



SECTION 1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/Supplier: KATILAC COATINGS INC.
391 HANLAN ROAD, UNIT #1, WOODBRIDGE, ONTARIO L4L 3T1
Phone:..... 905-856-6464
840 APPLEBY LINE, BURLINGTON, ONTARIO L7L 2Y7
Phone:..... 905-637-2931
www.katilaccoatings.com

Emergency Phone:.....CANUTEC (24H)...1-888-CANUTEC (226-8832 North American use)
.....1-613-996-6666 (International use)

Poison Control:..... 1-800-268-9017

Revision Date:..... January 15, 2021
Print Date:..... January 18, 2021
Version Number:..... 6

Product: E7 SERIES PRIZM WHITE PRE-CATALYZED LACQUER
Product Use: INDUSTRIAL LACQUER
FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Target Organs:

Kidney, liver, central nervous system, respiratory system, reproductive system, eyes, skin.

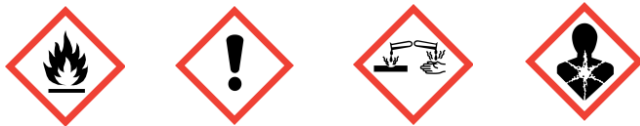
GHS Classification:

- Flammable Liquids (Cat. 2)
- Acute Toxicity Inhalation (Cat. 4)
- Skin Irritation (Cat. 2)
- Serious Eye Damage (Cat. 1)
- Carcinogenicity (Cat. 2)
- Reproductive Toxicity (Cat. 1B)
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity- Single Exposure (Cat. 3) - Central Nervous System
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure (Cat. 2) - Ingestion may damage the nervous system, kidneys and liver
- Aspiration Hazard (Cat. 1)

Safety Data Sheet - E7 SERIES PRIZM WHITE PRE-CATALYZED LACQUER

GHS Label Elements, including precautionary statements:

Pictogram:



Signal Word:..... **Danger**

Hazard Statement(s):

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour

H332: Harmful if inhaled

H315: Causes skin irritation

H318: Causes serious eye damage

H351: Suspected of causing cancer

H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Precautionary Statement(s):

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking

P233: Keep container tightly closed

P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment

P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment

P242: Use only non-sparking tools

P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray

P271: Use only in a well-ventilated area

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

P362+364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse

P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

P332+313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention

P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell

P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

P301+310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting

P308+313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

P403+235: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool

P405: Store locked up

P370+378: In case of fire: Use foam, water fog, dry chemical and/or carbon dioxide to extinguish

P501: Dispose of contents/container to comply with local, provincial, state, and federal regulations

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	%
Xylene	1330-20-7	5.00-10.00
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	1.00-5.00
Toluene	108-88-3	7.00-13.00
Isobutanol	78-83-1	1.00-5.00
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	10.00-30.00
Aluminum Hydroxide	21645-51-2	0.00-5.00
Silica, amorphous, fumed	7631-86-9	0.00-5.00
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	7.00-13.00
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	7.00-13.00
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	3.00-10.00
Isopropanol	67-63-0	1.00-5.00
Butanol	71-36-3	3.00-7.00
Urea P/W Formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6	1.00-5.00
Melamine P/W Formaldehyde, butylated	68002-25-5	0.00-5.00
Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	117-81-7	1.00-5.00
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	1.00-5.00

Refer to Section 8 for Occupational Exposure Guidelines.

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

This product is (extremely) flammable. Take proper precautions (e.g. remove any sources of ignition). Take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment). Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen. Do not allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary edema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure. Quickly transport victim to an emergency care facility.

Ingestion:

Never give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is unconscious or convulsing. Do not induce vomiting. Have victim drink 60-240 mL (2-8 oz.) of water. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration. Have victim rinse mouth with water again. Immediately obtain medical attention.

Eyes:

Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 30 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. If a contact lens is present, do not delay irrigation or attempt to remove the lens. Neutral saline solution may be used as soon as it is available. Do not interrupt flushing. If necessary, continue flushing during transport to emergency care facility. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto face. Quickly transport victim to a emergency care facility.

Skin:

As quickly as possible remove contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts. quickly and gently blot or brush away excess chemical. Immediately wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and non-abrasive soap for 15 - 20 minutes. Immediately obtain medical attention. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before reuse or discard.

