

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Bulk)

ITW Permatex

Part Number: 80200, 80300, 80400, 80600, 80700

Version No: 2.11

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Bulk)
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) with not more than 20% nitrocellulose, by mass, if the nitrogen content of the nitrocellulose is not more than 12.6%, by mass; or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) with not more than 20% nitrocellulose, by mass, if the nitrogen content of the nitrocellulose is not more than 12.6%, by mass
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	For Industrial Use Only Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ITW Permatex	ITW Pro Brands. -KS
Address	2360 Bristol Circle, Ste 101 Oakville, ON L6H 6M5 Canada	805 E. Old 56 Highway Olathe, KS 66061 United States
Telephone	1-800-241-8334	1-800-433-9536
Fax	1-800-543-1563	Not Available
Website	www.itwprobrands.com	www.itwprobrands.com
Email	lpssds@itwprobrands.com	Customerservice@itwprobrands.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Dykem/Dymon/Scrubs = Call InfoTrac For_LPS & Other Brands = Call Chemtrec	Dykem/Dymon/Scrubs = Call InfoTrac For_LPS & Other Brands = Call Chemtrec
Emergency telephone numbers	1-352-323-3500 (Infotrac) +001 703-527-3887 (Chemtrec)	1-800-535-5053 (Infotrac Inside US) 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec Inside US)
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-800-424-9300 (inside U.S.)	1-352-323-3500 (Infotrac Outside US) +001 703-527-3887 (Chemtrec Outside US)

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5*	30-60	<u>Ethanol*</u>
123-86-4*	15-40	<u>n-butyl acetate</u>
9004-70-0*	3-7	<u>nitrocellulose</u>
67-63-0*	3-7	<u>Isopropanol*</u>
109-60-4	3-7	<u>n-propyl acetate</u>
71-36-3*	1-5	<u>n-butanol</u>
2437-29-8*	<0.2	<u>C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)</u>
25587-80-8	1-3	<u>polyamide 11</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

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Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. ▶ DO NOT use plastic buckets. ▶ Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. ▶ Use spark-free tools when handling. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.



X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm / 710 mg/m ³	950 mg/m ³ / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm	200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	n-butyl acetate	Not Available	150 ppm	200 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate, all isomers	50 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm	200 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye & upper respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm / 713 mg/m ³	950 mg/m ³ / 200 ppm	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm	200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate (all isomers)	50 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	nitrocellulose	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Respirable fraction++	3 mg/m ³	6 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	nitrocellulose	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Inhalable fraction++	10 mg/m ³	20 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	nitrocellulose	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(N) - the 8-hour TWA listed in the Table is for the total dust. The substance also has an 8-hour TWA of 3 mg/m ³ for the respirable fraction.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	nitrocellulose	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Respirable fraction)	3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	nitrocellulose	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Inhalable fraction)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(I) Inhalable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited anywhere in the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 100 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	nitrocellulose	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Respirable particles	3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	nitrocellulose	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	nitrocellulose	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated: Total	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	nitrocellulose	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated: Respirable	3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	nitrocellulose	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Respirable fraction	3 mg/m ³	6 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	nitrocellulose	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Inhalable fraction	10 mg/m ³	20 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	nitrocellulose	Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC) - Total dust	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Note 1: The standard corresponds to dust containing no asbestos and the percentage in crystalline silica is less than 1%.
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Isopropanol*	Isopropyl alcohol - Skin	400 ppm / 980 mg/m ³	1,225 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Isopropanol*	Isopropyl alcohol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Isopropanol*	Not Available	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Isopropanol*	2-Propanol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Isopropanol*	Isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Isopropanol*	2-Propanol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye & upper respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system impairment

