

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1. Identification

**Product identifier** : TRT35S  
**Product name** : TRAILER SILVER  
**Date of issue** : 3/25/2024  
**Version** : 7.02

#### 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 1A  
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2  
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1  
 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.  
 H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
 H319 - Causes serious eye 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

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Prevention</b>                  | : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.<br>P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.<br>P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.<br>P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.<br>P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.<br>P260 - Do not breathe vapor.<br>P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.<br>P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.<br>P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.   |
| <b>Response</b>                    | : P308 + P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.<br>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.<br>P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.<br>P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.<br>P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.<br>P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.<br>P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention. |
| <b>Storage</b>                     | : P405 - Store locked up.<br>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)   |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| acetone  | ACETONE                                   | 67-64-1    | ≥10 - ≤30 |
| heptan-2-one                                       | METHYL AMYL KETONE                        | 110-43-0   | ≥5 - ≤10  |
| n-butyl acetate                                    | BUTYL ACETATE                             | 123-86-4   | ≥5 - ≤10  |
| methyl acetate                                     | METHYL ACETATE                            | 79-20-9    | ≥1 - ≤5   |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate                    | PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE | 108-65-6   | ≥1 - ≤5   |
| Aluminium powder (stabilized)                      | ALUMINUM                                  | 7429-90-5  | ≥1 - ≤5   |
| ethyl acetate                                      | ETHYL ACETATE                             | 141-78-6   | ≥1 - ≤5   |
| Isopropyl alcohol                                  | ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL                         | 67-63-0    | ≥1 - ≤5   |
| 4-chloro- $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluorotoluene | 4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE                  | 98-56-6    | ≥1 - ≤5   |

### Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

|   |   |            |           |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| 2-ethylhexyl acetate                              | 2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE                              | 103-09-3   | ≥1 - ≤5   |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy           | HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)            | 64742-48-9 | ≥1 - ≤5   |
| toluene   | TOLUENE   | 108-88-3   | ≥0.1 - ≤1 |
| titanium dioxide                                  | TITANIUM DIOXIDE                                  | 13463-67-7 | ≥0.1 - ≤1 |
| BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL) SEBACATE | BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL) SEBACATE | 41556-26-7 | ≥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. 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** : 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. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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.

## Section 4. First-aid measures

- Inhalation** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- 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
- 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.

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- 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  
halogenated compounds  
carbonyl halides  
metal oxide/oxides
- 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. 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 (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). 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 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  |
|-----------------|--|
| acetone         | <p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).</b><br/>                     OEL: 1200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br/>                     OEL: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.<br/>                     OEL: 500 ppm 8 hours.<br/>                     OEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).</b><br/>                     TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.<br/>                     STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).</b><br/>                     TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.<br/>                     STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).</b><br/>                     TWAEV: 250 ppm 8 hours.<br/>                     STEV: 500 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b></p> |

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

heptan-2-one

STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes.  
 TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.  
**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**  
 OEL: 233 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
 OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours.  
**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).**  
 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.  
**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**  
 TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.  
 TWA: 115 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).**  
 TWAEV: 50 ppm 8 hours.  
 TWAEV: 233 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**  
 STEL: 60 ppm 15 minutes.  
 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

n-butyl acetate

**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**  
 OEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.  
 OEL: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
 OEL: 150 ppm 8 hours.  
 OEL: 713 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**  
 STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.  
 TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.  
**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [butyl acetates, all isomers]**  
 STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.  
 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.  
**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023). [butyl acetate, all isomers]**  
 STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.  
 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.  
**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). [butyl acetates]**  
 STEV: 150 ppm 15 minutes.  
 TWAEV: 50 ppm 8 hours.

methyl acetate

**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**  
 OEL: 606 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
 OEL: 757 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
 OEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.  
 OEL: 200 ppm 8 hours.  
**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).**  
 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/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
 STEV: 250 ppm 15 minutes.  
 STEV: 757 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**  
 STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.  
 TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.

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

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).**

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.  
 STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.

**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**

TWA: 270 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**

OEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Metal Dust

**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**

**[Aluminum pyro powders and metal dust]**

STEL: 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as Al) 15 minutes. Form: Metal dust

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as Al) 8 hours. Form: Metal dust

STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as Al) 15 minutes. Form: Pyro powder

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as Al) 8 hours. Form: Pyro powder

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).**

**[Aluminum metal and insoluble compounds]**

TWA: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable

**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). [aluminum and its compounds]**

TWAEV: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust.

**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Aluminum metal and insoluble compounds]**

TWA: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable particulate matter.

Aluminium powder (stabilized)

ethyl acetate

**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**

OEL: 1440 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
 OEL: 400 ppm 8 hours.

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).**

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/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.  
 TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.

Isopropyl alcohol

**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**

OEL: 984 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
 OEL: 200 ppm 8 hours.  
 OEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes.  
 OEL: 492 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).**

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.  
 STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes.

**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.  
 STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes.

**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).**

TWAEV: 200 ppm 8 hours.  
 STEV: 400 ppm 15 minutes.



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

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| toluene          | <p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b><br/>                 STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes.<br/>                 TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). Absorbed through skin.</b><br/>                 OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours.<br/>                 OEL: 188 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).</b><br/>                 TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).</b><br/>                 TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).</b><br/>                 TWAEV: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). Absorbed through skin.</b><br/>                 STEL: 60 ppm 15 minutes.<br/>                 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p>   |
| titanium dioxide | <p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023). [Titanium dioxide] 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.</b><br/>                 TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust<br/>                 TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction</p> <p><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).</b><br/>                 TWAEV: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust.</p> <p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).</b><br/>                 OEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).</b><br/>                 TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b><br/>                 STEL: 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.<br/>                 TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</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.