Note to Physician:

Treatment based on sound judgement of physician and individual reactions of patient.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media:

Carbon dioxide, alcohol foam, water fog, dry chemical.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers or structures.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Vapours and/or fumes from this product are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back causing explosion and fire. Never use welding or cutting torch on, or near drum (even empty) as product (even residue) can ignite explosively. All containers, including pails, drums, tank cars & trucks should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. When using this product it is important that the gas at main leading to the premises must be shut off. All other ignition sources must be completely eliminated. In reference to the Ontario Fire Code Section 4.1.5.9(1), states that this product shall not be stored, handled or used in basements or pits.

Hazardous Combustion Products:

Carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide. Nitrogen oxides, oxides of silicon, phosphorous, titanium, aluminum. Formaldehyde and ammonia.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions:

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations.

Environmental Precautions:

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Dike and contain spills. Do not let product enter drains.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up:

Contain and/or dike spills. Absorb with inert material, place in a suitable container. Report and dispose of according to local regulations.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage:

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated area. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage and evaporation.

Handling:

Use in a well ventilated area. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Use explosion-proof tools, equipment, and ventilation system. Keep away from sources of ignition. Take measures to prevent the build-up of electrostatic charge. Always ground and bond containers.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Threshold Limit Value:..... 5 mg/m3 ACGIH est. (Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate)

Safety Data Sheet - E7 SERIES PRIZM WHITE PRE-CATALYZED LACQUER

Engineering Controls:

Use local, mechanical, explosion proof exhaust and/or ventilation system to avoid exposure and vapour accumulation.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Protection:

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate, use an approved respirator for the concentration and type of hazardous materials in the workplace. Use respirators and components tested and approved under the appropriate government standards. Use respirators as backup to engineering controls if necessary.

Hand Protection:

Handle with gloves to minimize skin contact. Inspect gloves prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching the glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash hands thoroughly.

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses and/or face shield. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under the appropriate government standards.

Protective Clothing:

Impervious clothing, flame retardant, antistatic protective clothing. The type of protective equipment should be selected according to the concentration and amount of hazardous materials at each specific workplace.

Additional Measures:

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the workday.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid
Appearance/Odour: White with solvent odour
Odour Threshold: Not available
Viscosity: 35-45 seconds #4 Ford Cup @ 25°C
Vapour Density (AIR=1): Heavier than air
Boiling Point: 77°C est. (Ethyl Acetate)
Melting/Freezing Point: Not available
Vapour Pressure: Not available
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Specific Gravity: 1.13 +/- 0.01 gms/cc @ 25°C
Solubility in Water: Not soluble
Total VOC's: 655 grams per litre
% Non-Volatile: 42% +/- 2 w/w
..... 30% +/- 2 w/v
Coeff. Water/Oil Dist.: Not available

Flashpoint: - 4.5°C T.C.C. est. (Ethyl Acetate)
Autoignition Temp: 333°C est. (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)
Upper Flammable Limit: 12% est. (Isopropanol)
Lower Flammable Limit: 0.28% est. (Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate)

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Stable, except under fire conditions.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide. Formaldehyde, ammonia and nitrogen oxides.

Materials to Avoid:

Strong oxidizers, reducing agents, bases and acids. Amines, alkalis, nitrates, sodium and metal hydroxide, lithium aluminum, peroxide, chlorine, natural, butyl, neoprene, pvc and nitrile rubbers.

Hazardous Reactions:

No data.

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, flames and sparks.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT	LD50	LC50	HRS
Xylene	3523 mg/kg	5000 ppm	4
Ethyl Benzene	3500 mg/kg	4000 ppm	4
Toluene	>5580 mg/kg	12500-28800 mg/m3	4
Isobutanol	2500 mg/kg	>8000 ppm	4
Titanium Dioxide	>24000 mg/kg	6.82 mg/L	4
Aluminum Hydroxide	not available	not available	-
Silica, amorphous, fumed	>5000 mg/kg	not available	-
n-Butyl Acetate	10760 mg/kg	160-2000 ppm	4
Ethyl Acetate	5620 mg/kg	19600 ppm	4
Nitrocellulose	>5000 mg/kg	not available	-
Isopropanol	>5840 mg/kg	30 mg/L	4
Butanol	790 mg/kg	8000 ppm	4
Urea P/W Formaldehyde, isobutylated	>2000 mg/kg	>5 mg/L	-
Melamine P/W Formaldehyde, butylated	not available	not available	-
Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	30000 mg/kg	>10.62 mg/L	4
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	8532 mg/kg	not available	-
.	.	7.5-15.5% of total product has unknown toxicity	.

Skin corrosion/irritation:

Classified as a skin irritant.

