SAFETY DATA SHEET

SIGMAWELD 165 PASTE REDGREY



Date of issue 1 July 2024

Version 16

1. Product and company identification

Product name	: SIGMAWELD 165 PASTE REDGREY
Product code	: 00153251
Product type	: Liquid.
Relevant identified uses	of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Product use	: Professional applications, Used by spraying.
Use of the substance/ mixture	: Coating.
Uses advised against	: Not applicable.
Supplier's details	: PPG PMC Japan Co., Ltd., 8F, Shintetsu Bldg., 1-1, Daikaidori 1-chome, Kobe 652-0803 Japan; Tel: +81-78-574-2777
Emergency telephone number	: 078 574 2777

2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements	 Fighly flammable liquid and vapor. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children.
Signal word	: Danger
GHS label elements Hazard pictograms	
GHS Classification	: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1A TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Effects on or via lactation SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1 HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - ACUTE HAZARD - Category HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - CHRONIC HAZARD - Category 1

Product code 00153251	Date of issue 1 July 2024 Version 16
Product name SIGMAWELD 1 2. Hazards identifi	
2. Hazardo faoritin	Causes damage to organs. (central nervous system (CNS), respiratory organs, systemic toxicity) Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (blood system, central nervous system (CNS), immune system, kidneys, liver, respiratory organs, spleen)
	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe vapor. Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Response	Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
Storage	Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

: Mixture

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number	: Not applicable.
CSCL number	: Not available.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number	CSCL
Isopropyl alcohol crystalline silica, respirable powder (>10 microns) Propylene glycol monomethyl ether Toluene Diiron trioxide Zinc oxide	25 - <50 15 - <20 7 - <10 5 - <7 3 - <5 2 - <3 1 - <2	7440-66-6 67-63-0 14808-60-7 107-98-2 108-88-3 1309-37-1 1314-13-2	Not available. 2-207 1-548 2-404; 7-97 3-2; 3-60 1-357; 5-5188 1-561
Crystalline silica (quartz)	1 - <2	14808-60-7	1-548

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.

4. First aid measures

Description of necess	ary first aid measures
Eye contact	 Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.
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.

Most important symptoms/	effects, acute and delayed
Potential acute health effe	ects
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	: May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	 Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin. Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
Ingestion	: Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed.
<u>Over-exposure signs/sym</u>	<u>ptoms</u>
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking 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 me	dical 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.
Protection of first-aiders	: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If 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)

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5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , 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. This material is very 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 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.

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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.
Methods and materials for co	ntainment 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

