

IP01 70-TYPE CLEAR BASE BE 40-45

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier	IP01 70-TYPE CLEAR BASE BE 40-45
Other Means of Identification	Paint
Product Family	IP-LINE
Recommended Use	Industrial use only.
Restrictions on Use	Not applicable.
Manufacturer/Supplier Identifier	Allcolour Paint Limited, 1257 Speers Road, Oakville, Ontario, L6L 2X5, (905) 827-4173
Emergency Phone No.	CANUTEC (24 Hours), (613) 996-6666 Allcolour Paint Limited, (905) 827-4173
SDS No.	0928

SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Flammable liquid - Category 3; Acute toxicity (Oral) - Category 5; Acute toxicity (Dermal) - Category 4; Acute toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4; Skin irritation - Category 3; Eye irritation - Category 2; Carcinogenicity - Category 2; Reproductive toxicity - Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - Category 3; Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 2; Aspiration hazard - Category 2

Label Elements



DANGER

Flammable liquid and vapour.

Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Causes mild skin irritation.

May cause cancer.

Harmful to aquatic life.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Wash hands and skin thoroughly after handling.

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

Avoid release to the environment.

Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

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

Rinse mouth.

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Do NOT induce vomiting.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.

In case of fire: Use appropriate foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, water to extinguish.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Other Hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture:

Chemical Name	CAS No.	%	Other Identifiers
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	20-30	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	5-10	
Solvent naphtha	64742-94-5	5-10	
Barium sulfate	7727-43-7	5-10	
Kaolin	1332-58-7	1-5	
1-Butanol	71-36-3	1-5	
Methanol	67-56-1	1-5	
Precipitated silica	112926-00-8	<1.0	
Silica 2482, hydrophobic	7631-86-9	<1.0	
Light aromatic solvent naphtha	64742-95-6	<1.0	
Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, dinonyl-	60223-95-2	<1.0	
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	124-68-5	<1.0	
Formaldehyde gas	50-00-0	<1.0	

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

First-aid Measures

Inhalation

Take precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so, and wear appropriate protective equipment). Remove source of exposure or move to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a Poison Centre or doctor if you feel unwell.

Skin Contact

Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective clothing, if necessary. Remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Quickly and gently blot or brush away excess chemical. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice or attention.

Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

Eye Contact

Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary. Gently blot or brush chemical off face. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue rinsing for a total of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice or attention.

Ingestion

Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side in the recovery position.

First-aid Comments

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

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Provide general supportive measures (comfort, warmth, rest). Consult a doctor and/or the nearest Poison Control Centre for all exposures except minor instances of inhalation or skin contact. All first aid procedures should be periodically reviewed by a doctor familiar with the material and its conditions of use in the workplace.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute and Delayed

Can irritate the nose and throat.

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Target Organs

Eyes, kidneys, liver, nervous system, respiratory system, skin.

Special Instructions

Provide general supportive measures (comfort, warmth, rest). Consult a physician and/or the nearest Poison Control Centre for all exposures except minor instances of inhalation or skin contact.

All first aid procedures should be periodically reviewed by a doctor familiar with the material and its conditions of use in the workplace.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

None known.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Extinguish with water fog, foam or dry chemical agent.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water is not effective for extinguishing a fire. It may not cool product below its flash point.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Product

Flammable liquid and vapour. Can ignite at room temperature. Releases vapour that can form explosive mixture with air. Can be ignited by static discharge. May accumulate in hazardous amounts in low-lying areas especially inside confined spaces, resulting in a fire and/or health hazard. Closed containers may rupture violently and suddenly release large amounts of product when exposed to fire or excessive heat for a sufficient period of time.

Thermal decomposition releases gaseous hydrocarbons, 1-methoxy-2-methylethylene (vinyl ether), acetic acid, hydrogen gas and carbon monoxide. Combustion releases carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and carbonyl compounds such as formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, methylglyoxal, and other irritating and toxic fumes.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters

Evacuate area. Fight fire from a safe distance or a protected location. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapours or gases. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. (SCBA) Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Restrict access to area. Ensure clean-up is conducted by trained personnel only. Wear adequate personal protective equipment. Remove all ignition sources. Ventilate area. Use nonsparking tools and explosion proof equipment.

