

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1. Identification

**Product identifier** : 414-9745  
**Product name** : FastDry 1K New Cat. Yellow  
**Other means of identification** : 1250019115  
**Date of issue** : 11/12/2024  
**Version** : 16

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Identified uses** : Coating component.  
**Uses advised against** : Not for sale to or use by consumers.

**Supplier's details** : Axalta Coating Systems Canada Company  
 1915 2nd St. W  
 Cornwall, ON K6H5R6

**Product information** : 613-932-8960

**Emergency telephone number** : (CHEMTREC) - 800-424-9300

### Section 2. Hazard identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2  
 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1  
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1  
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2  
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2

#### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
 H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
 H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.  
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
 H350 - May cause cancer.  
 H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
 H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### Precautionary statements

## Section 2. Hazard identification

<b>Prevention</b>	: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. 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. P260 - Do not breathe vapor. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
<b>Response</b>	: P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. P304 + P340, P312 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
<b>Storage</b>	: P405 - Store locked up. P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
<b>Disposal</b>	: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Supplemental label elements</b>	: None known.

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Chemical name	Common name and Synonyms	CAS number	% (w/w)
n-butyl acetate	BUTYL ACETATE	CAS: 123-86-4	≥10 - ≤30
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHA	CAS: 64742-49-0	≥10 - ≤30
butanone	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	CAS: 78-93-3	≥1 - ≤5
toluene	TOLUENE	CAS: 108-88-3	≥1 - ≤5
ethyl acetate	ETHYL ACETATE	CAS: 141-78-6	≥1 - ≤5
titanium dioxide	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	CAS: 13463-67-7	≥1 - ≤5
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON	CAS: 64742-94-5	≥1 - ≤5
XYLENE	XYLENE	CAS: 1330-20-7	≥1 - ≤5
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)	CAS: 64742-48-9	≥1 - ≤5

### Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

ethylbenzene	ETHYLBENZENE	CAS: 100-41-4	≥0.1 - ≤1
2-butanone oxime	METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	CAS: 96-29-7	≥0.1 - ≤1
naphthalene	NAPHTHALENE	CAS: 91-20-3	≥0.1 - ≤1
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	CAS: 22464-99-9	≥0.1 - ≤1

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.**

**Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.**

### Section 4. First-aid measures

#### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

##### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

##### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

## Section 4. First-aid measures

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides  
metal oxide/oxides

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against

## Section 7. Handling and storage

electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene**

: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

**Storage code**

: IA

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**Control parameters**

**Occupational exposure limits**

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
n-butyl acetate	<p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b>                      STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.                      TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023) [butyl acetate, all isomers]</b>                      STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.                      TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) [butyl acetates, all isomers]</b>                      STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.                      TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 9/2023) [butyl acetates]</b>                      STEV 15 minutes: 150 ppm.                      TWAEV 8 hours: 50 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b>                      OEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.                      OEL 15 minutes: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                      OEL 8 hours: 150 ppm.                      OEL 8 hours: 713 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p>
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	<p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) [Hexane]</b>                      STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.                      TWA 8 hours: 500 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023) [Hexane, all isomers except n-Hexane]</b>                      TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) [Hexane]</b></p>

**Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

<p>butanone</p>	<p><b>isomers, other than n-hexane]</b>                      TWA 8 hours: 500 ppm.                      STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.  <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 9/2023) [Hexane]</b>                      TWAEV 8 hours: 500 ppm.                      TWAEV 8 hours: 1760 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                      STEV 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.                      STEV 15 minutes: 3500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b>  <b>[Dimethylbutane]</b>                      OEL 8 hours: 1760 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                      OEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.                      OEL 15 minutes: 3500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                      OEL 8 hours: 500 ppm.  <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) [Hexane]</b>                      OEL 8 hours: 1760 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                      OEL 8 hours: 500 ppm.                      OEL 15 minutes: 3500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                      OEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.  <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b>                      STEL 15 minutes: 300 ppm.                      TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.  <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023) Repr.</b>                      Absorbed through skin.                      TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.                      STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm.  <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b>                      TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.                      STEL 15 minutes: 300 ppm.  <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 9/2023)</b>                      TWAEV 8 hours: 50 ppm.                      TWAEV 8 hours: 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                      STEV 15 minutes: 100 ppm.                      STEV 15 minutes: 300 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b>                      OEL 15 minutes: 300 ppm.                      OEL 8 hours: 200 ppm.                      OEL 8 hours: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                      OEL 15 minutes: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p>
<p>toluene</p>	<p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b>                      Absorbed through skin.                      STEL 15 minutes: 60 ppm.                      TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.  <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023) Repr.</b>                      TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.  <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b>                      TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.  <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 9/2023)</b>                      TWAEV 8 hours: 20 ppm.  <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b> Absorbed                      through skin.                      OEL 8 hours: 50 ppm.                      OEL 8 hours: 188 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p>
<p>ethyl acetate</p>	<p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b>                      STEL 15 minutes: 500 ppm.</p>

**Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

titanium dioxide

TWA 8 hours: 400 ppm.  
**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023)**  
 TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.  
**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)**  
 TWA 8 hours: 400 ppm.  
**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 9/2023)**  
 TWAEV 8 hours: 400 ppm.  
 TWAEV 8 hours: 1440 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)**  
 OEL 8 hours: 1440 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
 OEL 8 hours: 400 ppm.  
**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)**  
 STEL 15 minutes: 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
 TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023) Carc 2B.** Notes: 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<sup>3</sup> for the respirable fraction.; No British Columbia exposure limit at this time for respirable finescale particles  
 TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Total dust.  
 TWA 8 hours: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: respirable fraction.  
**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)**  
 TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 9/2023)**  
 TWAEV 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Total dust..  
**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)**  
 OEL 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

XYLENE

**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)**  
**[Xylene]**  
 STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.  
 TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.  
**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023)**  
**[Xylene (o, m & p isomers)]**  
 TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.  
 STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.  
**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) [Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)]**  
 STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.  
 TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.  
**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 9/2023) [Xylene]**  
 TWAEV 8 hours: 100 ppm.  
 TWAEV 8 hours: 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
 STEV 15 minutes: 150 ppm.  
 STEV 15 minutes: 651 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)**  
**[Dimethylbenzene]**  
 OEL 8 hours: 100 ppm.  
 OEL 15 minutes: 651 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
 OEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.  
 OEL 8 hours: 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

ethylbenzene

**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)**  
 STEL 15 minutes: 125 ppm.  
 TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.  
**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023) Carc 2B.**



**Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

	<p>TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.  <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b>                  TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.  <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 9/2023) C3.</b>                  TWAEV 8 hours: 20 ppm.  <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b>                  OEL 8 hours: 100 ppm.                  OEL 8 hours: 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                  OEL 15 minutes: 543 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                  OEL 15 minutes: 125 ppm.</p>
<p>2-butanone oxime</p>	<p><b>OARS WEEL (United States, 4/2022)</b> Skin sensitizer.                  TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm.</p>
<p>naphthalene</p>	<p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b>                  Absorbed through skin.                  STEL 15 minutes: 15 ppm.                  TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm.  <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023) Carc 2B.</b> Absorbed through skin.                  TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm.  <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b> Absorbed through skin.                  TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm.  <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 9/2023) C3.</b> Absorbed through skin.                  TWAEV 8 hours: 10 ppm.  <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b> Absorbed through skin.                  OEL 15 minutes: 15 ppm.                  OEL 8 hours: 10 ppm.                  OEL 8 hours: 52 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                  OEL 15 minutes: 79 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p>
<p>2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt</p>	<p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023) [Zirconium and compounds]</b>                  TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Zr).                  STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Zr).  <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) [Zirconium and compounds]</b>                  STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Zr).                  TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Zr).  <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 9/2023) [Zirconium and compounds]</b>                  TWAEV 8 hours: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Zr).                  STEV 15 minutes: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Zr).  <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) [Zirconium and compounds]</b>                  OEL 8 hours: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Zr).                  OEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Zr).</p>

