

## Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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### Absco Swedish Finish Semi-Gloss SF-750

#### SECTION 1: Identification

##### Product Identifier

**Product Name:** Absco Swedish Finish Semi-Gloss SF-750

**Product code:** PR16306501, PR16306503, PR16306505

##### 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:

Skin irritation, category 2

Serious eye damage, category 1

Flammable liquids, category 2

Corrosive to metals, category 1

Skin sensitization, category 1

Carcinogenicity, category 1A

Reproductive toxicity, category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3, respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3, narcotic effects

##### Label elements

###### Hazard Pictograms:



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**Signal Word:** Danger

### Hazard statements:

- H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor
- H290 May be corrosive to metals
- H315 Causes skin irritation
- H318 Causes serious eye damage
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H350 May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)
- H361 Suspected of damaging 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)
- H370 Causes damage to organs (or state all organs affected, if known) (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation
- H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

### 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
- P234 Keep only in original container
- 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
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/ ...
- P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label)
- P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
- P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
- P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...
- 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
- P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage
- P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
- P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
- P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
- P307+P311 IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
- P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
- P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/.../if you feel unwell
- P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

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P406 Store in corrosive resistant/... container with a resistant inner liner

P405 Store locked up

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

P501 Dispose of contents/container to...

**Hazards Not Otherwise Classified:** None

### SECTION 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Identification	Name	Weight %
CAS Number: 71-36-3	n-Butanol	<30
CAS Number: 64-17-5	Ethanol	<15
CAS Number: 64742-89-8	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	<10
CAS Number: 78-83-1	2-methylpropan-1-ol	<10
CAS Number: 67-56-1	Methanol	<3
CAS Number: 108-88-3	Toluene	<2
CAS Number: 50-00-0	Formaldehyde	<0.3
CAS Number: 64742-49-0	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	<0.5
CAS Number: 68410-97-9	Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	<0.5

**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 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.

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### 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.

Immediately 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. Seek immediate medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

### 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:

Skin contact may result in redness, pain, burning and inflammation.

Eye contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, inflammation, itching, burning, tearing, corneal damage and loss of vision.

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

Products that are corrosive to metals are often corrosive to the skin, eyes and the respiratory tract.

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

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

Inhalation may have adverse effects on the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include cough, breathing difficulties, sore throat and inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the respiratory tract.

Inhalation may have adverse effects on the central nervous system. Symptoms may include drowsiness, dizziness, headache, nausea and lowering of consciousness. Acute overexposure via inhalation may result in respiratory distress, confusion and unconsciousness.

#### 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.

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

### Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

#### Specific Treatment:

In case of eye contact, seek prompt medical attention while rinsing is continued.

If exhibiting symptoms of exposure, seek prompt medical attention.

If respiratory symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Overexposure via inhalation requires urgent medical treatment.

Skin/eye burns require immediate treatment.

#### Notes for the Doctor:

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting Measures

### Extinguishing Media

#### Suitable Extinguishing Media:

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

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

#### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not use water jet.

#### Specific Hazards During Fire-Fighting:

Thermal decomposition may produce irritating/toxic fumes/gases.

Highly 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.

Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. 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:

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.

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.

DO NOT GET WATER INSIDE CONTAINERS. 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. 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). 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.

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#### 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 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. Contain and collect spillage and place in suitable corrosive resistant containers for future disposal. Do not get water in containers as reaction with water or moist air may release toxic, corrosive or flammable gases. 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.

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. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin 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.

Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Prevent skin contact. Do not get in eyes. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not add water to the corrosive product. If it is necessary to mix a corrosive product with water, do so slowly adding the corrosive to cold water, in small amounts, and stir frequently. Avoid breathing mist/vapor/spray/dust. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or use personal products when handling chemical substances. Wash affected areas thoroughly after handling. Keep away from incompatible materials (See Section 10). Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Keep only in original packaging.