Environmental Precautions

Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any waterway. If the spill is inside a building, prevent product from entering drains, ventilation systems and confined areas. Minimize the use of water to prevent environmental contamination.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Do not touch spilled material. Prevent material from entering sewers, waterways or confined spaces. Stop or reduce leak if safe to do so.

Small spills: Contain spill with earth, sand, or absorbent material which does not react with spilled material. Do not use

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combustible material such as sawdust. Shovel into clean, dry, labelled containers and cover. Keep containers closed. Flush area with water.

Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazards as the spilled product.

Large spills: Contact fire and emergency services.

Other Information

Report spills to local health, safety and environmental authorities, as required.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

It is important that engineering controls are operating and that protective equipment requirements are being followed. People working with this chemical should be properly trained regarding its hazards and its safe use.

Avoid all ignition sources. Post NO SMOKING signs. Ground all drums, transfer vessels, hoses and piping. Ground clips must contact bare metal. Never perform any welding, cutting, soldering, drilling or other hot work on an empty vessel, container or piping until all liquid and vapours have been cleared. It is good practice to keep all areas where this material is handled clear of other materials which can burn.

It is good practice to use combustible liquids in the smallest possible amounts, in a well-ventilated area, separate from the storage area. Avoid generating mists and vapours. To avoid splashing, carefully transfer into sturdy containers made of compatible materials.

Do not use with incompatible materials such as strong oxidizing agents (e.g. peroxides, nitrates and perchlorates). These can increase the risk of fire and explosion.

Reactive peroxides may form on prolonged exposure to air. Keep product cool, avoid exposure to direct sunlight, and minimize contact with air. Do not distill to dryness. Label containers with date received, date opened and disposal date. Dispose of aged and decomposed material regularly. Follow the chemical supplier's advice on checking and maintaining appropriate levels of inhibitor.

Never return contaminated material to its original container. Label containers. Avoid damaging containers. Keep containers closed when not in use. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues.

Follow handling precautions on Safety Data Sheet. Have suitable emergency equipment for fires, spills and leaks readily available. Practice good housekeeping. Maintain handling equipment. Comply with applicable regulations.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Contaminated rags may catch fire spontaneously. Store under water in a closed container before cleaning. Remove from sources of ignition.

Do not reuse empty containers. Recondition or dispose of in the proper manner.

Use with adequate ventilation. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Store away from all heat and ignition sources. Keep quantity stored as small as possible. Storage area should be clearly identified, well-illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorized personnel. Store away from process and production areas, away from elevators, building and room exits or main aisles leading to exits. Keep storage area clear of other materials which can burn.

Inspect all incoming containers before storing to ensure they are undamaged and properly labelled. Whenever possible store in original container. Otherwise, store in sturdy containers made of compatible materials. Bond and ground metal containers in storage area. Keep containers tightly closed and protect from damage. Avoid stacking containers on each other. Keep empty containers in separate area. Empty containers can be hazardous due to residual material. Keep closed.

Provide raised sills or ramps at doorways or create a trench which drains to a safe location. Floors should be sealed to prevent absorption of this chemical. Keep absorbents for leaks and spills readily available.

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Store away from incompatible materials such as strong oxidizing agents (e.g. peroxides).

For large scale operations, use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. Consider leak detection and alarm equipment for storage area. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers).

Use approved explosion-proof refrigerator when storing small quantities. Avoid bulk storage indoors. Equip storage tank vents with a flame arrestor. Storage tanks should be above ground over an area sealed on the bottom and diked to hold entire contents.

Follow any special instructions for storage on supplier/manufacturer Safety Data Sheet (e.g. maximum storage quantities and temperature requirements). Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum separation distances.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV®		OSHA PEL		AIHA WEEL	
	TWA	STEL	TWA	Ceiling	8-hr TWA	TWA
Ethylbenzene	20 ppm A3		100 ppm			
Solvent naphtha			500 ppm			
Xylene (mixed isomers)	100 ppm A4					
Barium sulfate	5 mg/m3		15 mg/m3	5 mg/m3		
Kaolin	2 mg/m3		15 mg/m3			
1-Butanol	20 ppm		100 ppm			
Methanol	200 ppm Skin	250 ppm Skin	200 ppm			
Precipitated silica			80 mg/m3			
Silica 2482, hydrophobic	10 mg/m3					
Formaldehyde gas	0.1 ppm A1	0.3 ppm				

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use adequate ventilation (general or local) to maintain the ambient concentration below the occupational exposure limit.