**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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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** : Silver.

- Odor** : Not available.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Technically not possible to measure
- Boiling point** : 56 to 152.1°C (132.8 to 305.8°F)
- Freezing point** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -5.444°C (22.2°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 1.1%  
Upper: 12.8%
- Vapor pressure** : 4.8 kPa (36.3 mm Hg)
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

**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.

**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 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|
| acetone                            | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat                   | 21 mg/l      | 4 hours  |
|                                    | LD50 Dermal           | Rabbit                | 2001 mg/kg   | -        |
|                                    | LD50 Oral             | Rat                   | 5800 mg/kg   | -        |
| heptan-2-one                       | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat                   | 16.8 mg/l    | 4 hours  |
|                                    | LD50 Dermal           | Rabbit                | 10332 mg/kg  | -        |
|                                    | LD50 Oral             | Rat                   | 1600 mg/kg   | -        |
| 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  | -        |
| methyl acetate                     | LD50 Dermal           | Rabbit                | >5 g/kg      | -        |
|                                    | LD50 Oral             | Rat                   | >5 g/kg      | -        |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate    | LD50 Dermal           | Rabbit                | >5 g/kg      | -        |
|                                    | LD50 Oral             | Rat                   | 8532 mg/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   | -        |
| Isopropyl alcohol                  | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat - Male,<br>Female | 37.5 mg/l    | 4 hours  |
|                                    | LD50 Dermal           | Rabbit                | 12800 mg/kg  | -        |
|                                    | LD50 Oral             | Rat                   | 5000 mg/kg   | -        |
| 4-chloro- $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ - | LD50 Oral             | Rat                   | 13 g/kg      | -        |

## Section 11. Toxicological information

|   |                       |     |                     |         |
|---|-----------------------|-----|---------------------|---------|
| trifluorotoluene                                |                       |     |                     |         |
| 2-ethylhexyl acetate                            | LD50 Oral             | Rat | 3 g/kg              | -       |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy toluene | LD50 Oral             | Rat | >6 g/kg             | -       |
|   | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 49 g/m <sup>3</sup> | 4 hours |
|   | LD50 Dermal           | Rat | 5001 mg/kg          | -       |
|   | LD50 Oral             | Rat | 5001 mg/kg          | -       |
|   | TDLo Dermal           | Rat | 26.4 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 | -           |
| heptan-2-one            | Skin - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 14 mg  | -           |
| methyl acetate          | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 100 mg | -           |
|                         | Skin - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 500 mg | -           |
|                         | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 20 mg  | -           |
| Isopropyl alcohol       | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 10 mg           | -           |
|                         | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 100 mg | -           |
| 2-ethylhexyl acetate    | Eyes - Severe irritant   | Rabbit  | -     | 100 mg          | -           |
|                         | Skin - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 500 mg          | -           |
|                         | Eyes - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 500 mg          | -           |
|                         | Eyes - Severe irritant   | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 250 ug | -           |
| toluene                 | Skin - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 500 mg          | -           |
|                         | Skin - Mild irritant     | Pig     | -     | 24 hours 250 uL | -           |
|                         | Skin - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 435 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                |
|--|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| acetone  | Category 3 | -                 | Narcotic effects             |
| heptan-2-one                                       | Category 3 | -                 | Narcotic effects             |
| n-butyl acetate                                    | Category 3 | -                 | Narcotic effects             |
| methyl acetate                                     | Category 1 | -                 | -                            |
| ethyl acetate                                      | Category 3 | -                 | Narcotic effects             |
| Isopropyl alcohol                                  | Category 3 | -                 | Narcotic effects             |
| 4-chloro- $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluorotoluene | Category 3 | -                 | Respiratory tract irritation |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy toluene    | Category 3 | -                 | Narcotic effects             |
|  | Category 3 | -                 | Narcotic effects             |

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Name    | Category   | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|---------|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| toluene | Category 2 | -                 | -             |

### Aspiration hazard

| Name  | Result   |
|---|--|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy toluene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1<br>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

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

### Potential acute health effects

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye contact</b>  | : Causes serious eye irritation.  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| <b>Skin contact</b> | : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | : 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

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

## Section 11. Toxicological information

- 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** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- 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

| Route               | ATE value      |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Oral                | 11953.39 mg/kg |
| Dermal              | 13062.19 mg/kg |
| Inhalation (vapors) | 133.7 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<br> | 3<br> | 3<br> | 3<br> |
| Packing group              | II   | II   | II  | II   |
| Environmental hazards      | No.  | No.  | 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** : **Reportable quantity** 38589.3 lbs / 17519.5 kg [4684.4 gal / 17732.3 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.

**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); propylene glycol methyl ether acetate; aluminum (fume or dust only); ethyl acetate; isopropyl alcohol; volatile organic compounds (total); hydrotreated heavy naphtha
- CEPA Toxic substances** : None of the components are listed.

### Inventory list

- Canada** : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.
- United States** : All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

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

|                  |   |   |
|------------------|---|---|
| Health           | * | 4 |
| 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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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

- Date of issue** : 3/25/2024
- Version** : 7.02
- 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



## Section 16. Other information

This product is intended for industrial use only.

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