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

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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).  
 Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated location out of direct sunlight and away from exit paths. Store in a corrosion-resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Inspect containers and storage area regularly for signs of leak and damage. Store containers at a convenient height for handling, below eye level if possible. High shelving increases the risk of dropping containers, personal injury and exposure. Ensure that appropriate fire fighting and spill-clean up equipment is readily available. Keep away from food and beverages. Protect from freezing and physical damage. Store away from heat, open flames and other sources of ignition. Store separately. 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	n-Butanol	71-36-3	TLV-TWA: 20 ppm (8-Hour Exposure Limit)
	Toluene	108-88-3	TWA: 20 ppm
	2-methylpropan-1-ol	78-83-1	8-Hour TWA: 50 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	15-Minute STEL: 0.3 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	8-Hour TWA: 0.1 ppm
	Ethanol	64-17-5	15-Minute STEL: 1000 ppm
	Methanol	67-56-1	8-Hour TWA: 200 ppm
	Methanol	67-56-1	15-Minute STEL: 250 ppm
NIOSH	n-Butanol	71-36-3	Ceiling Limit: 50 ppm (150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	n-Butanol	71-36-3	IDLH: 1400 ppm
	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)
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	64742-89-8	IDLH: 1000 ppm (NAPHTHA (COAL TAR))
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	64742-89-8	REL: 100 ppm (NAPHTHA (COAL TAR) [for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek])
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	64742-89-8	REL: 400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (NAPHTHA (COAL TAR) [for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek])
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	IDLH: 1000 ppm
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	REL-TWA: 400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (100 ppm [10 h workday])
	Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	68410-97-9	IDLH: 2500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Oil mist (mineral))
	Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	68410-97-9	REL: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Oil mist (mineral) [for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek])
	Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	68410-97-9	STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Oil mist (mineral))
	2-methylpropan-1-ol	78-83-1	REL: 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ((50 ppm) (for up to a 10-hour workday))

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Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	REL-TWA: 0.016 ppm (up to 10 hr)
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Ceiling Limit: 0.1 ppm (15 min)
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	IDLH: 20 ppm
	Ethanol	64-17-5	REL-TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1000 ppm [up to 10 hr.])
	Ethanol	64-17-5	IDLH: 3300 ppm
	Methanol	67-56-1	REL-TWA: 260 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (200 ppm [for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek])
	Methanol	67-56-1	15-Minute STEL: 325 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (250 ppm)
	Methanol	67-56-1	IDLH: 6000 ppm
	Toluene	108-88-3	IDLH: 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	n-Butanol	71-36-3	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 100 ppm (300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	n-Butanol	71-36-3	Ceiling Limit: 50 ppm (150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	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])
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	64742-89-8	PEL: 100 ppm
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	64742-89-8	PEL: 400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	64742-89-8	TWA: 100 ppm
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	64742-89-8	TWA: 400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (100 ppm)
	Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	68410-97-9	PEL: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Oil mist (mineral))
	Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	68410-97-9	TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Oil mist (mineral))
	2-methylpropan-1-ol	78-83-1	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (100 ppm)
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 0.75 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	15-Minute STEL: 2 ppm
	Ethanol	64-17-5	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1000 ppm)
	Methanol	67-56-1	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 260 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (200 ppm)
	Methanol	67-56-1	15-Minute STEL: 325 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (250 ppm)
	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])
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 0.5 ppm (Action level)	
United States(California)	Toluene	108-88-3	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 37 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (10 ppm)



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Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
	Toluene	108-88-3	15-Minute STEL: 560 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (150 ppm)
	Toluene	108-88-3	Ceiling Limit: 500 ppm
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	64742-89-8	8-Hour TWA: 300 ppm (VM & P (VARNISH MAKERS AND PAINTERS) NAPHTHA)
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	64742-89-8	8-Hour TWA: 1350 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (VM & P (VARNISH MAKERS AND PAINTERS) NAPHTHA)
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	64742-89-8	15-Minute STEL: 400 ppm (VM & P (VARNISH MAKERS AND PAINTERS) NAPHTHA)
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	64742-89-8	15-Minute STEL: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (VM & P (VARNISH MAKERS AND PAINTERS) NAPHTHA)
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	8-Hour TWA: 1350 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (300 ppm)
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	15-Minute STEL: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (400 ppm)
	Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	68410-97-9	8-Hour TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (OIL (MINERAL) MIST, PARTICULATE)
	Ethanol	64-17-5	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1000 ppm)
	Methanol	67-56-1	15-Minute STEL: 325 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (250 ppm)
	Methanol	67-56-1	PEL Ceiling: 1000 ppm
	Methanol	67-56-1	8-Hour TWA: 260 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (200 ppm)
	n-Butanol	71-36-3	Ceiling Limit: 50 ppm (150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	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)
	2-methylpropan-1-ol	78-83-1	8-Hour TWA: 50 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	15-Minute STEL: 2 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 0.75 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	8-Hour TWA: 0.5 ppm (Action level)

