



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issue date 30 Nov. 2007

Supersedes 22 Jun. 2006

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

<b>Product name</b>	<b>Linseed oil paint</b>
Use	For outdoor and indoor painting. For painting on wood, concrete wallpaper and other materials.
<b>Manufacture/responsible import within the EEA.</b>	Allbäck Linoljeprodukter AB
Address	Östra Balkåkravägen 18 SE-271 91 Ystad Sweden
Phone	+46-(0)411-606 02
Fax	+46-(0)411- 602 41
e-mail	allback@allbackpaint.com
Contact	Sonja Allbäck
<b>Emergency phone</b>	The UK National Poisons Information Service 0121 507 4123 Birmingham, other times 112 or 999 Additional phone numbers could be found at: <a href="http://www.npis.org">www.npis.org</a>
Issued by	Ann Martens, Ramböll Sweden AB
Phone	+46-(0)40-10 54 47

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification:

Not classified as hazardous for health or environment.

### Most important hazards:

Risk for spontaneous combustion if linseed oil is absorbed by porous organic material (cotton waste or rag). This oxidation, which give rise to heat can happen even at room temperature, but raised temperature increases the risk.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

EC-no	CAS-no	Components name	Conc.	Classification	Comments
232-278-6	8001-26-1	Linseed oil	35-55%	--	OEL
236-562-0	13434-24-7	Manganese drying agent (siccative) Content: Manganese bis(2-ethylhexanoate) 70-80% Naphtha, hydrogenated heavy 20-30%	0,135 ml/litre paint	Xn, R22	-



236-675-5	13463-67-7	Titan dioxide	Varies with the colour 20-40 %	--	OEL
215-279-6	13463-67-7	Chalk (Calcium carbonate)	Varies with the colour 15-30 %	--	--
		Pigment depending on colour			
		White – no extra pigment		--	--
		Old White – iron oxide		--	--
		Sea Mist - iron oxide		--	--
		Parchment – iron oxide earth pigment		--	--
		Custard - iron oxide		--	--
		Barley White - iron oxide		--	--
		Buttermilk – iron oxide		--	--
		Houghton Brown – iron oxide		--	--
		Silver Grey - iron oxide		--	--
		Old Gold - iron oxide		--	--
215-160-9	1308-38-9	Spruce Green – iron oxide chrome oxide		--	OEL
215-160-9	1308-38-9	Lichen - iron oxide Chrome oxide		--	OEL
215-160-9	1308-38-9	Wild Sage - iron oxide Chrome oxide		--	OEL
247-304-1 237-875-5	25869-00-5 14038-43-8	Linseed Blue – Iron oxide Milori blue, Ammonium iron(3+) hexakis(cyano-C)ferrate(4-), Fe(CN)6Fe NH4		--	--
247-304-1 237-875-5	25869-00-5 14038-43-8	Midnight Blue – iron oxide Milori blue, Ammonium iron(3+) hexakis(cyano-C)ferrate(4-),		--	--



		Fe(CN)6Fe NH4			
247-304-1 237-875-5	25869-00-5 14038-43-8	Old Blue – Iron oxide Milori blue, Ammonium iron(3+) hexakis(cyano- C)ferrate(4-), Fe(CN)6Fe NH4		--	--
247-304-1 237-875-5	25869-00-5 14038-43-8	Ice Blue – Iron oxide Milori blue, Ammonium iron(3+) hexakis(cyano- C)ferrate(4-), Fe(CN)6Fe NH4		--	--
215-160-9	1308-38-9	Holkham green Chrome oxide		-	OEL
		Iron primer - Iron oxide		-	
		Brick red - Iron oxide			
247-304-1 237-875-5	25869-00-5 14038-43-8	Old red - Iron oxide Milori blue, Ammonium iron(3+) hexakis(cyano- C)ferrate(4-), Fe(CN)6Fe NH4			
		Chocolate - Iron oxide			
		Verona brown - Iron oxide			
		Antique Gold - Iron oxide			
		Black - Iron oxide			
		Other colours are a mix of some of these colours and this will be declared on the package.		--	--
<p>Explanation of abbreviations:  CAS-no = Chemical Abstracts Service; EU (Einecs- or Elincs number) = European inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances or European List of Notified Chemical Substances.  Content given in either %, %weight/weight, %vol/weight, %vol/vol, mg/m<sup>3</sup>, ppb, ppm, weight%, vol%;  T+ = Very toxic, T = Toxic, C = Corrosive, Xn = Harmful, Xi = Irritant, E = Explosive, O = Oxidizing, F+ = Extremely flammable, F = Highly flammable, N = Dangerous for the environment, Canc. = Carcinogen, Mut = Mutagen, Rep = Toxic to Reproduction  OEL = The product has an occupational exposure limit, PBT = The product is a PBT or vPvB substance.</p>					

**Comments:** Substances are declared according to directive 99/45/EG and amendments.  
Linseed oil contains mainly of natural triglycerides from oleic, linoleic, cetylic acid, linolenic acid and stearic acid.  
Iron oxide is either Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> or FeHO<sub>2</sub> depending on the colour.  
For risk phrases in full text see section 16.  
The product contains 0.01-0.1% of quartz that is a natural part of the chalk. The amount of respirable quartz is very low.