6. Accidental release measures

emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe : handling	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact during pregnancy or while nursing. 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. Avoid release to the environment. 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.
Conditions for safe storage :	Store between the following temperatures: 0 to 35°C (32 to 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.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
isopropyl alcohol	Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2023). OEL-C: 980 mg/m ³
	OEL-C: 400 ppm Industrial Safety and Health Act (Japan, 6/2020). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
crystalline silica, respirable powder (>10 microns)	Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2023). [Respirable crystalline silica]
Toluene	OEL-C: 0.03 mg/m ³ Form: Respirable dust Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2023). Absorbed through skin. OEL-M: 188 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Diiron trioxide	OEL-M: 50 ppm 8 hours. Industrial Safety and Health Act (Japan, 6/2020). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2023). [Class 2 dusts (Bakelite (asbestos-free, technical grade), Carbon black, Coal, Cork dust, Cotton dust, Iron
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Crystalline silica (quartz)		oxide, Grain dust, Joss stick material dust, Marble, Portland cement, Zinc oxide)] OEL-M: 1 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust (Class 2 Dust) OEL-M: 4 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust (Class 2 Dust) Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2023). [Respirable crystalline silica]
		OEL-C: 0.03 mg/m ³ Form: Respirable dust
Recommended monitoring procedures	: Reference should be made to appropri national guidance documents for methor substances will also be required.	
Appropriate engineering controls	or other engineering controls to keep w	e process enclosures, local exhaust ventilatio orker exposure to airborne contaminants mits. The engineering controls also need to below any lower explosive limits. Use
Environmental exposure controls	they comply with the requirements of e	cess equipment should be checked to ensure nvironmental protection legislation. In some eering modifications to the process equipment to acceptable levels.
ndividual protection measu	res	
lygiono mossuros		
iygiene measules	eating, smoking and using the lavatory Appropriate techniques should be used	and at the end of the working period. I to remove potentially contaminated clothing. using. Ensure that eyewash stations and
	eating, smoking and using the lavatory Appropriate techniques should be used Wash contaminated clothing before ret	and at the end of the working period. I to remove potentially contaminated clothing. using. Ensure that eyewash stations and
ye protection	eating, smoking and using the lavatory Appropriate techniques should be used Wash contaminated clothing before reu safety showers are close to the worksta	and at the end of the working period. I to remove potentially contaminated clothing. using. Ensure that eyewash stations and
Hygiene measures Eye protection <u>Skin protection</u> Hand protection	 eating, smoking and using the lavatory Appropriate techniques should be used Wash contaminated clothing before real safety showers are close to the worksta Chemical splash goggles. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves be worn at all times when handling che this is necessary. Considering the para check during use that the gloves are st should be noted that the time to breakt different for different glove manufacture several substances, the protection time estimated. 	I to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Using. Ensure that eyewash stations and ation location. complying with an approved standard should mical products if a risk assessment indicates ameters specified by the glove manufacturer, ill retaining their protective properties. It hrough for any glove material may be ers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of a of the gloves cannot be accurately
Eye protection Skin protection Hand protection	 eating, smoking and using the lavatory Appropriate techniques should be used Wash contaminated clothing before real safety showers are close to the worksta Chemical splash goggles. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves be worn at all times when handling che this is necessary. Considering the para check during use that the gloves are st should be noted that the time to breakt different for different glove manufacture several substances, the protection time 	and at the end of the working period. I to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Using. Ensure that eyewash stations and ation location. complying with an approved standard should mical products if a risk assessment indicates ameters specified by the glove manufacturer, ill retaining their protective properties. It hrough for any glove material may be ers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of a of the gloves cannot be accurately
Eye protection Skin protection Hand protection	 eating, smoking and using the lavatory Appropriate techniques should be used Wash contaminated clothing before real safety showers are close to the worksta Chemical splash goggles. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves be worn at all times when handling che this is necessary. Considering the para check during use that the gloves are st should be noted that the time to breakt different for different glove manufacture several substances, the protection time estimated. 	and at the end of the working period. It to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Using. Ensure that eyewash stations and ation location. complying with an approved standard should mical products if a risk assessment indicates ameters specified by the glove manufacturer, ill retaining their protective properties. It hrough for any glove material may be ers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of a of the gloves cannot be accurately be the following type of gloves:
Eye protection Skin protection	 eating, smoking and using the lavatory Appropriate techniques should be used Wash contaminated clothing before real safety showers are close to the workstate Chemical splash goggles. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves be worn at all times when handling che this is necessary. Considering the para check during use that the gloves are st should be noted that the time to breakt different for different glove manufacture several substances, the protection time estimated. For prolonged or repeated handling, use Recommended: nitrile rubber, butyl rub : Personal protective equipment for the the being performed and the risks involved 	and at the end of the working period. It to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Using. Ensure that eyewash stations and ation location. complying with an approved standard should mical products if a risk assessment indicates ameters specified by the glove manufacturer, ill retaining their protective properties. It hrough for any glove material may be ers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of e of the gloves cannot be accurately the the following type of gloves: wher body should be selected based on the task and should be approved by a specialist ere is a risk of ignition from static electricity, r the greatest protection from static

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.		
Odor	: Characteristic.		
Boiling point	: >37.78°C (>100°F)		
Flash point	: Closed cup: 13°C (55.4°F)		
Relative density	: 1.98		
Solubility/icc)	Media	Result	
Solubility(ies)	. cold water	Not soluble	

10. Stability and r	eactivity
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	: Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides metal oxide/oxides

11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
zinc powder - zinc dust (stabilized)	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5.4 mg/l	4 hours
,	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
Isopropyl alcohol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	72600 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5045 mg/kg	-
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>7000 ppm	6 hours
5	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	13 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5.2 g/kg	-
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11. Toxicological information

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Toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m³	4 hours		
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	8.39 g/kg	-		
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5580 mg/kg	-		
Diiron trioxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5 mg/l	4 hours		
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10 g/kg	-		
Zinc oxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5700 mg/m ³	4 hours		
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-		
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-		

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

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
sopropyl alcohol	Category 1	-	central nervous system (CNS), systemic toxicity
	Category 3		Respiratory tract irritation
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Toluene	Category 1	-	central nervous system (CNS)
	Category 3		Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects
Diiron trioxide	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
Zinc oxide	Category 1	-	respiratory organs, systemic toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
sopropyl alcohol	Category 1 Category 2	-	blood system liver, respiratory organs, spleen
Toluene	Category 1	-	central nervous system (CNS), kidneys
Diiron trioxide	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
Crystalline silica (quartz)	Category 1	-	immune system, kidneys, respiratory organs

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11. Toxicological information

Aspiration hazard	As	<u>oirati</u>	on	<u>hazard</u>
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Name	Result
Toluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure	:	Not available.
Potential acute health effect	<u>cts</u>	
Eye contact	1	Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	1	May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	-	Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin. Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
Ingestion	1	Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed.
Symptoms related to the p	<u>hys</u> i	cal, chemical and toxicological characteristics
Eye contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking 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 effect	ts	and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure
<u>Short term exposure</u>		
Potential immediate effects	1	Not available.
Potential delayed effects	:	Not available.
<u>Long term exposure</u>		
Potential immediate effects	1	Not available.
Potential delayed effects	:	Not available.
Potential chronic health effe	ect	<u>s</u>
General	:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
Carcinogenicity	1	May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity	:	Suspected of causing genetic defects.