#### Biological Limit Values:

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling time	Permissible limits
ACGIH	Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of Shift	15 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
	Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of shift.	15 mg/L

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### 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).

Use safety glasses with side shields or goggles. Consider the use of a face shield for splash protection.

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).

Chemical resistant, impervious gloves approved by the appropriate standards. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Avoid skin contact with used gloves. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove used gloves and contaminated clothing. Full body protection should be worn. 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	Milky liquid
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### Absco Swedish Finish Semi-Gloss SF-750

Odor	Strong
Odor threshold	N/A
pH	N/A
Melting point/freezing point	N/A
Initial boiling point/range	78+/- 1°C
Flash point (closed cup)	>10°C
Evaporation rate	Faster than water
Flammability (solid, gas)	N/A
Upper flammability/explosive limit	N/A
Lower flammability/explosive limit	1.1-1.3%
Vapor pressure	N/A
Vapor density	Heavier than air
Density	0.94 +/- 0.02 g/cc
Relative density	0.94 +/- 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.

Avoid generation of aerosols and mists, extreme heat, open flames, hot surfaces, sparks, ignition sources and incompatible materials.

#### 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.

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**Product Data:** No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Route	Result
n-Butanol	oral	LD50 Rat: 790 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 3400 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])
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	oral	LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >2000 mg/kg
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >2000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: >4.42 mg/L (4 h (Vapor))
	oral	LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	oral	LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: >5610 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (4 hours)
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >2000 mg/kg
2-methylpropan-1-ol	inhalation	LC50 Rat: >6.5 mg/L (4 hr - Vapor)
	oral	LD50 Rat: >2830 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >2000 mg/kg
Formaldehyde	oral	LD50 Rat: 100 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: <463 ppmV (4 hr (vapor))
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 270 mg/kg
Ethanol	oral	LD50 Rat: 6,200 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: 116.9 mg/L (4 hr [Vapor])
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 17,100 mg/kg
Methanol	Oral ATE	LD50 Rat: 100 mg/kg
	Dermal ATE	LD50 Rabbit: 300 mg/kg
	Inhalation ATE	LC50 Rat: 3 mg/L (4 hr)
	oral	LD50 Rat: 5628 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 15,800 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: 64,000 ppmV (4 hr)

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

**Assessment:**

Causes skin irritation.

**Product Data:**

No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Result
n-Butanol	Causes skin irritation.
Toluene	Causes skin irritation.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Causes skin irritation.

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Name	Result
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	Causes skin irritation.
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Causes skin irritation.
Formaldehyde	Causes severe skin burns.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

**Assessment:**

Causes serious eye damage.

**Product Data:**

No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Result
n-Butanol	Causes serious eye damage.
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Causes serious eye damage.
Formaldehyde	Causes serious eye damage.
Ethanol	Causes serious eye irritation.

### Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

**Assessment:**

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Product Data:**

No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Result
Formaldehyde	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

### Carcinogenicity

**Assessment:**

May cause cancer.

**Product Data:** No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Species	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light		May cause cancer. The carcinogenic classification applies to naphtha streams containing $\geq 0.1\%$ Benzene.
Formaldehyde		May cause cancer.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.		May cause cancer.