Local exhaust is recommended. The following medical procedures should be made available to each employee who is exposed at potentially hazardous levels: Initial medical screening: Employees should be screened for history of certain medical conditions; kidney disease; chronic respiratory disease; liver disease; which might place the employee at increased risk from molybdenum and insoluble molybdenum compounds exposure. Periodic medical exam: Any employee developing the above listed conditions should be referred for further medical examination.

Individual Protection Measures

Eye/Face Protection

If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to this material, then wear suitable personal protective equipment including approved respiratory protection. Have appropriate equipment available for use in emergencies such as spills or fire.

Skin Protection

Nitrile, neoprene or rubber gloves and long sleeves should be worn to prevent skin contact. Safety shower and eye bath should be available.

Respiratory Protection

A NIOSH approved organic vapour respirator with dust and mist prefilter may be required in the absence of adequate environmental controls, (when TLV exceeded). If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

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SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Clear volatile liquid.
Odour	Sweet
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting Point/Freezing Point	Not available (melting); Not available (freezing)
Initial Boiling Point/Range	> 35 °C (95 °F)
Flash Point	~ 31 °C (88 °F)
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit	Not available (upper); Not available (lower)
Vapour Pressure	Not available
Vapour Density (air = 1)	Not available
Relative Density (water = 1)	~ 1.08
Solubility	Not available in water; Not available (in other liquids)
Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol/Water (Log Kow)	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available (kinematic); Not available (dynamic)
Other Information	
Physical State	Liquid

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Not reactive under normal conditions of use.

Chemical Stability

Normally stable.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

None expected under normal conditions of storage and use.

Conditions to Avoid

Flames, sparks, electrostatic discharge, heat and other ignition sources. Prolonged exposure to heat and air. Moisture. Generation of dust.

Incompatible Materials

NITRIC ACID - may detonate immediately on contact with concentrated nitric acid.

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS (e.g. liquid oxygen, chlorates, chromic acid, perchlorates, peroxides or permanganates) - may react violently. Increased risk of fire and explosion.

1,3-DICHLORO-5,5-DIMETHYL-2,4-IMIDAZOLIDINDIONE (DICHLOROHYDRANTOIN) - reaction can be explosive.

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate is expected to be slightly to moderately corrosive to aluminum and aluminum alloys, copper and copper alloys, zinc and zinc alloys, and 301, 302, and 400 series stainless steel. It is expected to be slightly corrosive to carbon steel 1010 and 1020.

A source states that ethyl benzene attacks carbon steel, bronze and silicon bronze at a corrosion rate greater than 1.27 mm/year at 20 deg C in one source, n-butyl acetate has been reported to attack aluminum bronze at a rate of greater than 1.25 mm/year.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

During a fire, irritating and/or toxic substances, such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and reactive hydrocarbons

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may be generated depending on fire conditions.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information presented below is for the entire product, unless otherwise specified.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation; skin contact; skin absorption; eye contact; ingestion.

Acute Toxicity

Chemical Name	LC50	LD50 (oral)	LD50 (dermal)
Ethylbenzene	~ 4000 ppm (rat) (4-hour exposure) (vapour)	~ 3500 mg/kg (rat) (vapour)	~ 15380 mg/kg (rabbit) (vapour)
Xylene (mixed isomers)	4550 ppm (male rat) (4-hour exposure) (vapour)	3523 mg/kg (male rat)	
1-Butanol	> 8000 ppm (rat) (4-hour exposure) (vapour)	~ 2510 mg/kg (rat) (vapour)	~ 4200 mg/kg (rabbit) (vapour)
Methanol	~ 64000 ppm (rat) (4-hour exposure) (vapour)	~ 5628 mg/kg (rat) (vapour)	~ 15800 mg/kg (rabbit) (vapour)
Silica 2482, hydrophobic	> 2080 mg/m ³ (rat) (4-hour exposure) (dust)	> 3160 mg/kg (mouse)	
Light aromatic solvent naphtha	> 14.4 mg/L (rat) (vapour)	> 5000 mg/kg (rat) (vapour)	> 3160 mg/kg (rabbit) (vapour)
Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, dinonyl-	> 200 mg/L (rat) (1-hour exposure) (aerosol)	< 5000 mg/kg (rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (rabbit)
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol		~ 2900 mg/kg (rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat)
Formaldehyde gas	~ 368 ppm (male mouse) (4-hour exposure) (gas)	~ 100 mg/kg (rat) (gas)	

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Animal tests show moderate or severe irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Animal tests show serious eye irritation.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure

Inhalation

May be harmful based on animal tests. May be harmful based on human experience and animal tests. May cause nose and throat irritation, depression of the central nervous system. Symptoms may include headache, nausea, dizziness, drowsiness and confusion.