**Appropriate engineering controls**

: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

### Skin protection

**Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

**Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

**Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

**Physical state** : Liquid.

**Color** : Yellow.

**Odor** : Not available.

**Odor threshold** : Not available.

**pH** : Not applicable.

**Melting point** : Technically not possible to measure

**Boiling point** : 118.3 to 148.9°C (244.9 to 300°F)

**Freezing point** : Not available.

**Flash point** : Closed cup: 10°C (50°F)

**Evaporation rate** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	: Not available.
<b>Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits</b>	: Lower: 0.9% Upper: 7.5%
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: 1.6 kPa (12.2 mm Hg)
<b>Vapor density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	:

Media	Result
cold water	Partially soluble

<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: 220°C (428°F)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Dynamic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): Not available.
<b>Flow time (ISO 2431)</b>	: Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	21.1 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
butanone	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	6480 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2737 mg/kg	-
toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	5001 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5001 mg/kg	-
ethyl acetate	TDLo Dermal	Rat	26.4 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	22.6 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	20001 mg/kg	-

## Section 11. Toxicological information

XYLENE	LD50 Oral	Rat	5620 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy ethylbenzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6 g/kg	-
2-butanone oxime naphthalene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	LD50 Oral	Rat	930 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>20 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	490 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
butanone	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 14 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
toluene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.1 MI	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	24 hours 250 uL	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	435 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 uL	-
XYLENE	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
ethylbenzene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 uL	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
2-butanone oxime naphthalene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 uL	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	495 mg	-

### Sensitization

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
n-butyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
butanone	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
toluene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
ethyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
XYLENE	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
2-butanone oxime	Category 1	-	upper respiratory tract
	Category 3		Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
toluene	Category 2	-	-
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	-
2-butanone oxime	Category 2	-	blood system
naphthalene	Category 2	-	blood

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
toluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
XYLENE	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 pain or irritation  
 watering  
 redness

## Section 11. Toxicological information

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 nausea or vomiting  
 headache  
 drowsiness/fatigue  
 dizziness/vertigo  
 unconsciousness  
 reduced fetal weight  
 increase in fetal deaths  
 skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 irritation  
 redness  
 reduced fetal weight  
 increase in fetal deaths  
 skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 reduced fetal weight  
 increase in fetal deaths  
 skeletal malformations

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

**General** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

**Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Teratogenicity** : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	40112.54 mg/kg
Dermal	51321.38 mg/kg
Inhalation (gases)	233279 ppm






## Section 12. Ecological information

There are no data available on the product itself. The product should not be allowed to enter drains or watercourses waterways.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	TDG Classification	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3  	3 	3 
Packing group	II	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	Yes.	No.	No.

### Additional information

- TDG Classification** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).
- DOT Classification** : This product is not regulated as a marine pollutant when transported on inland waterways in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg or by road, rail, or inland air in non-bulk sizes, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of §§ 173.24 and 173.24a. **Reportable quantity** 6255.6 lbs / 2840 kg [751.76 gal / 2845.7 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

## Section 14. Transport information

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

The actual shipping description for this product may vary based several factors including, but not limited to, the volume of material, size of the container, mode of transport and use of exemptions or exceptions found in the applicable regulations. The information provided in Section 14 is one possible shipping description for this product. Consult your shipping specialist or supplier for appropriate assignment information.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Canadian lists

**Canadian NPRI** : The following components are listed: butyl acetate (all isomers); hexane; methyl ethyl ketone; toluene; ethyl acetate; heavy aromatic solvent naphtha; xylene (all isomers); hydrotreated heavy naphtha

**CEPA Toxic substances** : None of the components are listed.

### Inventory list

**Canada** : All components are listed or exempted.

**United States** : All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

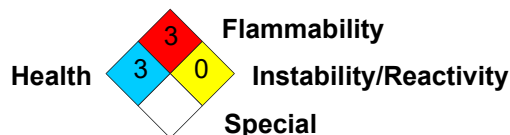
### Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	*	2
Flammability		3
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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### History

**Date of issue** : 11/12/2024

**Version** : 16

Product stewardship and regulatory compliance.



## Section 16. Other information

**Key to abbreviations** : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
UN = United Nations  
HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

This product is intended for industrial use only.

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