


**MATERIAL SAFETY  
DATA SHEET**

Date of Preparation: January 2, 2013

Use in case of an emergency only (613) 996-6666

SECTION I - PRODUCT AND PREPARATION INFORMATION							1W8HB
	<b>777 McKay Road</b> <b>Pickering, Ontario</b> <b>L1W 3A3 (905)683-0411</b> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Prepared by: Technical Committee</div>			<b>TRADE NAME: WHITE LACQUER PRIMER</b> <b>MANUFAC. CODE: 1W8HB</b> <b>PRODUCT CLASS: PAINT RELATED UN1263 - 3.2</b> <b>WHIMIS CLASS: B, D - 2</b>			
SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS							
INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	%	NATURE OF HEALTH HAZARD AND ROUTE OF ENTRY	TYPE OF HAZARD	EXPOSURE LIMIT	SOURCE	OTHER HAZARDS
BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4	5 - 10	HARMFUL IF INHALED, IRRITANT SKIN CONTACT	ACUTE	150 PPM	TLV	POISON ANEMIA
METHANOL	67-56-1	3 - 7	HARMFUL IF INHALED, IRRITANT SKIN CONTACT	ACUTE	200 PPM	TLV	
BUTANOL	71-36-3	1 - 5	HARMFUL IF INHALED, IRRITANT SKIN CONTACT	CHRONIC	50 PPM	TLV	
ISOPROPYL ACETATE	108-21-4	10-30	HARMFUL IF INHALED, IRRITANT SKIN CONTACT	ACUTE	250 PPM	TLV	
ISO PROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0	1 - 5	CAUSES IRRITATION	ACUTE	400 PPM	TLV	
TOLUOL	108-88-3	15-40	HARMFUL IF INHALED, IRRITANT SKIN CONTACT	ACUTE	100 PPM	TLV	
METHYL CARBITOL	111-77-3	1 - 5	HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. CAUSES EYE BURNS AND SKIN IRRITATION	ACUTE			
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	84-74-2	1 - 5		ACUTE	5 Mg/M3	TLV	
NON-HAZARDOUS		40-70					
SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA							
ODOUR AND APPEARANCE	PH VALUE	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME		EVAPORATION RATE			
ACETATE ALCOHOL		49%		GREATER THAN BUTYL ACETATE			
WHITE							
BOILING POINT		FREEZING POINT		SPECIFIC GRAVITY			
64°C		°C		1.23			
SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS							
FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION /	FLASHPOINT	HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS					
Class 3, Division 2	5 °C	CARBON DIOXIDE, CARBON MONOXIDE					
		EXTINGUISHING MEDIA					
TAG CUP		Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or any class B extinguishing agent					
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS							
Vapours may ignite explosively. Vapours may spread long distances. Prevent build-up of vapours. Extinguish all pilot lights and turn off heaters, non-explosion-proof electrical equipment and all other sources of ignition. Keep away from and do not store or use near heat, sparks or flames caused by such sources as electricity, static discharge, welding, grinding or flamecutting operation. Ground all equipment. Use spark-proof tools and conductive shoes to avoid sparking hazards.							
SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES							
Exposure to vapours or products of combustion should be avoided. Self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended. Vapours may form an explosive mixture with air. Closed containers may rupture when exposed to extreme heat.							

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SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA: TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES AND FIRST AID MEASURES		1W8HB
ACUTE EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE		EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES
<p><b>INHALATION:</b> Excessive exposure to vapours or spray mists can result in headache, dizziness, incoordination and loss of consciousness. Irritation of the eyes, nose, throat and lungs can also occur when exposed to high vapour concentrations. Some reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent nervous system damage.</p> <p><b>EYE CONTACT:</b> This material can cause eye irritation. The effects are usually reversible.</p> <p><b>SKIN CONTACT:</b> This material may cause defatting and irritation of skin (Dermatitis) upon prolonged or repeated contact.</p> <p><b>INGESTION:</b> Swallowing can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and loss of consciousness.</p>	<p><b>INHALATION:</b> Remove victim to fresh air. Restore breathing. Treat symptomatically. Consult a physician.</p> <p><b>SPLASH (EYES):</b> Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Take to a physician for medical treatment.</p> <p><b>SPLASH (SKIN):</b> Wash affected areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing.</p> <p><b>INGESTION:</b> Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water to dilute. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Consult a physician or Poison Control center immediately. Treat symptomatically.</p>	
CHRONIC EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE		IRRITANT                      SENSITIZER
n/av		YES: Skin and Eye                      YES: Skin
SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA		
<p><b>STABILITY:</b></p> <p>Stable</p> <p><b>INCOMPATIBILITY:</b> (Materials to avoid)</p> <p>Oxidizing compounds</p> <p><b>HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:</b></p> <p>None known</p>	<p><b>HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATIONS:</b></p> <p>Will not occur</p> <p><b>CONDITIONS TO AVOID:</b></p> <p>Vapour concentrations</p> <p>Ignition sources</p>	
SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES		
STEPS TO BE TAKEN in case material is Released or Spilled		WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
<p>Restrict access to area. Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Absorb spill with an absorbent material such as vermiculite or sand and place material into a closed container. If a large spill, dike area to prevent this material from entering water systems or sewers. Wear protective equipment during cleanup.</p>		<p>Dispose of this material in accordance with Federal, Provincial, and Municipal regulations.</p>
SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION		
PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT		
<p><b>PROTECTIVE GLOVES:</b></p> <p>Chemical resistant gloves made of Viton should be used. Gloves made of nitrile, neoprene or rubber may be used for exposure of short duration.</p>	<p><b>EYE PROTECTION:</b></p> <p>Chemical safety goggles should be worn to prevent eye contact. A face shield may also be necessary.</p>	
<p><b>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:</b></p> <p>An organic vapour cartridge respiratory mask shall be worn to prevent the inhalation of vapours or spray mist when the TLB or PEL is exceeded. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program. Refer to the CSA Standard Z94.4 M1982 "Selection, Care and Use of Respirators" available from the Canadian Standard Association, Rexdale, Ontario. M9W 1R3</p>	<p><b>OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:</b></p> <p>Eye wash fountain and safety showers must be available in areas where this material is used. Wear protective clothing to prevent skin contact.</p>	
ENGINEERING CONTROLS - VENTILATION:		
<p>General (dilution) ventilation is required during normal use. Local exhaust ventilation may be required during certain operations to keep exposure level below the limit listed in Section II of this data sheet.</p>		
SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS		
PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING		OTHER PRECAUTIONS
<p><b>STORAGE:</b> Keep storage area separate from populated work areas. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, out of direct sunlight and away from incompatible materials and any source of ignition. Ventilation fans and electrical equipment should be non-sparking.</p> <p><b>HANDLING:</b> Avoid prolonged or repeated inhalation of vapours or spray mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Ground and bond equipment and container to prevent a static charge build-up.</p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> Emptied containers may retain hazardous residue and explosive vapours. Keep away from heat, sparks and flames. Do not cut puncture or weld near this container. Follow label warning until container is thoroughly cleaned or destroyed.</p>		