SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of issue: 21 May 2020
Version: 6

Section 1. Product and company identification

Product name: SIGMACOVER 256 BAS YELLOWGREEN 4009
Product code: 254144L.20
Other means of identification: Not available.
Product type: Liquid.

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses

Uses advised against
Reason
Not applicable.

Supplier’s details:
Supplier: PPG Industrial do Brasil – Tintas e Vernizes Ltda
Via Anhanguera KM 106, Bairro Sao Judas Tadeu
Sumare / SP, Brasil
55 19 2103-6000 (Recepção e Portaria)

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS: fispq@ppg.com

Emergency telephone number:
0800 707 1767 / 0800 707 7022 – Empresa Suatrans Cotec
0800 14 8110 – CEATOX - Centro de Assistência Toxicológica

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture:
- FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
- ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4
- ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
- SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
- SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
- SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
- CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A
- TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
- AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2
- AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2

Target organs:
Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain, skin.
Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, the reproductive system, liver, heart, upper respiratory tract, central nervous system (CNS), ears, eye, lens or cornea, stomach.

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity:
40.1% (Oral), 70.1% (Dermal), 48.4% (Inhalation)
Section 2. Hazards identification

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 54.2%

This product contains TiO2 which has been classified as a GHS Carcinogen Category 2 based on its IARC 2B classification. For many PPG products, TiO2 is utilized as a raw material in a liquid coating formulation. In this case, the TiO2 particles are bound in a matrix with no meaningful potential for human exposure to unbound particles of TiO2 when the product is applied with a brush or roller. Sanding the coating surface or mist from spray applications may be harmful depending on the duration and level of exposure and require the use of appropriate personal protective equipment and/or engineering controls (see Section 8).

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:
- Flammable liquid and vapor.
- Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled.
- Causes skin irritation.
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Causes serious eye damage.
- May cause cancer.
- Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:
- Obtain special instructions before use. Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response:
- Collect spillage. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage:
- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal:
- Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification:
- Causes digestive tract burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.
Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture
Other means of identification : Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers
CAS number : Not applicable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy Resin</td>
<td>20 - &lt;30</td>
<td>SUB110652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminatesilicate</td>
<td>15 - &lt;20</td>
<td>1327-36-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>15 - &lt;20</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>12.5 - &lt;15</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trizinc bis(orthophosphate)</td>
<td>7 - &lt;10</td>
<td>7779-90-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)</td>
<td>5 - &lt;7</td>
<td>25068-38-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>2 - &lt;3</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-methylpropan-1-ol</td>
<td>2 - &lt;3</td>
<td>78-83-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-methoxy-2-propanol</td>
<td>1 - &lt;2</td>
<td>107-98-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-nonylphenol, branched</td>
<td>1 - &lt;2</td>
<td>84852-15-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
<td>0.5 - &lt;1</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carbon black, respirable powder</td>
<td>0.2 - &lt;0.5</td>
<td>1333-86-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zinc oxide</td>
<td>0.1 - &lt;0.2</td>
<td>1314-13-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crystalline silica, respirable powder (&lt;10 microns)</td>
<td>0.1 - &lt;0.2</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol, 2-nonyl-, branched</td>
<td>0 - &lt;0.1</td>
<td>91672-41-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.

Skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.

Ingestion : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.
Section 4. First aid measures

**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.

**Potential acute health effects**

- **Eye contact**: Causes serious eye damage.
- **Inhalation**: Harmful if inhaled.
- **Skin contact**: Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- **Ingestion**: Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns.

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**
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. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products**
Decomposition products may include the following materials:
- carbon oxides
- phosphorus oxides
- halogenated compounds
- 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. Do not breathe 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".
Section 6. Accidental release measures

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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

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 : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). 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. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet. 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 non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Do not store above the following temperature: 35°C (95°F). 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.
### Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### Control parameters

##### Occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminatesilicate</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable TWA: 3 mg/m³ Form: Respirable TWA: 10 mg/m³ Form: Total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). TWA: 340 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 78 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). TWA: 340 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 78 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-methylpropan-1-ol</td>
<td>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). TWA: 115 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 40 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-methoxy-2-propanol</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019). STEL: 369 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 184 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019). TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carbon black, respirable powder</td>
<td>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zinc oxide</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019). STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crystalline silica, respirable powder (&lt;10 microns)</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019). TWA: 0.025 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Recommended monitoring procedures

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.
Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 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.

