MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET NU-LUSTRE

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY INDENTIFICATION						
Product ID: 1527-66 Resin Product Name: Nu-Lustre Application: Two Component Epoxy						
Manufacturer/Supplier: Swing Paints Ltd. 2100 St. Patrick St. Montreal Quebec H3K 1B2 TEL (514) 932-2157 FAX (514) 932-2779						
Emergency Telephone Number: (800) 424-9300						
Prepared by: Safety and Health Department, Swing Paints Ltd. Preparation Date: January 1, 2014						

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS							
Ingredients CAS w/w Oral LD50 (rat) Skin LD50 (rabbit) LC50 (rat-4 hours)							
Epoxy resin	025085-99-8	60-100	> 5,000 mg/kg	20,000 mg/kg	No Data		
Diglycidyl ether 068609-97-2 5-10 No Data No Data No Data							

	3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION				
Potential Acute Health Effects:					
Eye Contact:	ct: May cause slight transient (temporary) eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.				
Skin Contact:	Has caused allergic skin reactions in humans. Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation. A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through skin in harmful amounts.				
Inhalation:	Hot vapors can cause headaches, nausea, dizziness, and respiratory irritation, if inhaled.				
Ingestion:	Ingestion can upset the gastric system.				

	4. FIRST AID MEASURES				
Eye Contact:	Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open.				
Skin Contact:	Wash contaminated skin with water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.				
Inhalation:	Remove person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, get immediate medical attention.				
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. Guard against aspiration into lungs by having the individual turn on to their left side. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.				
Notes to Physicians:	No specific antidote. Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.				

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES						
Flash Point: 207 C	ash Point: 207 C Flash Point Method: PM Closed Cup Autoignition Temperature: NO DATA					
Flammable Limits in Air (%): Lower Limit: NOT APPLICABLE Upper Limit: NOT APPLICABLE						
Extinguishing Media Use foam, CO2, dry chemical.						
Special Exposure Hazards.	cial Exposure Hazards. Keep containers cool to prevent rupture and release of material.					
Special Protective Equipment:	Special Protective Equipment: Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing, including self-contained breathing equipment.					

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES				
Procedure for Clean Up: Land Spill: Isolate hazard area and restrict access. Small spills: soak up with absorbent material and scoop into containers. Large spills: prevent contamination of waterways. Dike and pump into suitable containers. Soak up in non-reactive absorbent material or so up. The residue can be removed with hot soapy water. Use of methylene chloride, acetone, or aromatic solvents in clean up podistinct hazard and therefore, should be avoided.				
Procedure for Clean Up: Water Spill:	Isolate hazard area and restrict access.			
Personal Precautionary Measures:	Wear appropriate protective equipment.			
Environmental Precautionary Measures:	Prevent entry in sewers or streams, dike if needed.			

	7. HANDLING AND STORAGE				
Handling:	Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue and vapour and should be handled as if they were full until they have been cleaned. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Manual operations should be engineered to provide for adequate ventilation and/or respiratory protection to reduce the potential for overexposure to vapors.				
Storage:	Keep containers tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.				

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION				
Engineering Controls:	Local exhaust ventilation as necessary to maintain exposures to within applicable limits.			
Respiratory Protection:	If respiratory irritation is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.			
Gloves:	Impervious gloves.			
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. Impervious clothing.			
Eyes:	Safety or chemical goggles.			
Other Personal Protection Data:	Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.			

	9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES						
Physical State:	Physical State: Liquid Colour: Clear or amber Odour: characteristic pH: No Data						
Specific Gravity:	1.2	Boiling Point:	No Data	Freezing Point:	No Data	Vapour Pressure:	No Data
Vapour Density:	No Data	% Volatile by Volume:	No Data	Evaporation Rate:	No Data	Molecular Weight:	No Data
		Viscosity:	No Data	Solubility:	Insoluble in water		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY				
Chemical Stability:	Stable			
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur, but mass of more than one pound of product plus an aliphatic amine will cause irreversible polymerization with considerable heat build-up.			
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources. Freezing may cause a temporary haze to develop.			
Materials to Avoid:	Acids, bases, amines and oxidizing agents.			
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.			
Additional Information:	None.			

