

Material Safety Data Sheet



Cobalt-Zirconium Dryer 1 1/2%

Product Code: AC-SI0010

Department: kama painting mediums & varnishes

C.A.S.: 64742-48-9, 8052-41-3, 22464-99-9, 136-52-7

Section: 1 Identification

product: mixture of cobalt and zirconium carboxylate in isoparaffinic hydrocarbon
Application: siccative dryer for oil paints and varnishes
Emergency Telephone Number: (CANUTEC): (613) 996-6666

Section: 2 Hazard Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:
Eye Contact: May cause mild eye irritation. May cause mild discomfort.
Skin Contact: May cause mild skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting and drying of skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis.
Inhalation: Excessive exposure may cause irritation of the eyes, upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.
Ingestion: Low toxicity. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

SGH Label Elements



Signal Word

danger

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids -Cat.3

Acute toxicity -inhalation -Cat.4

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Narcotic effects)
- Cat.3 - Narcotic effect

Skin corrosion -irritation -Cat.2

Hazard Statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H315 Causes skin irritation

H332 Harmful if inhaled

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary Statements

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof equipment.

Use non-sparking tools.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

Wear protective protective clothing, eye protection & face protection.

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

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER if you feel unwell.

Section: 3 Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	Percentage (W/W)	LD50s and LC50s Route & Species:
Naphtha (petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy 64742-48-9	60-100	Dermal LD50 Rabbit > 3160 mg/kg Oral LD50 Rat > 5000 mg/k
Mineral spirits 8052-41-3	3-8	Oral LD50 Rat > 5 000 mg/kg Dermal LD50 Lapin > 3 000 mg/kg 4hr CL50 Rat 5,5 mg/l
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate , 22464-99-9	1-4	Oral LD50 Rat 40000 mg/kg
Cobalt 2-Ethylhexanoate, 136-52-7	3-5	Oral LD50 Rat 3900 mg/kg

In the current state knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, any other ingredients present is classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section

Section: 4 First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact:	Flush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists or signs of toxicity occur, seek medical attention.
Skin Contact:	Flush skin with large amounts of water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Inhalation:	Move person to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Allow victim to rest in a well-ventilated area. Seek immediate medical attention
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention.
Notes to Physician:	Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient.

Section: 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point:	>54 °C / 129 °F
Flash Point Method:	Tag Closed Cup
Autoignition Temperature:	246°C /475°F
Flammable Limits in Air (%):	Lower: 0.7% Upper: 5.3%
Extinguishing Media:	Use DRY chemicals, CO2, alcohol foam or water spray.
Special Exposure Hazards:	Combustible. May release vapors that form flammable mixtures at or above the flash point. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures. Shut off fuel to fire. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boil over. This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode.
Hazardous Decomposition/Combustion	
Materials (under fire conditions):	Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.
Special Protective Equipment:	Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing, including self-contained breathing equipment.
NFPA ratings for this product are:	health 1, flammability 2, instability 0
HMIS ratings for this product are:	health 1, flammability 2, reactivity 0

Section: 6 Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautionary Measures:	Wear appropriate protective equipment.
Environmental Precautionary Measures:	Prevent entry into sewers or streams, dike if needed. Consult local authorities.
Procedure for Clean Up:	
Land Spill:	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vaporsuppressing foam may be used to reduce vapor. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
Large Spills:	Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces.
Water Spill:	Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 °C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10 °C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted.
Note:	Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken. If the flash point exceeds the ambient temperature by 10 °C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the flash point does not exceed the ambient air temperature by at least 10 °C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Section: 7 Handling And Storage

Handling:	For industrial use only. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, heat, or other sources of ignition. Fixed equipment as well as transfer containers and equipment should be grounded to prevent accumulation of static charge. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat, or weld containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personnel protective equipment. Handling
Temperature:	Ambient.
Static Accumulator:	This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semi conductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
Storage:	Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Place away from incompatible materials. Store in accordance with good industrial practices. Store at ambient temperature.
Suitable Containers/Packing:	Drums; Barges; Tank Cars; Tank Trucks Suitable Materials and Coatings: Carbon steel; Teflon; Stainless steel;
Unsuitable Materials and Coatings:	Polystyrene; Natural rubber; Butyl rubber; Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM)

Section: 8 Exposure Control/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use process enclosure, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion proof equipment.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: Half-face filter respirator. For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Gloves: Appropriate chemical resistant gloves should be worn. If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical-resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet-style gloves. The breakthrough time of the selected glove(s) must be greater than the intended use period.

NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Skin Protection: Skin contact should be prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected for conditions of use and exposure potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance.