#### Eye protection
Chemical splash goggles and face shield.

#### Skin protection
Chemical splash goggles and face shield.

#### 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.

#### Gloves
- butyl rubber

#### 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
Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

### Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance
- Physical state: Liquid.
- Color: Not available.
- Odor: Not available.
- pH: Not available.
- Melting point: Not available.
- Boiling point: >37.78°C (>100°F)
Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Flash point: Closed cup: 38°C (100.4°F)
Evaporation rate: Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas): Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits: Not available.
Vapor pressure: Not available.
Vapor density: Not available.
Relative density: 1.48
Solubility: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.
Decomposition temperature: Not available.
Viscosity: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >0.21 cm²/s (>21 cSt)
Viscosity: > 100 s (ISO 6mm)

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: When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.
Incompatible materials: Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;5.07 mg/l</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt;1.7 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>4.3 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trizinc bis(orthophosphate)</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;5.7 mg/l</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)</td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt;2 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;2 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapor</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>17.8 mg/l</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>17.8 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Section 11. Toxicological information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-methylpropan-1-ol</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>3.5 g/kg</td>
<td>24.6 mg/l</td>
<td>2460 mg/kg</td>
<td>2830 mg/kg</td>
<td>13 g/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-methoxy-2-propanol</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>2.14 g/kg</td>
<td>&gt;6.82 mg/l</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>2 g/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-nonylphenol, branched</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>1300 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt;15400 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt;5700 mg/m³</td>
<td>&gt;2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>1500 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;3 g/kg</td>
<td>&gt;15400 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt;5700 mg/m³</td>
<td>&gt;2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt;1500 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carbon black, respirable powder</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;3 g/kg</td>
<td>&gt;15400 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt;5700 mg/m³</td>
<td>&gt;2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt;1500 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zinc oxide</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;3 g/kg</td>
<td>&gt;15400 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt;5700 mg/m³</td>
<td>&gt;2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt;1500 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion/Summary**

**Irritation/Corrosion**

- **Skin**: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
- **Eyes**: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
- **Respiratory**: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

**Sensitization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)</td>
<td>skin</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>Sensitizing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion/Summary**

**Skin**

- Epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700):
  - There are no data available on the mixture itself.

**Respiratory**

- Epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700):
  - There are no data available on the mixture itself.

**Mutagenicity**

- Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary**

**Carcinogenicity**

- Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary**

**Classification**

- There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Section 11. Toxicological information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carbon black, respirable powder</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crystalline silica, respirable powder (&lt;10 microns)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Known to be a human carcinogen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carcinogen Classification code:
IARC: 1, 2A, 2B, 3, 4
NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen; Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen
OSHA: +
Not listed/not regulated: -

Reproductive toxicity
Not available.

Conclusion/Summary: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Teratogenicity
Not available.

Conclusion/Summary: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-methylpropan-1-ol</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-methoxy-2-propanol</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>hearing organs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crystalline silica, respirable powder (&lt;10 microns)</td>
<td>Category 1</td>
<td>inhalation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Target organs: Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain, skin.
Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, the reproductive system, liver, heart, upper respiratory tract, central nervous system (CNS), ears, eye, lens or cornea, stomach.