	11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION				
Principal Routes of	Principal Routes of Exposure:				
Eye Contact:	Contact: May cause slight transient (temporary) eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.				
Skin Contact:	Has caused allergic skin reactions in humans. Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.				
Inhalation:	Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract.				
Ingestion:	Single dose oral toxicity is low. Small amounts incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; swallowing amounts larger than that may cause injury.				
Carcinogenicity:	The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that epoxy resin is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity.				
Reproductive Toxicity/ Teratogenicity/ Embryotoxicity/ Mutagenicity	Reproductive Toxicity: Epoxy resin did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies. Teratogenicity: Epoxy resin did not cause birth defects or other adverse effects on the fetus when pregnant rabbits were exposed by skin contact, the most likely route of exposure, or when pregnant rats or rabbits were exposed orally. Mutagenicity: Animal mutagenicity studies were negative. In vitro mutagenicity studies were inconclusive.				

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION						
Ecotoxicological Information:						
		Hazardous Component	s:			
Ingredients	Percent	Ecotoxicity – Fish Species Data	Acute Crustaceans Toxicity:	Freshwater Algae Data		
Epoxy Resin	60-100	No Data	No Data	No Data		
Diglycidyl ether	5-10	No Data	No Data	No Data		

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS				
Disposal of Waste Method:	Disposal of all waste 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.			

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION				
Shipping Name:	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Epoxy surface treatment)			
Hazard Class:	8			
UN Number:	3066			
Packing Group:				
Note:	Consumer Commodity, ORM-D (Limited quantities of corrosive liquids) for containers not over 4.0 L. Package may not exceed 30 kg.			
Marine Pollutant:	No			

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

WHMIS Hazardous Class: D2B Skin Sensitizer

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer: NOTICE TO READER:

Swing Paints Limited, expressly disclaims all express or implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, with respect to the product or information provided herein, and shall under no circumstances be liable for incidental or consequential damages.

Do not use ingredient information and/or ingredient percentages in this MSDS as a product specification.

All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from the manufacturer and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, Swing Paints Limited makes no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond Swing Paints Limited's control and therefore users are responsible to verify this data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes and they assume all risks of their use, handling, and disposal of the product, or from the publication or use of, or reliance upon, information contained herein. This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or in any other process.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET NU-LUSTRE

	1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY INDENTIFICATION					
Product ID:	Product ID: 1527-66 Hardener Product Name: Nu-LustrE Application: Two Component Epoxy				Component Epoxy	
Manufacturer/S	Manufacturer/Supplier: Swing Paints Ltd. 2100 St. Patrick St. Montreal Quebec H3K 1B2 TEL (514) 932-2157 FAX (514) 932-2779					
Emergency Tele	Emergency Telephone Number: (800) 424-9300					
Prepared by: S	Prepared by: Safety and Health Department, Swing Paints Ltd. Preparation Date: January 1, 2014					

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS						
Ingredients CAS w/w Oral LD50 (rat) Skin LD50 (rabbit) LC50 (rat-4 hours)						
Alkyl phenol	84852-15-3	30-60	No Data	No Data	No Data	
Polyamine	9046-10-0	30-60	No Data	No Data	No Data	
Isophorone diamene	2855-13-2	3-7	No Data	No Data	No Data	

	3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION				
Potential Acute	Potential Acute Health Effects:				
Eye Contact:	Causes irritation, experienced as pain, with excess blinking and tear production, and seen as redness and swelling of the eye.				
Skin Contact:	May cause severe irritation with pain, severe excess redness and swelling or blisters. Short term acute adverse effects are not expected from brief skin contact.				
Inhalation:	Vapors or mist, especially as generated from heating the material or as from exposure in poorly ventilated areas or confined spaces, are irritating and cause nasal discharge, coughing, and discomfort in nose and throat. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may result in lung damage.				
Ingestion:	Causes burning of mouth, throat, and stomach with abdominal and chest pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, thirst, weakness, and collapse. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.				

	4. FIRST AID MEASURES				
Eye Contact:	Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open for at least 15 minutes. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Obtain medical attention immediately.				
Skin Contact:	Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated skin with water for 15 minutes. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Obtain medical attention immediately.				
Inhalation:	Remove person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, get immediate medical attention.				
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. If person is conscious and can swallow, immediately give two glasses of water. Guard against aspiration into lungs by having the individual turn on to their left side. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Obtain medical attention immediately. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. If vomiting occurs, give fluids again. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.				
Notes to Physicians:	Swallowing of this material may result in ulceration, inflammation, and possible perforation of the upper alimentary tract, with hemorrhage and fluid loss. Aspiration of this product during induced emesis can result in severe lung injury. If evacuation of stomach is necessary, use method least likely to cause aspiration, such as gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. Contact a Poison Control Center for additional treatment information.				