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

Name	Classification
Toluene	Group 3
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	Group 3
Formaldehyde	Group 1

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Name	Classification
Ethanol	Not Applicable
n-Butanol	Not Applicable
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	Not Applicable
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not Applicable
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Not Applicable
Methanol	Not Applicable

#### National Toxicology Program (NTP):

Name	Classification
Formaldehyde	Known to be human carcinogens
Ethanol	Not Applicable
n-Butanol	Not Applicable
Toluene	Not Applicable
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	Not Applicable
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not Applicable
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Not Applicable
Methanol	Not Applicable

#### OSHA Carcinogens:

Ingredient Name	CAS	OSHA Carcinogens Status
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Yes

#### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

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

##### Product Data:

No data available.

##### Substance Data:

Name	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	May cause genetic defects.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	May cause genetic defects. The mutagenic classification applies to naphtha streams containing >0.1% Benzene.
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	May cause genetic defects.
Formaldehyde	Suspected of causing genetic defects.

#### Reproductive Toxicity

##### Assessment:

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

##### Product Data:

No data available.

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### Substance Data:

Name	Result
Toluene	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. The classification as a reproductive toxicant only applies when the naphtha stream contains >3% toluene and/or n-hexane.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)

#### Assessment:

- Causes damage to organs.
- May cause respiratory irritation.
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### Product Data:

No data available.

#### Substance Data:

Name	Result
n-Butanol	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
	May cause respiratory irritation.
Toluene	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	May cause dizziness or drowsiness.
2-methylpropan-1-ol	May cause respiratory irritation.
	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Methanol	Causes damage to Optic nerve (nervus opticus), central nervous system.
Formaldehyde	May cause respiratory irritation.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

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

#### Product Data:

No data available.

#### Substance Data:

Name	Result
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.

### Aspiration toxicity

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

#### Product Data:

No data available.

#### Substance Data:

Name	Result
Toluene	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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Name	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	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.

## 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
n-Butanol	Aquatic Plants EC50 Green algae: 225 mg/L (96 Hours)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 1328 mg/L (48 Hours)
	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 1376 mg/L (96 Hours)
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	Fish LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 10 mg/L (96 hours)
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Aquatic Plants ErC50 Selenastrum capricornutum: 3.1 mg/L (72 h)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 4.5 mg/L (48 h)
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 8.2 mg/L (96 hours)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 4.5 mg/L (48 hours)
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 1430 mg/L (96 h)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia pulex: 1100 mg/L (48 h)
Ethanol	Fish LC50 Alburnus alburnus: 11,000 mg/L (96 h)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: >10,000 mg/L (48 h)
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Chlorella vulgaris: 275 mg/L (72 h)
	Bacteria LC50 Paramecium caudatum: 5800 mg/L (4 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
n-Butanol	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 4.1 mg/L (21 Days)
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 2.6 mg/L (21 days)



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Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 10 mg/L (10 d)
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 2.6 mg/L (21 days)
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 20 mg/L (21 d)

#### Persistence and Degradability

**Product Data:** No data available.

##### Substance Data:

Name	Result
n-Butanol	The substance is readily biodegradable (> 92% degradation in 28 days).
Toluene	Readily biodegradable in water.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance (UVCB).
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Readily biodegradable in water (70 - 80% degradation in 28 days, measured by oxygen consumption).
Formaldehyde	Readily biodegradable (99% degradation after 28 days).
Ethanol	Readily biodegradable in water (74% after 5 days).
Methanol	Readily biodegradable (97% degradation after 20 days).

#### Bioaccumulative Potential

**Product Data:** No data available.

##### Substance Data:

Name	Result
n-Butanol	The substance is not expected to bioaccumulate (BCF: 3.16 L/Kg).
Toluene	BCF: 90
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance (UVCB).
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.
Formaldehyde	Accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.
Ethanol	Not expected to bioaccumulate (log Kow = -0.31).
Methanol	Methanol does not significantly bioaccumulate in fish. Experimental BCFs of < 10 in fish species.
2-methylpropan-1-ol	The substance is not expected to bioaccumulate (Log Kow: 0.76).