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Isopropanol*	Isopropanol (2-Propanol, Isopropyl alcohol)	200 ppm / 492 mg/m3	984 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Isopropanol*	Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol, Isopropanol)	200 ppm / 492 mg/m3	984 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Isopropanol*	2-Propanol (Isopropyl alcohol, isopropanol)	200 ppm / 492 mg/m3	984 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Isopropanol*	Isopropyl alcohol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Isopropanol*	Isopropyl alcohol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Ethanol*	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	1,000 ppm / 1,900 mg/m3	1,900 mg/m3 / 1,000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Ethanol*	Ethanol	1000 ppm	1250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethanol*	Not Available	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethanol*	Ethanol	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethanol*	Ethanol	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethanol*	Ethanol	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethanol*	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethanol*	Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethanol*	Ethanol	1000 ppm	1250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Ethanol*	Ethyl alcohol	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	C3: carcinogenic effect detected in animals
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	n-propyl acetate	n-Propyl acetate	200 ppm / 840 mg/m3	1,050 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	n-propyl acetate	n-Propyl acetate	200 ppm	250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	n-propyl acetate	Not Available	200 ppm	250 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	n-propyl acetate	n-Propyl acetate	200 ppm	250 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	n-propyl acetate	n-Propyl acetate	200 ppm	250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	n-propyl acetate	n-Propyl acetate	200 ppm	250 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye & upper respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	n-propyl acetate	n-Propyl acetate	200 ppm / 835 mg/m3	1040 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	n-propyl acetate	n-Propyl acetate	200 ppm	250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	n-propyl acetate	n-Propyl acetate	200 ppm / 835 mg/m3	1040 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	n-butanol	n-Butyl alcohol - Skin	50 ppm / 150 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	n-butanol	n-Butyl alcohol (n-butanol)	20 ppm	30 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	n-butanol	Not Available	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	n-butanol	n-Butanol	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	n-butanol	n-Butanol	15 ppm	Not Available	30 ppm	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	n-butanol	n-Butanol	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye & upper respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	n-butanol	n-Butanol (n-Butyl alcohol)	20 ppm / 60 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	n-butanol	n-Butyl alcohol (n-butanol)	20 ppm	30 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	n-butanol	n-Butyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available	50 ppm / 152 mg/m3	Pc: SKIN (percutaneous): Exposure is by contact with vapours or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. The cutaneous route includes mucous membranes and the eyes. RP: A substance which may not be recirculated
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	polyamide 11	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Inhalable fraction++	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	polyamide 11	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Respirable fraction++	3 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	polyamide 11	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Respirable fraction)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	polyamide 11	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Inhalable fraction)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(I) Inhalable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited anywhere in the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 100 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	polyamide 11	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Respirable particles	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	polyamide 11	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	polyamide 11	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated: Total	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	polyamide 11	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated: Respirable	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	polyamide 11	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Inhalable fraction	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	polyamide 11	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Respirable fraction	3 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	polyamide 11	Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC) - Total dust	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Note 1: The standard corresponds to dust containing no asbestos and the percentage in crystalline silica is less than 1%.

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
n-butyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Isopropanol*	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm
Ethanol*	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm
n-propyl acetate	250 ppm	1,300 ppm	8000* ppm
n-butanol	60 ppm	800 ppm	8000** ppm

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
n-butyl acetate	1,700 ppm	Not Available
nitrocellulose	Not Available	Not Available
Isopropanol*	2,000 ppm	Not Available
Ethanol*	3,300 ppm	Not Available
n-propyl acetate	1,700 ppm	Not Available
n-butanol	1,400 ppm	Not Available
polyamide 11	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

<p>Appropriate engineering controls</p>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.</p> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>																	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance. · Ventilation for plant and machinery is normally considered adequate if it limits the average concentration of any dangerous substance that might potentially be present to no more than 25% of the LEL. However, an increase up to a maximum 50% LEL can be acceptable where additional safeguards are provided to prevent the formation of a hazardous explosive atmosphere. For example, gas detectors linked to emergency shutdown of the process might be used together with maintaining or increasing the exhaust ventilation on solvent evaporating ovens and gas turbine enclosures. · Temporary exhaust ventilation systems may be provided for non-routine higher-risk activities, such as cleaning, repair or maintenance in tanks or other confined spaces or in an emergency after a release. The work procedures for such activities should be carefully considered. The atmosphere should be continuously monitored to ensure that ventilation is adequate and the area remains safe. Where workers will enter the space, the ventilation should ensure that the concentration of the dangerous substance does not exceed 10% of the LEL (irrespective of the provision of suitable breathing apparatus) 	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion
Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:																	
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)																	
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)																	
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)																	
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range																	
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents																	
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity																	
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use																	
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only																	