Aspiration hazard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-methylpropan-1-ol</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation : Harmful if inhaled.
Skin contact : Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion : Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- pain
- watering
- redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- reduced fetal weight
- increase in fetal deaths
- skeletal malformations

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- pain or irritation
- redness
- dryness
- cracking
- blistering may occur
- reduced fetal weight
- increase in fetal deaths
- skeletal malformations

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- stomach pains
- reduced fetal weight
- increase in fetal deaths
- skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself. This product contains crystalline silica which can cause lung cancer or silicosis. The risk of cancer depends on the duration and level of exposure to dust from sanding surfaces or mist from spray applications. For many PPG products, TiO2 is utilized as a raw material in a liquid coating formulation. In this case, the TiO2 particles are bound in a matrix with no meaningful potential for human exposure to unbound particles of TiO2 when the product is applied with a brush or roller. Sanding the coating surface or mist from spray applications may be harmful depending on the duration and level of exposure and require the use of appropriate personal protective equipment and/or engineering controls (see Section 8). Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. There is some evidence that repeated exposure to organic solvent vapors in combination with constant loud noise can...
Section 11. Toxicological information

cause greater hearing loss than expected from exposure to noise alone. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects

Potential delayed effects

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects

Potential delayed effects

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General

Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity

May cause 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Oral (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Dermal (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Inhalation (gases) (ppm)</th>
<th>Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)</th>
<th>Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIGMACOVER 256 BAS YELLOWGREEN 4009 xylene</td>
<td>7667.5</td>
<td>1820.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>4300</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>17800</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>2830</td>
<td>2460</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-methylpropan-1-ol</td>
<td>5200</td>
<td>13000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-methoxy-2-propanol</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>2140</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-nonylphenol, branched</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carbon black, respirable powder</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zinc oxide</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol, 2-nonyl-, branched</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other information

:
Section 11. Toxicological information

Causes digestive tract burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Sanding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system and permanent brain and nervous system damage. Inhalation of vapor/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness or death. Avoid contact with skin and clothing.

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tris(orthophosphate)</td>
<td>Acute LC50 0.112 mg/l</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)</td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 0.026 mg/l</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>Acute LC50 1.8 mg/l</td>
<td>Daphnia</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-methylpropan-1-ol</td>
<td>Acute NOC 0.3 mg/l</td>
<td>Daphnia</td>
<td>21 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-methoxy-2-propanol</td>
<td>Acute LC50 150 to 200 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-nonylphenol, branched titanium dioxide</td>
<td>Acute LC50 &gt;4500 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zinc oxide</td>
<td>Acute LC50 0.221 mg/l</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-methylpropan-1-ol</td>
<td>Acute EC50 1100 mg/l</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-methoxy-2-propanol</td>
<td>Acute LC50 23300 mg/l</td>
<td>Algae</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>Acute LC50 &gt;4500 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-nonylphenol, branched titanium dioxide</td>
<td>Acute LC50 &gt;100 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol, 2-nonyl, branched</td>
<td>Acute EC50 0.17 mg/l</td>
<td>Fish - Pleuronectes americanus</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persistence/degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Inoculum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)</td>
<td>OECD 301F</td>
<td>5 % - 28 days</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>LogP ow</th>
<th>BCF</th>
<th>Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>7.4 to 18.5</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>79.43</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-methylpropan-1-ol</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-nonylphenol, branched titanium dioxide</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>251.19</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brazil (ANTT)</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN number</td>
<td>UN1263</td>
<td>UN1263</td>
<td>UN1263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>PAINT</td>
<td>PAINT</td>
<td>PAINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport hazard class(es)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental hazards</td>
<td>Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.</td>
<td>Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.</td>
<td>Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine pollutant substances</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>(trizinc bis(orthophosphate), Epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700))</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional information

Brazil: None identified.
Risk number: 30
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 to IMO instruments: Not applicable.
Section 15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product: No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of previous issue: 10/15/2019
Version: 6
Prepared by: EHS

Key to abbreviations:
- ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway
- ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- UN = United Nations

References:
- ABNT NBR 14725-4: 2014
- ANTT - National Land Transportation Agency

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Disclaimer

The information contained in this data sheet is based on present scientific and technical knowledge. The purpose of this information is to draw attention to the health and safety aspects concerning the products supplied by PPG, and to recommend precautionary measures for the storage and handling of the products. No warranty or guarantee is given in respect of the properties of the products. No liability can be accepted for any failure to observe the precautionary measures described in this data sheet or for any misuse of the products.