

CA: ENGLISH

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : SE7076

Product name : KAWASAKI NEON RED MIDCOAT

Date of issue : 10/31/2023

Version : 3

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 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract

irritation) - Category 3

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) -

Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms







Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation. H335 - May cause respiratory irritation. H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H370 - Causes damage to organs.

Precautionary statements

Section 2. Hazard identification

Prevention: 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.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response : P308 + P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

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.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation 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.

Storage : P405 - Store locked up.

P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional,

national and international regulations.

Supplemental label

elements

: None known.

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

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Chemical name	Common name and Synonyms	CAS number	% (w/w)
4-chloro-α,α,α-trifluorotoluene	4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE	98-56-6	≥30 - ≤60
acetone	ACETONE	67-64-1	≥10 - ≤30
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	≥5 - ≤10
ETHYL 3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE	ETHYL 3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE	763-69-9	≥5 - ≤10
2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE	2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE	103-09-3	≥5 - ≤10
METHYL AMYL KETONE	METHYL AMYL KETONE	110-43-0	≥1 - ≤5
methyl acetate	METHYL ACETATE	79-20-9	≥1 - ≤5
ETHYL ACETATE	ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	≥1 - ≤5
5-methylhexan-2-one	METHYL ISOAMYL KETONE	110-12-3	≥0.1 - ≤1

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

CA: ENGLISH KAWASAKI NEON RED MIDCOAT SE7076

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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 : Immediate

: 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. If necessary, call a poison center or physician.

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: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and

shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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: Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled. Can cause central

nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May

cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact: Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin. Causes

skin irritation.

Ingestion: Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed. Can cause

central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation

watering redness

Date of issue : 10/31/2023 Version : 3 3/15

Section 4. First-aid measures

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

respiratory tract irritation

coughing

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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing

media

: Use dry chemical, CO₂, 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

halogenated compounds

carbonyl halides

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

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. Contain and collect spillage with noncombustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). 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 electrostatic discharges. Empty containers

Section 7. Handling and storage

Advice on general occupational hygiene retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

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.

including any incompatibilities

Conditions for safe storage, : 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 wellventilated 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 IΑ

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits		
acetone	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). 8 hrs OEL: 1200 mg/m³ 8 hours. 15 min OEL: 1800 mg/m³ 15 minutes. 8 hrs OEL: 500 ppm 8 hours. 15 min OEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). TWAEV: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEV: 500 ppm 15 minutes. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.		
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). 15 min OEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes. 8 hrs OEL: 200 ppm 8 hours. 8 hrs OEL: 590 mg/m³ 8 hours. 15 min OEL: 885 mg/m³ 15 minutes. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). TWAEV: 50 ppm 8 hours.		

CA: ENGLISH KAWASAKI NEON RED MIDCOAT SE7076

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

TWAEV: 150 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEV: 100 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 300 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.

ETHYL 3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE

METHYL AMYL KETONE

methyl acetate

ETHYL ACETATE

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).

TWA: 300 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).

8 hrs OEL: 233 mg/m³ 8 hours. 8 hrs OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours.

CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).

TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 115 mg/m³ 8 hours.

CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).

TWAEV: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 233 mg/m³ 8 hours.

CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).

STEL: 60 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).

8 hrs OEL: 606 mg/m³ 8 hours. 15 min OEL: 757 mg/m³ 15 minutes. 15 min OEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. 8 hrs OEL: 200 ppm 8 hours.

CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.

CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).

TWAEV: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 606 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEV: 250 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 757 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).

STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).

8 hrs OEL: 1440 mg/m³ 8 hours. 8 hrs OEL: 400 ppm 8 hours.

CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).

TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.

CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).

TWAEV: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 1440 mg/m³ 8 hours.

CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. 5-methylhexan-2-one

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).

8 hrs OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours. 8 hrs OEL: 234 mg/m³ 8 hours.

CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 50 ppm 15 minutes.

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 50 ppm 15 minutes.

CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).

TWAEV: 20 ppm 8 hours. STEV: 50 ppm 15 minutes.

CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).

STEL: 60 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

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.

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. 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.

CA : ENGLISH KAWASAKI NEON RED MIDCOAT SE7076

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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: Red.

Odor : Not available.
Odor threshold : Not available.
pH : Not applicable.

Melting point : Technically not possible to measure **Boiling point** : 56 to 199.1°C (132.8 to 390.4°F)

Freezing point : Not available.

Flash point : Closed cup: -6.5°C (20.3°F)

Evaporation rate : Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available.
Lower and upper explosive : Lower: 0.7% (flammable) limits : Upper: 12.8%

Vapor pressure : 5.7 kPa (42.9 mm Hg)

Vapor density : Not available.

Relative density : Not available.

Solubility(ies) :

Media	Result
cold water	Soluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature : 268°C (514.4°F)

Decomposition temperature : Not applicable.

Viscosity : Not available.

Flow time (ISO 2431) : Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability: The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : 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.

Date of issue : 10/31/2023 Version : 3 9/15

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Incompatible materials: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:

oxidizing materials

Hazardous decomposition

products

: 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
4-chloro-α,α,α-	LD50 Oral	Rat	13 g/kg	-
trifluorotoluene				
acetone	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	21 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2001 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	6480 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2737 mg/kg	-
ETHYL 3-ETHOXY	LD50 Dermal	Rat - Male	4080 mg/kg	-
PROPIONATE				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3200 mg/kg	-
2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE	LD50 Oral	Rat	3 g/kg	-
METHYL AMYL KETONE	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	16.8 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	10332 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1600 mg/kg	-
methyl acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
ETHYL ACETATE	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	22.6 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	20001 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5620 mg/kg	-
5-methylhexan-2-one	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	11.11 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3200 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
acetone	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 ppm	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 uL	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20	-
				mg	
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				mg	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 14	-
				mg	
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				mg	
ETHYL 3-ETHOXY	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
PROPIONATE				mg	
2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 250	-
				ug	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
METHYL AMYL KETONE	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 14	-
				mg	

Date of issue : 10/31/2023 Version : 3

Section 11. Toxicological information

methyl acetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	mg 24 hours 500	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	mg 24 hours 20 mg	-

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
4-chloro- α , α , α -trifluorotoluene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
acetone	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
METHYL AMYL KETONE	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
methyl acetate	Category 1	-	-
	Category 3		Narcotic effects
ETHYL ACETATE	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely

routes of exposure

: Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled. Can cause central

nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May

cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact: Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin. Causes

skin irritation.

Ingestion : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed. Can cause

central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Date of issue : 10/31/2023 Version : 3 11/15

Section 11. Toxicological information

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation watering redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

respiratory tract irritation

coughing

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 : Not available.

effects

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate : Not

effects

: Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : Suspected of causing 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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Route	ATE value
	9412.97 mg/kg 11251.78 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	388.84 mg/l

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.	No.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

Additional information

TDG Classification

: Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).

Date of issue : 10/31/2023 Version : 3 13/15

Section 14. Transport information

DOT Classification : Reportable quantity 35149.5 lbs / 15957.9 kg [4165.6 gal / 15768.7 L]. Package

sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject

to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.

IMDG : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

IATA : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other

transportation regulations.

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: Not available. **to IMO instruments**

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: volatile organic compounds (total); methyl ethyl

ketone; ethyl acetate

CEPA Toxic substances: None of the components are listed.

Inventory list

Canada : At least one component is not listed.
United States : All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

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



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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Section 16. Other information

Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

History

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Version : 3

Product stewardship and regulatory compliance.

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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