	5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES					
Flash Point: 120 C	Flash Point Method: PM Closed Cup	Autoignition Temperature: No Data				
Flammable Limits in Air (%):	Lower Limit: No Data	Upper Limit: No Data				
Extinguishing Media Use water spray, foam, CO2, dry chemical. Water or foam may cause frothing.						
Special Exposure Hazards. Keep containers cool to prevent rupture and release of material.		ial.				
Special Protective Equipment: Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing, including self-contained breathing equipment. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products						

	6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES				
Procedure for Clean Up: Land Spill: Isolate hazard area and restrict access. Small spills: soak up with absorbent material and scoop into containers. Large spills: prevent contamination of waterways. Dike and pump into suitable containers. Soak up in non-reactive absorbent material or scrape up. The residue can be removed with hot soapy water. Use of methylene chloride, acetone, or aromatic solvents in clean up poses distinct hazard and therefore, should be avoided.					
Procedure for Clean Up: Water Spill:	Isolate hazard area and restrict access.				
Personal Precautionary Measures:	Wear appropriate protective equipment.				
Environmental Precautionary Measures:	Prevent entry in sewers or streams, dike if needed.				

	7. HANDLING AND STORAGE
Handling:	Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue and vapour and should be handled as if they were full until they have been cleaned. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Manual operations should be engineered to provide for adequate ventilation and/or respiratory protection to reduce the potential for overexposure to vapors.
Storage:	Keep containers tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION				
Engineering Controls:	Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation as necessary to maintain exposures to within applicable limits.			
Respiratory Protection:	f respiratory irritation is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.			
Gloves:	Impervious gloves.			
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. Impervious clothing.			
Eyes:	Safety or chemical goggles.			
Other Personal Protection Data:	Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.			

	9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES						
Physical State:	Liquid	Colour:	Clear or amber	Odour:	characteristic	pH:	No Data
Specific Gravity:	1.2	Boiling Point:	No Data	Freezing Point:	No Data	Vapour Pressure:	No Data
Vapour Density:	No Data	% Volatile by Volume:	No Data	Evaporation Rate:	No Data	Molecular Weight:	No Data
		Viscosity:	No Data	Solubility:	Insoluble in water		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY				
Chemical Stability:	Stable			
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur, but mass of more than one pound of product plus epoxy resin will cause irreversible polymerization with considerable heat build-up.			
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources. Freezing may cause a temporary haze to develop.			
Materials to Avoid:	Acids, bases, amines and oxidizing agents.			
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.			
Additional Information:	None.			

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION				
Principal Routes of Exposure:				
Eye Contact:	Causes irritation, experienced as pain, with excess blinking and tear production, and seen as redness and swelling of the eye.			
Skin Contact:	May causes severe irritation with pain, severe excess redness and swelling or blisters. Short term acute adverse effects are not expected from brief skin contact.			
Inhalation:	Vapors or mist, especially as generated from heating the material or as from exposure in poorly ventilated areas or confined spaces, are irritating and cause nasal discharge, coughing, and discomfort in nose and throat. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may result in lung damage.			
Ingestion:	Causes burning of mouth, throat, and stomach with abdominal and chest pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, thirst, weakness, and collapse. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.			
Carcinogenicity:	The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that epoxy resin is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity.			
Reproductive Toxicity/ Teratogenicity/ Embryotoxicity/ Mutagenicity	Reproductive Toxicity: Epoxy resin did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies. Teratogenicity: Epoxy resin did not cause birth defects or other adverse effects on the fetus when pregnant rabbits were exposed by skin contact, the most likely route of exposure, or when pregnant rats or rabbits were exposed orally. Mutagenicity: Animal mutagenicity studies were negative. In vitro mutagenicity studies were inconclusive.			

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION						
Ecotoxicological Information:						
Hazardous Components:						
Ingredients	Percent	Ecotoxicity – Fish Species Data	Acute Crustaceans Toxicity:	Freshwater Algae Data		
Alkyl phenol	30-60	No Data	No Data	No Data		
Polyamine	30-60	No Data	No Data	No Data		
Isophorone diamene	3-7	No Data	No Data	No Data		

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS			
Disposal of Waste Method:	Disposal of all waste 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.		

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION				
Shipping Name:	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Epoxy surface treatment)			
Hazard Class:	8			
UN Number:	3066			
Packing Group:	III			
Note:	Consumer Commodity, ORM-D (Limited quantities of corrosive liquids) for containers not over 4.0 L. Package may not exceed 30 kg.			
Marine Pollutant:	No			

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION				
WHMIS Hazardous Class:	D2B Skin Sensitizer			

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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