

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

KROWN KL-FSM

Date Prepared: Feb, 2009

Supersedes: June 20, 2006

1. PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Identifier: Krown KL-FSM

Application and Use: Rust Inhibitor, lubricant

Product Description: Rust Inhibitor

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

WHMIS Information: Not Controlled

TDG Information: Rail/Road

Not Regulated in Canada.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)

All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substances

List (DSL) or exempt

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER

Canadian Krown Dealers Inc.

245 Creditstone Road

Concord, ON L4K 1N6

1-800-267-5744

2. REGULATED COMPONENTS

The following component data is defined in accordance with sub-paragraph 13 (a) (I) to (iv) of the Hazardous Products Act.

NAME % (v/v) CAS

None

3. TYPICAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid

Density: (g/cc) 0.9

Vapour Pressure: (mm) N.D.

Solubility in Water: Nil

Boiling Point: N.D.

Freezing/Melting Point: -20°C

Vapour Density: (air=1) Heavier than air

Evaporation Rate, n-Butyl Acetate = 1: N.D.

pH: N/A

Appearance: Viscous, dark oil; no odour

4. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

NATURE OF HAZARD

INHALATION: High vapour/aerosol concentrations (greater than approximately 1000 ppm) are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects, including death.

EYE CONTACT: Slightly irritating, but will not injure eye tissue.

SKIN CONTACT: Low toxicity. Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis). Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis condition.

INGESTION: Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death. Minimal toxicity.

CHRONIC: At very high oral doses, this product caused reversible damage to the stomach, liver, and kidney (male only) of rats. These effects are not relevant to humans at occupational levels of exposure.

SPECIAL HEALTH PRECAUTIONS: Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks, which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapours, mists or fumes should be minimized.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT: 5 mg/m³

MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDS: Local Regulated limits may vary.

5. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: In emergency situations use proper respiratory protection to immediately remove the affected victim from exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention.

EYE CONTACT: Flush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Immediately flush with large amounts of water. Use soap if available. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, after flushing has begun.

INGESTION: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Keep at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

6. PREVENTATIVE AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES

PERSONAL PROTECTION: The selection of personal protective equipment varies depending upon conditions of use. Where prolonged and/or repeated eye contact is likely to occur, wear safety glasses and side shields, long sleeves, and chemical resistant gloves. Where eye contact is unlikely, but may occur as a result of short and/or periodic exposures, wear safety glasses with side shields. Where concentrations in the air may exceed the occupational exposure limits given in Section 4 and where engineering, work practices or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate, approved respirators may be necessary to prevent overexposure by inhalation.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Laboratory samples should be handled in a lab hood. Provide mechanical ventilation of confined spaces.

ELECTROSTATIC ACCUMULATION HAZARD: Yes, use proper ground procedure. Additional information regarding safe handling of products with static accumulation potential can be ordered by contacting the American Petroleum Institute (API) for API Recommended Practice 2003, entitled "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lighting and Stray Currents" (American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L Street Northwest, Washington, DC, 20005), or the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box #9101, Quincy, MA, 02269-9101)

cool, well ventilated place away from incompatible materials. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, heat, or other sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Material will accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper grounding procedures. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat or weld containers. Empty product containers may contain product residue. DO NOT reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.

SPILL CONTROL AND DISPOSAL: Dyke and Recover. Use absorbent material. Consult an expert on the disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with government regulations and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Take all additional action necessary to prevent and remedy the adverse effects of the spill.

LAND SPILL: Eliminate sources of ignition. Keep public away. Prevent additional discharge of material, if possible to do so without hazard. Prevent spills from entering sewers, watercourses or low areas. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust. Recover by pumping (use an explosion proof motor or hand pump), or by using a suitable absorbent.

WATER SPILL: Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn occupants and shipping in surrounding and downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and request all to stay clear. Remove from surface by skimming or suitable absorbents. If allowed by local authorities and environmental agencies, sinking and/or suitable dispersants may be used in unconfined waters.

7. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flash Point and Method: >150°C COC

Autoignition Temperature: N.D.

Flammable Limits (Upper): N.D.

Flammable Limits (Lower): N.D.

GENERAL HAZARDS: Combustible Liquid; may form combustible mixtures at or above the flash point.

FIRE FIGHTING: Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Shut off fuel to fire.

Use foam, dry chemical or water spray to extinguish fire. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover. A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is recommended for indoor fires and any significant outdoor fires. For small outdoor fires, which may easily be extinguished with a portable fire extinguisher, use of an SCBA is optional. This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: No unusual products

8. REACTIVITY DATA

GENERAL: This product is stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Strong oxidizing agents

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: None

9. NOTES

No comments at this time

Date Prepared: Friday February 6, 2009

Supersedes: June 2006

Prepared by: Vincent J. Curtis (519) 740-6386

CAUTION: The information contained herein relates only to this product or material and may not be valid when used in combination with any other product or material in any process. If the product is not to be used for a purpose or under conditions which are normal or reasonably foreseeable, this information can not be relied upon as complete or applicable. For greater certainty, uses other than those described in "Application of Use" of section 1 must be reviewed with the supplier. The information contained herein is based information available at the indicated date of preparation.

Page 4 of 4