



SAFETY DATA SHEET

POLY-THINNER

Preparation Date: 04-13-2018

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product Name POLY-THINNER

Other means of identification

Synonyms none

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use Solvent

Restricted Uses No information available

Initial Supplier Identifier

GROUPE POLYALTO
3825 rue Jean-Marchand, Québec, QC G2C 2J2
Tél. : (418) 847-8311
Sans frais : 1-800-463-4710 / Fax : (418) 847-8313

Emergency telephone number

24 Hour Emergency Phone Number (CANUTEC): 1-888-226-8832 (1-888-CAN-UTEC)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids	Category 1
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard statements

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
Use non-sparking tools
Take action to prevent static discharges
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
Keep container tightly closed
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating / lighting/ equipment
Keep cool

Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
Specific treatment (see first aid instructions on label)
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
Continue rinsing
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
Do NOT induce vomiting

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish

Storage

Store locked up
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

May be harmful if swallowed Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Unknown acute toxicity No information available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substance**

Not applicable.

Mixture

Chemical Name	CAS No	Weight-%	Synonyms
Toluene	108-88-3	70 - 80%	Toluene
Acetone	67-64-1	30 - 40%	Acetone

4. FIRST AID**Description of first aid measures****General advice**

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Immediate medical attention is required.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur.

Eye contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Skin contact

Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED - CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Self-protection of the first aider

Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Avoid

contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting and drying of skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. May cause nervous system depression characterized by the following progressive steps: headache, dizziness, nausea, staggering gait, confusion, unconsciousness. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents will permanent brain and nervous system damage. Ingestion of this product would cause headache, dizziness, fatigue and central nervous system depression. The liquid when accidentally aspirated into the lungs can cause severe inflammation of the lung. Small amounts of this liquid drawn into the lungs from swallowing or vomiting may cause severe health effects (e.g. bronchopneumonia or pulmonary edema). Vapors are moderately irritating to the eyes. Vapors are moderately irritating to the respiratory passages. Causes moderate skin irritation. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Note to physicians

The main hazard following accidental ingestion is aspiration of the liquid into the lungs producing chemical pneumonitis. If symptoms such as loss of gag reflex, convulsions or unconsciousness occur before vomiting, gastric lavage with a cuffed endotracheal tube should be considered.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use DRY chemicals, CO₂, alcohol foam or water spray.

CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Isolate and restrict area access. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fight fire from a safe distance and from a protected location. Use flooding quantities of water for fire and water spray or fog for vapors. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build-up which could result in container rupture. This material may produce a floating fire hazard in extreme fire conditions. This product can produce flammable vapors which may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Flammable liquid. Do not allow runoff to enter waterways or sewer. Acetone/water solutions that contain more than 2.5% acetone have flash points. When the acetone concentration is greater than 8% (by weight) in a closed container, it would be within the flammable range and cause fire or explosion if a source of ignition were introduced.

Hazardous combustion products

Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Environmental precautions

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

For industrial use only. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, heat, or other sources of ignition. Fixed equipment as well as transfer containers and equipment should be grounded to prevent accumulation of static charge. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat, or weld containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personnel protective equipment. Handling Temperature: Ambient. Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semi conductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. Flammable.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Suitable Containers/Packing: Drums; Barges; Tank Cars; Tank Trucks
 Suitable Materials and Coatings: Carbon steel; Teflon; Stainless steel;
 Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Polystyrene; Natural rubber; Butyl rubber; Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM). Use explosion-proof ventilation to prevent vapor accumulation. Prevent electrostatic charge buildup by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Store at ambient temperature. Store in accordance with good industrial practices.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia OEL	Ontario	Quebec OEL	Exposure Limit - ACGIH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health - IDLH
Toluene 108-88-3	TWA: 50 ppm TWA: 188 mg/m ³ Skin	TWA: 20 ppm Adverse reproductive effect	TWA: 20 ppm	TWA: 50 ppm TWA: 188 mg/m ³ Skin	20 ppm TLV-TWA	500 ppm
Acetone 67-64-1	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 1200 mg/m ³	TWA: 250 ppm STEL: 500 ppm	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 250 ppm STEL: 750 ppm	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 1190 mg/m ³	500 ppm STEL 250 ppm TLV-TWA	2500 ppm

	STEL: 750 ppm STEL: 1800 mg/m ³		STEL: 500 ppm	STEL: 1000 ppm STEL: 2380 mg/m ³		
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Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls

Electrical and mechanical equipment should be explosion proof. Use process enclosure, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Chemical safety glasses with side shields or splash proof goggles.

Hand protection

Appropriate chemical resistant gloves should be worn.

Skin and body 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. Oil resistant apron.

Respiratory protection

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

General hygiene considerations

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid
Color	Clear Colorless
Odor	Aromatic
Odor threshold	No information available

PROPERTIES

pH	No data available
Melting point / freezing point	No data available
Initial boiling point/boiling range	> 35 °C / 95 °F
Flash point	-18 °C / 0 °F

Remarks • Method

None known
None known
Tag Closed Cup Product not tested - using lowest flashing component.
None known
None known

Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available

Flammability Limit in Air		
Upper flammability limit:	12.6	
Lower flammability limit:	1.3	
Vapor pressure	No data available	None known
Relative vapor density	No data available	None known
Specific Gravity	0.8360	
Water solubility	Soluble in water	
Solubility in other solvents	No data available	
Partition coefficient	No data available	
Autoignition temperature	465 °C / 869 °F	
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known
Explosive properties	No information available.	
Oxidizing properties	No information available.	
Molecular weight	No information available	
VOC Percentage Volatility	No information available	
Liquid Density	No information available	
Bulk density	No information available	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity/Chemical Stability

Stable

Possibility of hazardous reactions

No additional remark.

