Onchorhynchus mykiss: 1.5 mg/L
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Fish LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 0.14 mg/L (96 hours)
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Fish LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 10 mg/L (96 H)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 4.5 mg/L (48 H)
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Green Algae: 3.3 mg/L (72 H)
	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 8.2 mg/L (96 H)
Petroleum resins	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 100 mg/L (48 hours)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Fish LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 2.2 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 1.4 mg/L (48 hr)
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 6.7 mg/L (72 hr)
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Fish LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 500 mg/L (96 hours)
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Fish LC50 Oryzias latipes: > 100 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 201 mg/L (48 hr)
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Scenedesmus capricornutum: 6.09 mg/L (72 hr)
2-Butoxyethanol	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 1,550 mg/L (48 hr)
	Fish LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 1,474 mg/L (96 hr)
Respirable Carbon Black	Fish LC50 Danio rerio: >1000 mg/L (96 h)
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: >10000 mg/L (72 h)

##### Chronic (Long-Term) Toxicity

**Assessment:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Product Data:** No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Result
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Fish EC10 Cyprinodon variegatus: 31.8 mg/L
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Fish NOEC Oncorhynchus mykiss: 0.02 mg/L (30 d)
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 12.5 mg/L (21 days)
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Fish NOEC Oryzias latipes: 50 mg/L (14 d)
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: >= 100 mg/L (21 d)
	Aquatic Plants NOEC Scenedesmus capricornutum: 1.02 mg/L (72 hr)
2-Butoxyethanol	Fish NOEC Danio rerio: > 100 mg/L (21 d)
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 100 mg/L (21 d)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 0.81 mg/L (21 d)
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 10 mg/L (21 days)
	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 5.2 mg/L (14 days)



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### Persistence and Degradability

**Product Data:** No data available.

#### Substance Data:

Name	Result
Titanium Dioxide	Degradation/biodegradation testing is not relevant for metals and metal compounds that are not (bio)degradable, including titanium dioxide.
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Not readily biodegradable.
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	Readily biodegradable in water.
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Readily biodegradable.
Toluene	Readily biodegradable in water.
Petroleum resins	Not readily biodegradable.
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	The substance is readily biodegradable (73% degradation in 28 days).
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Inherently biodegradable (70% degradation after 18 days).
Respirable Carbon Black	Carbon black is an inorganic substance and will not be biodegraded by microorganisms.
2-Butoxyethanol	Readily biodegradable (90.4% degradation after 28 days).
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Inherently biodegradable in water.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Substance is considered to be inherently biodegradable in water.

### Bioaccumulative Potential

**Product Data:** No data available.

#### Substance Data:

Name	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	BCF: 39.66 L/Kg ww; Not considered to be bioaccumulative.
Toluene	BCF: 90
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	The substance has low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow: -0.38).
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	BCF: 5.8
Respirable Carbon Black	Bioaccumulation is not expected to occur.
2-Butoxyethanol	Not expected to bioaccumulate (log Kow = 0.83).
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	This substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.

### Mobility in Soil

**Product Data:** No data available.

#### Substance Data:

Name	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Koc at 20°C: 1451
Toluene	Moderately Mobile (Calculated Koc: 205)
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Adsorption to the solid soil phase is not expected.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	This substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.

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### Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

#### Product Data:

**PBT assessment:** This product does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT.

**vPvB assessment:** This product does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a vPvB.

#### Substance Data:

##### PBT assessment:

Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	The substance is not PBT.
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	The substance is not PBT.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	The substance is not PBT.
Respirable Carbon Black	This substance is not PBT.
2-Butoxyethanol	This substance is not PBT.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	This substance is not PBT.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	This substance is a UVCB and does not contain constituents included in the SVHC candidate list as PBT at concentrations above 0.1%.
Titanium Dioxide	Titanium dioxide is an inorganic substance, thus a PBT assessment is not required.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	The substance is not PBT.

##### vPvB assessment:

Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	The substance is not vPvB.
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	The substance is not vPvB.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	The substance is not vPvB.
Respirable Carbon Black	This substance is not vPvB.
2-Butoxyethanol	This substance is not vPvB.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	This substance is not vPvB.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	This substance is a UVCB and does not contain constituents included in the SVHC candidate list as vPvB at concentrations above 0.1%.
Titanium Dioxide	Titanium dioxide is an inorganic substance, thus a vPvB assessment is not required.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	The substance is not vPvB.

**Other Adverse Effects:** No data available.

## SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

#### Disposal Methods:

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground or into any body of water. Store material for disposal as indicated in Section 7 Handling and Storage. Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.

#### Contaminated packages:

Not determined or not applicable.

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## Absco Quick Dry Penetrating Wood Finish - Aged Barrel

### SECTION 14: Transport Information

#### International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

UN Number	UN1263
UN Proper Shipping Name	PAINT
UN Transport Hazard Class(es)	3 
Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazards	None
Special Precautions for User	None

#### International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations (IATA-DGR)

UN Number	UN1263
UN Proper Shipping Name	PAINT
UN Transport Hazard Class(es)	3 
Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazards	None
Special Precautions for User	None

### SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

#### United States Regulations

**Inventory Listing (TSCA):** All ingredients are listed-active or exempt.

**Significant New Use Rule (TSCA Section 5):** None of the ingredients are listed.

**Export Notification under TSCA Section 12(b):** None of the ingredients are listed.

**SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances:** None of the ingredients are listed.

#### SARA Section 313 Toxic Chemicals:

108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
872-50-4	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Listed
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed

#### CERCLA:

108-88-3	Toluene	Listed	1000 lb
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed	100 lb
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed	N/A

#### RCRA:

108-88-3	Toluene	Listed	U220
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed	D001

**Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA):** None of the ingredients are listed.

#### Massachusetts Right to Know:

13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed

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108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
872-50-4	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Listed
1333-86-4	Respirable Carbon Black	Listed
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed

### New Jersey Right to Know:

13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	Listed
136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
872-50-4	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Listed
1333-86-4	Respirable Carbon Black	Listed
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed

### New York Right to Know:

13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	Listed
136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed
64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Listed
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed

### Pennsylvania Right to Know:

13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	Listed
136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed
64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Listed
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
872-50-4	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Listed
1333-86-4	Respirable Carbon Black	Listed
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed

### California Proposition 65:

**⚠️WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Respirable Carbon Black and Titanium Dioxide; which are known to the State of California to cause cancer; and Toluene and 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

## SECTION 16: Other Information

**Abbreviations and Acronyms:** None

### Disclaimer:

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Canlak

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Coatings assumes no responsibility for injury to the vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, Canlak Coatings assumes no responsibility for injury to vendor or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in his use of the material.

**NFPA:** 2-2-1

**HMIS:** 2\*-2-1

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**Revision Notes:**

Revision Date	Notes
2020-05-06	Version 02
2021-07-30	Version 03
2021-12-27	Version 04

**End of Safety Data Sheet**