Skin Absorption

May be harmful based on animal tests. At high concentrations may cause depression of the central nervous system.

Ingestion

Ingestion of large amounts may cause CNS depression with symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea, and vomiting.

Aspiration Hazard

May be drawn into the lungs (aspirated) if swallowed or vomited.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure

Harmful effects on the liver, harmful effects on the kidneys, effects on the central nervous system. Symptoms may include restlessness, reduced ability to think, muscle tremors, memory loss and personality changes. Dermatitis. Symptoms may include dry, red, cracked skin (dermatitis).

Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization

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Not known to be a respiratory sensitizer. Not a skin sensitizer.

Carcinogenicity

Chemical Name	IARC	ACGIH®	NTP	OSHA
Ethylbenzene	Group 2B	A3	Not Listed	
Solvent naphtha	Group 3			
Xylene (mixed isomers)	Group 3	A4		
Barium sulfate	Not evaluated	Not designated	Not Listed	
Kaolin	Not evaluated	Not designated	Not Listed	
1-Butanol	Not evaluated	Not designated	Not Listed	
Methanol	Not evaluated	Not designated	Not Listed	
Precipitated silica	Group 3	Not Listed	Not Listed	
Silica 2482, hydrophobic	Group 3	Not Listed	Not Listed	
Light aromatic solvent naphtha	Group 3	Not Listed	Not Listed	
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Not evaluated	Not Listed	Not Listed	
Formaldehyde gas	Group 1	A1	Reasonably anticipated	Carcinogen

IARC: Group 2B – Possibly carcinogenic to humans. ACGIH®: A3 – Confirmed animal carcinogen. (Ethylbenzene)

Key to Abbreviations

ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer. NTP = National Toxicology Program. OSHA = US Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Reproductive Toxicity

Development of Offspring

Xylene is considered fetotoxic in humans, based on observations of reduced fetal weight, delayed ossification and persistent behavioural effects in animal studies in the absence of maternal toxicity. Other developmental effects have been observed in animal studies in the presence of maternal toxicity.

Sexual Function and Fertility

Conclusions cannot be drawn from the limited studies available.

Effects on or via Lactation

Conclusions cannot be drawn from the limited studies available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Conclusions cannot be drawn from the limited studies available.

Interactive Effects

Exposure to related solvents, such as benzene, toluene and ethanol (alcohol) slows the rate of clearance of xylene from the body, thus enhancing its toxic effects.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Persistence and Degradability

No information was located.

Bioaccumulative Potential

No information was located.

Mobility in Soil

If released into the environment, this product is expected to move rapidly through the soil, based on physical and chemical properties.

Other Adverse Effects

This product contains volatile organic compounds.

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SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Regulation	UN No.	Proper Shipping Name	Transport Hazard Class(es)	Packing Group
Canadian TDG	1263	PAINT	3	III

Environmental Hazards Potential Marine Pollutant

Special Precautions Not applicable

Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

Emergency Response Guide No. 128

Proof of Dangerous Goods Classification

Date of Classification December 08, 2017
Technical Name PAINT
Classification UN 1263, PAINT, CLASS 3, PG III
Classification Method Lab Formulation Report

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations

Canada

Domestic Substances List (DSL) / Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)

All ingredients are listed on the DSL or are not required to be listed.

USA

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 8(b)

All ingredients are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Rating Health - 1 Flammability - 3 Instability - 0

SDS Prepared By Allcolour Paint Limited

Phone No. 19058274173

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Key to Abbreviations ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA® = AIHA® Guideline Foundation. HSDB® = Hazardous Substances Data Bank
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
NFPA = National Fire Prevention Association
NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP = National Toxicology Program
OSHA = US Occupational Safety and Health Administration
RTECS® = Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

References CHEMINFO database. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS).

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HSDB® database. US National Library of Medicine. Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). NIOSH Pocket Guide database. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS®) database. Dassault Systèmes/BIOVIA ("BIOVIA"). Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS).

Disclaimer

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