11 Toxicological information

11. Toxicological information

Reproductive toxicity

: May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/ kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
GMAWELD 165 PASTE REDGREY	N/A	N/A	N/A	93.0	N/A
Isopropyl alcohol	5045	12800	N/A	72.6	N/A
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	5200	13000	N/A	11	N/A
Toluene	5580	8390	N/A	11	N/A
Diiron trioxide	10000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zinc oxide	N/A	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other information

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.

12. Ecological information

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Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
zínc powder - zinc dust (stabilized)	Acute EC50 0.106 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
. ,	Acute EC50 354 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Chronic EC10 6.3 µg/l	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna -</i> Neonate	21 days
	Chronic LC10 185 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	30 days
Isopropyl alcohol	Acute EC50 10100 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	Acute LC50 23300 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >4500 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
Diiron trioxide	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Zinc oxide	Acute EC50 0.17 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 0.481 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.017 mg/l Fresh water	Algae	72 hours

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Voluene	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

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12. Ecological inf	ormation			
Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential	
sopropyl alcohol Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	0.05 <1	-	Low Low	
Toluene	2.73	8.32	Low	
Mobility in soil				
Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)	: Not available.			
Mobility	: Not available.			
Other adverse effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.			

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.		
	Disposal methods	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

14. Transport information

	UN	IMDG	ΙΑΤΑ
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	(Zinc powder - zinc dust (stabilized))	Not applicable.

Additional information

UN

: None identified.

IMDG

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

Product code 00153251 Product name SIGMAWELD 165 PASTE REDGREY			Date of issue 1 July 2024	Version 16
14. Trar	nsport infor	mation		
ΙΑΤΑ	: The enviro regulation		ostance mark may appear if required by o	other transportation
Special pree	cautions for user		er's premises: always transport in closed nsure that persons transporting the produ ent or spillage.	
Transport ir	n bulk according	: Not applicable.		

Transport in bulk according : to IMO instruments

15. Regulatory information

Fire Service Law

Category	Substance name/Type	Danger category	Signal word	Designated quantity
Category IV	Class I petroleums	II	Flammable - Keep Fire Away	200 L

Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR)

Ingredient name	%		Reference number
₽ oluene	4.9	Class 1	300

Industrial Safety and Health Act

Ordinance on the Prevention of the Hazard due to Specified Chemical Substances

None of the components are listed.

Substance(s) requiring labelling

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Propyl alcohol	≥10 - ≤20	Listed	494
Crystalline silica	≥10 - ≤20	Listed	165-2
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	≤10	Listed	496
Toluene	≤10	Listed	407
Iron oxide	≤10	Listed	192
Zinc oxide	≤10	Listed	188

Chemicals requiring notification

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Propyl alcohol	≥10 - ≤20	Listed	494
Crystalline silica	≥10 - ≤20	Listed	165-2
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	≤10	Listed	496
Toluene	≤10	Listed	407
Iron oxide	≤10	Listed	192
Zinc oxide	≤10	Listed	188

Carcinogens based on Article 577-2 of the Ordinance on ISH

Ingredient name	%		Reference number
quartz	≤10	Listed	-
quartz	≤10	Listed	

15. Regulatory information

<u>Mutagen</u>

None of the components are listed.

Corrosive liquid	: Not listed
Occupational Safety and Health Law	: Inflammable, Combustible
Regulations on the Prevention of Tetraalkyl Lead Poisoning	: Not listed
Harmful Substances Subject to Obtaining Permission for Manufacturing	: Not listed
Harmful Substances, Prohibited for Manufacturing	: Not listed
ISHL Enforcement Order Appendix 1 - Dangerous Substances	: Inflammable, Combustible
Lead regulation	: Not listed
Organic solvents poisoning prevention	: Class 2

Poisonous and Deleterious Substances

None of the components are listed.

Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL)

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
sopropyl alcohol	≥10 - ≤20	Priority assessment	102
Toluene	≤10	Priority assessment	46
Xylene	≤10	Priority assessment	125
Ethylbenzene	≤10	Priority assessment	50
Sodium salt of saturatedfatty acid(C8-18, normal chain) or unsaturatedfatty acid(C16-18, normal chain)	≤10	Priority assessment	172
Propane-1,2-diol Cumene	≤10 ≤10	Priority assessment Priority assessment	106 126

High Pressure Gas Control : Not available. Law

Explosives Control Law

None of the components are listed.

Law concerning prevention : Not available. of pollution of the ocean

Maritime Safety Law

Notification Regulating Transportation of Dangerous Materials by Sea

None of the components are listed.

Container class

None of the components are listed.

16. Other information

<u>History</u>	
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 1 July 2024
Date of previous issue	: 3/21/2023
Version	: 16
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 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail UN = United Nations

V Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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