Serious eye damage/irritation:

A component of this product tested: Rabbit - blindness - OECD test guideline 405

Respiratory or skin sensitization:

Not classified as a sensitization hazard.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Not expected to be mutagenic in humans.

Safety Data Sheet - E7 SERIES PRIZM WHITE PRE-CATALYZED LACQUER

Carcinogenicity:

IARC has classified Ethyl Benzene as a possible human carcinogen, Group 2B.

IARC has classified Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate as a possible human carcinogen, Group 2B. The data available from epidemiological studies is inadequate to evaluate the relationship between human cancer and exposure specifically to DEHP (IARC 1982).

TiO₂ (Titanium Dioxide) is suspected of causing cancer. IARC has classified TiO₂ as 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans. However, the only evidence of carcinogenicity is in rats exposed to very high concentrations. Two major epidemiology studies among titanium dioxide workers in the US and in EUROPE could not demonstrate an elevated lung cancer risk. (1,2,3)

1. Boffetta et. al. Mortality among workers employed in the titanium dioxide production industry in Europe. Cancer Causes Control. 2004 Sep;15(7):697-706.

2. Fryzek et. al. A cohort mortality study among titanium dioxide manufacturing workers in the United States. J Occup Environ Med. 2003 Apr;45(4):400-9.

3. IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans. IARC Monographs, Volume 93 (Summary)

Reproductive toxicity:

Excessive exposure during pregnancy may be hazardous to the developing fetus. Experiments have shown reproductive toxicity effects in male and female lab animals.

Teratogenicity:

Components of this product may cause teratogenic effects, based on lab animal studies. Relevance to humans is unknown.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):

May cause central nervous system depression.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure):

May cause liver and/or kidney effects. May cause organ effects.

Aspiration hazard:

Classified as an aspiration hazard.

Potential Health Effects:

Inhalation:

Excessive inhalation of vapours can cause nasal and respiratory irritation and central nervous system effects, including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, blurred vision and possible unconsciousness. Some studies have linked titanium dioxide with chronic respiratory disease. Coatings risk is due primarily to inhalation of sanding dust or respirable particles in spray mist. Studies are inconclusive.

Ingestion:

Causes irritation, burning sensation of the mouth, throat, and respiratory tract and abdominal pain. May cause liver damage, kidney damage, central nervous system (cns) depression, headache, dizziness, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Skin:

Prolonged and repeated contact can cause defatting and drying of the skin resulting in irritation and dermatitis. May be absorbed.

Eyes:

May cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision. Can cause corneal injury.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Can cause central nervous system effects, including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, blurred vision and possible unconsciousness.

Safety Data Sheet - E7 SERIES PRIZM WHITE PRE-CATALYZED LACQUER

Synergistic effects:

Not available.

Additional information:

Prolonged overexposure can effect the kidney, liver and respiratory systems, eyes and skin. Can cause central nervous system damage.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate and Distribution:

Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required.

Aquaticity:

LC50 (Pimephales Promelas) >0.67 mg/L, 96H est. (Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate)

LC50 (Lepomis Macrochirus) >0.20 mg/L, 96H est. (Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate)

Persistence and degradability:

No data.

Bioaccumulative potential:

No data.

Mobility in soil:

No data.

Other adverse effects:

Toxic to aquatic life with potentially long lasting effects.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal:

Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at a licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Contaminated Packaging:

Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since empty containers may retain product residue, follow any label warnings even after container is emptied.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

TDG Classification (Ground Only):CLASS 3 UN1263 II

Proper Shipping Name (Ground Only):PAINT

A scientific determination was concluded based on formulation ingredients on January 15, 2021 to define the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Classifications.

SECTION 15 - REGULATIONS

This material is included on the DLS (Canadian Domestic Substance List) under the CEPA (Canadian Environmental Protection Act).

This material has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by CPR.

This material meets TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory requirements.

Contents of this SDS comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

LEGEND TO ABBREVIATIONS:

CAS: CHEMICAL ABSTRACT SERVICES
IARC: INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER
LC: LETHAL CONCENTRATION
LD: LETHAL DOSE
TDG: TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS
TLV: THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE
VOC: VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND

The information contained in this form is based on data from sources considered to be reliable but Katilac Coatings Inc. does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness thereof. The information is provided as a service to persons purchasing or using the material to which it refers and Katilac Coatings Inc. expressly disclaims all liability for loss or damage, including consequential loss, or for injury to persons (including death) arising directly or indirectly from reliance upon the information or use of the material.