



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 26, 2021
Print Date:..... January 26, 2021
Version Number:..... 4

Product: D9MAX SERIES SUMMIT WHITE CONVERSION VARNISH
Product Use: INDUSTRIAL HAPs FREE CONVERSION VARNISH
FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Target Organs:

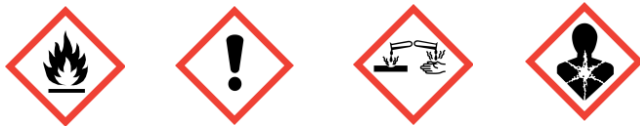
Reproductive, central nervous system, respiratory, eyes, skin.

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)

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

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
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P271: Use only in a well-ventilated area
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
P302+352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water
P362+364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
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
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
P308+313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
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	%
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	1.50-13.00
2-heptanone	110-43-0	0.50-5.00
Isobutanol	78-83-1	1.00-5.00
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl Acetate	108-65-6	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
Butanol	71-36-3	1.00-5.00
Urea, P/W Formaldehyde, isobutylated	68002-18-6	3.00-7.00
Melamine P/W Formaldehyde, butylated	68002-25-5	5.00-10.00
Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	117-81-7	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). If breathing is stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial respiration (AR) or, if the heart has stopped, immediately start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automated external defibrillation (AED). 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. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do not induce vomiting. Have victim drink 60-240 mL (2-8 oz.) of water. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim rinse mouth with water again. Immediately obtain medical attention.

Eyes:

Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. If a contact lens is present, do not delay irrigation or attempt to remove the lens. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Immediately obtain medical attention.

Skin:

Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective clothing if necessary. 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 for at least 30 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing. If necessary, and it can be done safely, continue flushing during transport to emergency care facility.

Note to Physician:

Treatment should be 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.

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Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Avoid static discharge conditions. Vapours formed from this product may travel or be moved by air currents and ignited by pilot lights, light switches, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharges or other ignition sources at locations close or distant from the product. 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 oxide, aluminum and titanium, formaldehyde, 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)

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.

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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: 210-230 seconds @ 25°C #4 Ford Cup
Vapour Density (AIR=1): Heavier than air
Boiling Point: 106-120°C est.
Melting/Freezing Point: Not available
Vapour Pressure: Not available
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Specific Gravity: 1.3241 +/- 0.01 gms/cc @ 25°C
Solubility in Water: Insoluble
% Non-Volatile: 76% +/- 2 w/w
..... 66% +/- 2 w/v
VOC 318 g/L
Coeff. Water/Oil Dist.: Not available
Flashpoint: 22°C T.C.C. est. (n-Butyl Acetate)
Autoignition Temp: >200°C est.
Upper Flammable Limit: 11.20% est. (Butanol)
Lower Flammable Limit: 0.28% est. (Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate)

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Stable.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide. Nitrogen oxide, formaldehyde and ammonia.

Materials to Avoid:

Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, strong bases, amines, alkalies. May react with galvanized metals, halogens, copper, zinc and aluminum.

Hazardous Reactions:

No data.

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, flames and sparks.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT	LD50	LC50	HRS
n-Butyl Acetate	10760 mg/kg	2000 ppm	4
2-heptanone	1600 mg/kg	>16.7 mg/L	4
Isobutanol	2500 mg/kg	>8000 ppm	4
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl Acetate	8532 mg/kg	not available	-
Titanium Dioxide	>24000 mg/kg	6.82 mg/L	4
Aluminum Hydroxide	not available	not available	-
Silica, amorphous, fumed	>5000 mg/kg	not available	-
Butanol	790 mg/kg	8000 ppm	4
Urea, P/W Formaldehyde, isobutylated	>2000 mg/kg	>5 mg/L	4
Melamine P/W Formaldehyde, butylated	>5000 mg/kg	not available	-
Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	30000 mg/kg	>10.62 mg/L	4
		16% of total product has unknown toxicity	

Skin corrosion/irritation:

Rabbit - skin irritation - 24 hour

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.

Carcinogenicity:

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. Components of this material have been shown to cause harm to the fetus in lab animal studies, including statistically reduced mean litter size and implantation sites. Relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

Teratogenicity:

May cause teratogenic/embryotoxic effects at high doses.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):

Not classified as a single exposure toxicant.

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Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure):

Not classified as a repeat exposure hazard.

Aspiration hazard:

Not 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, aluminum hydroxide and crystalline silica quartz 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, a burning sensation of the mouth and throat and abdominal pain. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) effects, including dizziness, vomiting and nausea.

Skin:

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

Eyes:

May cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision. Can injure eye tissue.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

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

Synergistic effects:

No data.

Additional information:

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause liver and kidney effects and central nervous system depression.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
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Environmental Fate and Distribution:

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

Aquatic toxicity:

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

LC50 (Pimephales Promelas) >0.67 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:

No data.

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 September 11, 2019 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

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