<p>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</p>	
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Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Bulk)

Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Blue		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	380
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	64.7	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	9.7	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC %	94%

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Bulk)

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Bulk)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 300 mg * [PPG]
	Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 200 ppm ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
	Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 200 ppm/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Intraperitoneal (Guinea pig) LD: 1500 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1230 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Guinea) LD50: 4700 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg ^[2]	
Oral (Rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg ^[2]		
nitrocellulose	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
Isopropanol*	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50: 53 mg/L4h ^[2]	
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3600 mg/kg ^[2]		
Ethanol*	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg ^[2]		
n-propyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: >8880 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: ~32 mg/14h ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 6640 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)- mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
n-butanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3400 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 50 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 25 ppm ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg-SEVERE
	Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 86000 mg/m3 ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 8000 ppm/4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 790 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h-moderate	

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Bulk)

	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
polyamide 11	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 50 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 76 mg/kg SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 275 mg/kg ^[2]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Bulk)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	32mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	246mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Fish	18mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	17-19mg/l	4
nitrocellulose	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	138-2400mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	138-2400mg/l	4
Isopropanol*	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1400mg/l	4
Ethanol*	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/l	4
n-propyl acetate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	91.5mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	672mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	32.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	60mg/l	Not Available

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Bulk)

n-butanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	225mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	4.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	100-500mg/l	4

polyamide 11	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.29mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Crustacea	0.22mg/l	4

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
Isopropanol*	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
Ethanol*	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
n-propyl acetate	LOW	LOW
n-butanol	LOW (Half-life = 54 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.65 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
Isopropanol*	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
Ethanol*	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
n-propyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 5.1)
n-butanol	LOW (BCF = 0.64)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-butyl acetate	LOW (Log KOC = 20.86)
Isopropanol*	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.06)
Ethanol*	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
n-propyl acetate	LOW (Log KOC = 11.31)
n-butanol	MEDIUM (Log KOC = 2.443)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations


Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Bulk)

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (TDG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1263	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) with not more than 20% nitrocellulose, by mass, if the nitrogen content of the nitrocellulose is not more than 12.6%, by mass; or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) with not more than 20% nitrocellulose, by mass, if the nitrogen content of the nitrocellulose is not more than 12.6%, by mass	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	59, 142
	Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	5 L
	ERAP Index	Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1263	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A72 A192
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1263	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	163 367
	Limited Quantities	5 L

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
n-butyl acetate	Not Available
nitrocellulose	Not Available
Isopropanol*	Not Available

Continued...

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Bulk)

Product name	Group
Ethanol*	Not Available
n-propyl acetate	Not Available
n-butanol	Not Available
polyamide 11	Not Available
C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
n-butyl acetate	Not Available
nitrocellulose	Not Available
Isopropanol*	Not Available
Ethanol*	Not Available
n-propyl acetate	Not Available
n-butanol	Not Available
polyamide 11	Not Available
C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

n-butyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
 Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
 Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

nitrocellulose is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
 Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
 Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Isopropanol* is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
 Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
 Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Ethanol* is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
 Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
 Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

n-propyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
 Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
 Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

n-butanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
 Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
 Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

polyamide 11 is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
 Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
 Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate) is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
 Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Bulk)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (n-butyl acetate; nitrocellulose; Isopropanol*; Ethanol*; n-propyl acetate; n-butanol; polyamide 11; C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate))
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (nitrocellulose; polyamide 11)
Japan - ENCS	No (C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate))
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (polyamide 11; C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate))
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (polyamide 11)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	27/02/2024
Initial Date	05/07/2023

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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