#### Mobility in Soil

**Product Data:** No data available.

##### Substance Data:

Name	Result
n-Butanol	The substance is highly mobile (Log Koc: 0.54).
Toluene	Moderately Mobile (Calculated Koc: 205)

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Name	Result
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Highly mobile (calculated log Koc: 0.47)
Formaldehyde	Adsorption to solid soil phase is possible.
Ethanol	Very high mobility in soil (Koc = 1).
Methanol	Highly mobile (Koc: 0.13 - 0.61 dimensionless).

### 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:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	The substance is not PBT.
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	This substance is not PBT.
2-methylpropan-1-ol	This substance is not PBT.
Formaldehyde	Not a PBT substance.
Ethanol	The substance is not PBT.
Methanol	This substance is not PBT.
n-Butanol	The substance is not PBT.

##### vPvB assessment:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	The substance is not vPvB.
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	This substance is not vPvB.
2-methylpropan-1-ol	This substance is not vPvB.
Formaldehyde	Not a vPvB substance.
Ethanol	The substance is not vPvB.
Methanol	This substance is not vPvB.
n-Butanol	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.

## SECTION 14: Transport Information

### United States Transportation of Dangerous Goods (49 CFR DOT)

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<b>UN Number</b>	UN1263
<b>UN Proper Shipping Name</b>	Paint
<b>UN Transport Hazard Class(es)</b>	3 
<b>Packing Group</b>	III
<b>Environmental Hazards</b>	None
<b>Special Precautions for User</b>	None

#### International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

<b>UN Number</b>	UN1263
<b>UN Proper Shipping Name</b>	Paint
<b>UN Transport Hazard Class(es)</b>	3 
<b>Packing Group</b>	III
<b>Environmental Hazards</b>	None
<b>Special Precautions for User</b>	None

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

<b>UN Number</b>	UN1263
<b>UN Proper Shipping Name</b>	Paint
<b>UN Transport Hazard Class(es)</b>	3 
<b>Packing Group</b>	III
<b>Environmental Hazards</b>	None
<b>Special Precautions for User</b>	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:**

50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
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**SARA Section 313 Toxic Chemicals:**

71-36-3	n-Butanol	Listed
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
67-56-1	Methanol	Listed

**CERCLA:**

71-36-3	n-Butanol	Listed	5000
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed	1000 lb

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78-83-1	2-methylpropan-1-ol	Listed	5000
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed	100 lb
64-17-5	Ethanol	Listed	100 lb
67-56-1	Methanol	Listed	5000 lbs

### RCRA:

71-36-3	n-Butanol	Listed	U031
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed	U220
78-83-1	2-methylpropan-1-ol	Listed	U140
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed	U122
64-17-5	Ethanol	Listed	D001
67-56-1	Methanol	Listed	U154

### Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA):

50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
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### Massachusetts Right to Know:

71-36-3	n-Butanol	Listed
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
64742-89-8	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	Listed
64742-49-0	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
68410-97-9	Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	Listed
78-83-1	2-methylpropan-1-ol	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
64-17-5	Ethanol	Listed
67-56-1	Methanol	Listed

### New Jersey Right to Know:

71-36-3	n-Butanol	Listed
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
64742-89-8	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	Listed
64742-49-0	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
68410-97-9	Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	Listed
78-83-1	2-methylpropan-1-ol	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
64-17-5	Ethanol	Listed
67-56-1	Methanol	Listed

### New York Right to Know:

71-36-3	n-Butanol	Listed
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
78-83-1	2-methylpropan-1-ol	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
64-17-5	Ethanol	Listed
67-56-1	Methanol	Listed

### Pennsylvania Right to Know:

71-36-3	n-Butanol	Listed
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108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
64742-89-8	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	Listed
64742-49-0	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
68410-97-9	Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling.	Listed
78-83-1	2-methylpropan-1-ol	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
64-17-5	Ethanol	Listed
67-56-1	Methanol	Listed

### California Proposition 65:

**⚠️ WARNING:** This product can expose you to Formaldehyde; which is known to the State of California to cause cancer; and Toluene and Methanol, 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 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:** 2-3-1

**HMIS:** 2\*-3-1

**Initial Preparation Date:** 05.13.2020

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### Revision Notes:

Revision Date	Notes
2020-04-30	Version 06
2021-12-30	Version 07

**End of Safety Data Sheet**