#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Inhalation</b>	Not relevant, except when spraying the product. Move to fresh air and rest if irritation occurs.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash the skin with soap or linseed oil soap and water.
<b>Eye Contact</b>	Remove contact lenses. Rinse the eyes for a couple of minutes. If symptoms persist, seek a physician.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Drink copious amount of milk or water. The product is a laxative in large amounts, but no risk for intoxication.
<b>First aid equipment</b>	Access to water for rinsing eyes at the working place.

#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide, powder, water spray.
<b>Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons</b>	Water jet.
<b>Fire and explosion hazards</b>	Self extinguishing at 343°C. Avoid smoke from the combustion.
<b>Special protective equipment for fire-fighters</b>	Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.
<b>Other information</b>	Remove combustible material, Cool surfaces and containers exposed to fire.
<b>ADR. If fire during transport</b>	Switch of the motor. Keep away ignition sources. Fire extinguisher should be present during transportation.

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Measurements for personal protection</b>	Wash with soap or linseed oil soap and water.
<b>Measurements for environmental protection.</b>	The product will float on water and can be removed mechanically. Prevent discharge in the sewage system.
<b>Methods for cleaning up.</b>	Make embankments with sand, soil or similar and collect. Small amounts could be washed away with water. The product is not hazardous waste and is easily biodegradable in nature.
<b>Not suitable cleaning methods.</b>	If organic fibrous material is used for cleaning it is a fire risk and the material should be soaked in water.
<b>Measurement when accident during transport. ADR</b>	Switch of the motor. Keep away ignition sources. Make embankments as above.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Handling</b>	Be aware of fire hazard in porous organic materials. Immerse rags in water.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at room temperature. Keep away from children.
<b>Preventing action</b>	None
<b>Specific use</b>	See point 1



## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### National Occupational Exposure Limits, EH40 2005.

EU-no	CAS-no	Substance name	OES 8 h	MEL 5 min	OES 15 min	Year
		Oil mist	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1990 Swedish value
		Oil mist	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (10 min.)	UK value
236-675-5	13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide total inhalable respirable	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-	-	UK value
215-160-9	1308-38-9	Chromium III compounds (as Cr)	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-		UK Value
215-168-2	1309-37-1	Iron oxide Fume (as Fe)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	UK Value
200-821-6	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide		-	10 ppm 11 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

The UK value is only for mineral oil, but the Swedish value is for all kind of oils. It is however wise not to exceed the OES value, even if there is no mineral oil in this product.  
is no mineral oil in this product.

The value for iron oxide and chrome oxide (only colours with chrome oxide) is only relevant when grinding the dried product. The value for hydrogen cyanide is only relevant for colours with Milori blue (if in contact with strong bases or similar).

The CAS number for iron oxide has not been declared because the type of iron oxide could vary in the different colours.

The occupational exposure value for quartz is not relevant for this product.

<b>Recommended monitoring procedures</b>	None
<b>Technical Measures/ Precautions</b>	Good ventilation during painting. The product demands oxygen when drying and therefore air thoroughly.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	None when painting. If polishing or grinding dried product a dust mask could be used. If occupational exposure value is surpassed use half mask with particle filter P2 and filter A.
<b>Hand protection</b>	None
<b>Material/Permeation time</b>	
<b>Eye protection</b>	None
<b>Skin protection</b>	Normal working clothes. No special protection