Hazardous polymerization

Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources.

Incompatible materials

Halogens. Avoid natural, butyl and neoprene rubbers. Avoid prolonged contact with nitrile rubber and PVC (Toluene). Oxidizing agents. Peroxides. Strong acids and bases.

Hazardous decomposition products

Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation

The liquid when accidentally aspirated into the lungs can cause severe inflammation of the lung. Vapors are moderately irritating to the respiratory passages. May cause nervous system depression characterized by the following progressive steps: headache, dizziness, nausea, staggering gait, confusion, unconsciousness. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents will permanent brain and nervous system damage.

Eye contact

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Vapors are moderately irritating to the eyes.

Skin contact

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting and drying of skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. Causes moderate skin irritation.

Ingestion

Small amounts of this liquid drawn into the lungs from swallowing or vomiting may cause severe health effects (e.g. bronchopneumonia or pulmonary edema). Ingestion of this product would cause headache, dizziness, fatigue and central nervous system depression.

Information on toxicological effects**Symptoms**

Prolonged and repeated contact with the skin can cause defatting and drying of the skin resulting in skin irritation and dermatitis. Prolonged exposures to high vapor concentration can cause headache, dizziness, nausea, blurred vision and central nervous system depression. Toluene is a moderate skin irritant, based on animal evidence. Prolonged contact is more irritating due to the defatting action of this solvent and dermatitis (dry, red skin) may result. Liquid toluene is absorbed through the skin slowly. Toluene is a mild eye irritant, based on animal evidence. The main effect of inhaling toluene vapor is on the central nervous system (CNS). Symptoms are related to exposure concentration. Symptoms may include slight drowsiness, headache, irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory tract, fatigue, dizziness, drunkenness (giddiness), numbness, mild nausea, mental confusion, incoordination, unconsciousness and death. Toluene is readily absorbed following ingestion producing CNS depression. Symptoms will be similar to those described for inhalation. Acute oral exposure to toluene in rats has been reported to cause temporary visual dysfunction, urinary bladder effects and altered immune function. Toluene may be aspirated, which is the inhalation of a chemical into the lungs, during ingestion or vomiting. Severe lung irritation, damage to the lung tissues and death may result. Most studies reporting kidney damage in people result from solvent abuse (for example, glue-sniffing). There is some evidence to suggest that long-term exposure to toluene may affect hearing. The effect of toluene on hearing loss is potentiated by acetylsalicylic acid and n-hexane to produce irreversible auditory damage. Chronic inhalation causes color vision impairment in humans. Exposure to other solvents such as benzene, xylene and ethanol (alcohol) slows the rate of clearance of toluene from the body, thereby enhancing the toxicity of toluene.

Numerical measures of toxicity**Acute toxicity**

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document .

ATEmix (oral)	3,116.00 mg/kg
ATEmix (dermal)	12,916.00 mg/kg

Unknown acute toxicity No information available

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Toluene 108-88-3	= 2600 mg/kg (Rat)	= 12000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 12.5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Acetone 67-64-1	= 5800 mg/kg (Rat)	> 15700 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 50100 mg/m ³ (Rat) 8 h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Causes moderate skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting and drying of skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Vapors are moderately irritating to the eyes. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

No information available.

Carcinogenicity

No information available.

The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Toluene 108-88-3	Not available	Group 3	Not available	Not available
Acetone 67-64-1	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Legend

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

Group 3 - Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans

Reproductive toxicity

TOLUENE:Prolonged and repeated exposure of pregnant animals (> 1500 ppm) have been reported to cause adverse fetal developmental effects.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs.

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Chemical Name	Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae Data	Ecotoxicity - Fish Species Data	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Toluene 108-88-3	433 mg/L EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 96 h 12.5 mg/L EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 72 h static	15.22 - 19.05 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through 12.6 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h static 5.89 - 7.81 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h flow-through 14.1 - 17.16 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static 5.8 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h semi-static 11.0 - 15.0 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h static 54 mg/L LC50 (Oryzias latipes) 96 h static 28.2 mg/L LC50 (Poecilia reticulata) 96 h semi-static 50.87 - 70.34 mg/L LC50 (Poecilia	Not available	EC50: 5.46 - 9.83mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna) EC50: =11.5mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)

Acetone 67-64-1	Not available	reticulata) 96 h static 4.74 - 6.33 mL/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h 6210 - 8120 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h static 8300 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h	Not available	EC50: 10294 - 17704mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna) EC50: 12600 - 12700mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)
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Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulation No information available.

Component Information

Chemical Name	Partition coefficient
Toluene 108-88-3	2.7
Acetone 67-64-1	-0.24

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG (Canada):

UN Number UN1993
Shipping name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ACETONE)
Class 3
Packing Group II
Marine pollutant No.

DOT (U.S.)

UN Number UN1993
Shipping name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ACETONE)
Class 3
Packing Group II
Marine pollutant Not available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

U.S. Regulatory Rules

Chemical Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302:	SARA (311, 312) Hazard Class:	CERCLA/SARA - Section 313:
Toluene - 108-88-3	Not Listed	Listed	Listed
Acetone - 67-64-1	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed

International Inventories

TSCA Complies
DSL/NDSL Complies

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

NFPA: Health hazards 2 Flammability 4 Instability 0 Physical and chemical properties -
HMIS Health Rating: Health hazards 2 * Flammability 4 Physical hazards 0 Personal protection X

Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA TWA (time-weighted average) **STEL** STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling Maximum limit value * Skin designation

Prepared By: GROUPE POLYALTO

Preparation Date: 04-13-2018

Revision Date: 04-13-2018

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End of Safety Data Sheet