Eyes: Chemical safety glasses with side shields or splash proof goggles.

Other Personal Protection Data: Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Ingredients	Exposure Limit ACGIH	Exposure Limit OSHA	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health IDLH
Naphtha (petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy	Manufacturer Recommends: a TWA of 1200 mg/m ³ (175 ppm) based on total hydrocarbon. Local regulated limits may vary.	not available	not available
Mineral spirits, 8052-41-3	100 ppm (525 mg/m ³)		
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate , 22464-99-9	not indicated		
Cobalt 2-Ethylhexanoate, 136-52-7	not indicated		

Section: 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid.

Color: Clear Colorless

Odor: Odorless

pH Not Available.

Specific Gravity: 0.762 @ 15.6 °C

Boiling Point: 182-204 °C / 360-399 °F

Freezing/Melting Point: <-78 °C / <-108 °F

Vapor Pressure: 0.09 kPa @ 20 °C

Vapor Density: 5.6 @ 101 kPa

% Volatile by Volume: 100%

Evaporation Rate: 0.09

Solubility: Negligible in water.

VOCs: 763 g/l @ 15 °C; 6.359 lbs/gal (EPA method 24)

Viscosity: 1.84 cST @ 25 C

Molecular Weight: 162

Other: Not Available.

Section: 10 Stability And Reactivity

Chemical Stability:	Stable.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources.
Materials to Avoid:	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.
Additional Information:	No additional remark.

Section: 11 Toxicological Information

ingredients	LC50	LD50
Naphta hydro treated heavy 64742-48-9	Inhalation, aerosol, 4hr LC50 Rat >2.5 g/m3	Dermal LD50 Rabbit > 3160 mg/kg Oral LD50 Rat > 5000 mg/kg
Mineral spirits,8052-41-3	4 hr LC50 Rat > 5 500 mg/m3 4 hr LC50 Rat > 1 300 ppm	Oral LD50 Rat > 5 000 mg/kg Dermal LD50 Rat > 3 000 mg/kg
Cobalt 2-Ethylhexanoate,136-52-7	Not indicated	oral LD50 rat 3 900 mg/kg
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate, 22464-99-9	Not indicated	oral LD50 rat 4 000 mg/kg
Principle Routes of Exposure		
Ingestion:	Low toxicity. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.	
Skin Contact:	May cause mild skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting and drying of skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis.	
Inhalation:	Excessive exposure may cause irritation of the eyes, upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.	
Eye Contact:	May cause mild eye irritation. May cause mild discomfort.	
Additional Information:	Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.For the product itself: Vapor/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.	

Carcinogenicity:

Ingredients	IARC – Carcinogens	ACGIH - Carcinogens
Naphtha (petroleum),	Hydrotreated Heavy	Not listed. Not listed.
Cobalt 2-ethylhexanoate,136-52-7	IARC,Group 2B	ACGIH-A3,animal carcinogen. (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)
Zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate, 22464-99-9	Not listed.	Not listed.
Minerale spirits 8052-41-3	Not listed	Not listed

Carcinogenicity Comment: No additional information available.

Reproductive Toxicity/ Teratogenicity/ Embryotoxicity/ Mutagenicity: Not Available.

Section: 12 Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity data	No data
Products of degradation	No specific information is available in our database regarding the degradation of this product
Biodegradability	Our database contains no additional remark on the biodegradation of this product

Section: 13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal of Waste Method:	Disposal of all wastes must be done in accordance with municipal, provincial and federal regulations.
Contaminated Packaging:	Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility.

Section: 14 Transport Information

DOT (U.S.):	
DOT Shipping Name:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
DOT Hazardous Class 3	
DOT UN Number:	UN1268
DOT Packing Group:	III
DOT Reportable Quantity (lbs):	Not Available.
Note:	No additional remark.
Marine Pollutant:	No.
TDG (Canada):	
TDG Shipping Name:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Hazard Class:	3
UN Number:	UN1268
Packing Group:	III
Note:	Not regulated under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act when transported by road or rail in packagings or containers of 450 L or less (waste excluded).
Marine Pollutant:	No.

Section: 15 Regulatory Information

CEPA status	All the ingredients are on the DSL list
Controlled Products Regulations (CPR)	This product has been classified according to criteria of risk regulation on controlled products and document contains all the information required by Regulation Controlled Products
WHMIS classification	WHMIS Class B3: Combustible Liquids WHMIS Class D2B: Material causing other toxic effects - Toxic Material

Section: 16 Other Information

reference prepared by	manufacturer's material safety data sheet Kama pigments
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