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES



<b>Appearance/State of aggregation</b>	Liquid
<b>Colour</b>	Light brown
<b>Odour</b>	Linseed
<b>Density</b>	1.3-1.7 kg/l depending on the colour.
<b>Boiling point</b>	349 °C
<b>Melting point</b>	-19 °C
<b>Flash point</b>	222 °C
<b>Auto ignition temperature</b>	343 °C
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	Oxidizing. Can self ignite in porous materials
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Can only emulsify and is not soluble in water.
<b>Solubility in other solvents</b>	The product is partially soluble in many solvents, but it is not recommended to mix with solvents.
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	Floats on water
<b>VOC content</b>	<18 g/l
<b>Emission factor, Total volatile organic compounds, TVOC</b>	64 µg/(m <sup>2</sup> xh) after 4 week of drying time of linseed oil paint (pure linseed oil is not tested). 18 µg/(m <sup>2</sup> xh) after 26 weeks of drying time oil paint.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Do not store above room temperature and not below 4°C
<b>Material to avoid</b>	Strong acids, bases and oxidizing agents. It reacts violently with hypochlorite. Colours with chrome or Milori blue should not be treated with strong bases like sodium hydroxide. Chrome oxide is almost insoluble, but in contact with strong acids it becomes soluble and could give allergic reactions.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	The colours with Milori blue could release hydrogen cyanide in contact with strong bases and acids. It decomposes above 140 °C. Chrome oxide decomposes to chromate when heated e.g. at fire. Chromate ions are carcinogenic and sensitizers.
<b>Stability</b>	Stable at normal storage conditions

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**General information:** Linseed oil is a common animal nutrition additive and has no known toxicological hazards. There are even some studies that indicate positive health effects of new pressed linseed oil. The added siccativ in boiled linseed oil and added pigments makes it however unsuitable to ingest.

**Inhalation:** Only a risk when spraying the product. The product could cause irritation if occupational exposure limit for oil mist is surpassed. The product consumes oxygen when drying and good ventilation is necessary. If inferior ventilation exists, there is a risk for headache.

**Skin contact:** Repeated contact might dry out the skin, but during normal use there is no hazard.

**Acute toxicity:** Linseed oil: >15000 mg/kg body weight.

**Ingestion:** Linseed oil is a laxative, but single ingestion will not give raise to any hazard.

**Sensitization:** Not a sensitizer.

**Carcinogenic effects:** None known effect of the product.



Titanium dioxide has given benign tumours in rats when inhaled. In female rats it has also given cancer tumours in the lungs. Titanium oxide is under evaluation by IARC. In the monograph 47 it is classified as group 3 (The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans). Monograph 93 is under evaluation and IARC has now classified titanium dioxide as group 2B. The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans. When titanium oxide is dispersed in linseed oil like, in this product, there is no risk of inhaling titanium dioxide (unless dried product is grinded).

**Reproductive toxicity:** None known.

**Mutagenic effects:** None known.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Acute toxicity for aquatic organisms (OECD):** The product is not toxic to aquatic organisms.

**Persistency and biodegradation:** The linseed oil is easily biodegradable.

**Bioaccumulation:** The product will not bioaccumulate.

**PBT Assessment:** The product is not estimated to contain any PBT or vPvB substance.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>Waste code EWC</b>	Depends where the waste is produced, but suitable codes are 02 02 03, 20 01 28 or 08 01 13.
<b>The product is hazardous waste</b>	No
<b>Package disposal</b>	Can be sorted as metal if properly cleaned.
<b>Suitable disposal measurements</b>	Must be incinerated in a suitable incineration plant holding a permit delivered by the competent authorities.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<b>General</b>	Not classified as hazardous goods
----------------	-----------------------------------

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Labelling Symbols:** No hazard label required.

**Classification:** Not classified as hazardous for health or environment.

**Labelling package:**

"Safety data sheet for professional users available upon request"

Interior/exterior trim and cladding paints for wood and metal (category d), VOC content < 18 g/l. EC-limit from 2007, 400 g/l and from 2010, 300 g/l.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**This MSDS is changed in the following sections:**

MSDS changed according to REACH regulation, e.g. Section 2 and 3.

Also changes in other sections (6,8,9,10,12,13,15 and 16), because of removal of zinc oxide from light colours. The MSDS is now valid for all colours and there is not any special MSDS for dark colours like Holkham green.

Changes have been made to reflect changes enforced by the VOC directive 2004/42/EC.



VOC is determined according to ISO 11890-2. The volatile VOC will probably remain in the colour due to cross-binding reactions. This has been shown in emission measurements during painting with linseed oil paint. VOC content declared for the colour with the highest content of linseed oil (white).

**R-phrases from section 3:**

**Manganese bis(2-ethylhexanoate)**

R22 Harmful if swallowed.

**Sources for data in this MSDS**

MSDS from supplier of ingredients for this product.

IUCLID (International Uniform Chemical Information Database) Chemical Data Sheets, Data base European commission

ESIS (European chemical Substances Information System).

Prevent, Chemical Substances database, (<http://kemi.prevent.se/>)

Riskline database, <http://apps.kemi.se/riskline/index.htm>

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, vol. 47, Some Organic Solvents, Resin Monomers and Related Compounds, Pigments and Occupational Exposures in Paint Manufacture and Painting, 13 April 1999.

**Other information:**

The safety data sheet is based on Annex II of the REACH regulation 1907/2006/EC and other appropriate directives for classification and labelling like 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC.