SAFETY DATA SHEET



Date of issue 13 August 2024

Version 4.01

Section 1. Product and company identification

Product name
Product code
Other means of identification
Product type

- : SIGMARINE 24 BROWN
- : 00393245
- : Not available.
- : Liquid.

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

Identified uses

Coating. Paints. Painting-related materials.

Uses advised against	Reason
Not applicable.	

Supplier's details:	
Supplier	: PPG Industries Colombia Ltda Calle 51 # 40-13 Municipio de Itagüí Antioquia, Colombia (57) (4) 3787400 (Porteria)
Email address:	: HazComLatam@ppg.com
Emergency telephone number	: Colombia: 01 8000 916012 (CISPROQUIM) + 571 288 6012 (CISPROQUIM) Ecuador: 1800-59-3005 (CISPROQUIM) Peru: 080-050-847 (CISPROQUIM)

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture	: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B
	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2
Target organs	 Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS).

Code00393245Product nameS	SIGMARINE 24 BROWN	Date of issue	13 August 2024	Version	4.01
Section 2. Ha	azards identifi	cation			
		e of the mixture consist vironment: 63.6%	ing of ingredient(s) of un	known hazards	to the
GHS label elements					
Hazard pictograms					
Signal word	: Danger	• •	•		
Hazard statements	May cause May cause May dama Causes da nervous sy Harmful to	ige fertility or the unborr	n child. h prolonged or repeated	exposure. (cen	ıtral
Precautionary state	ements				
Prevention	and eye or flames and ventilating static discl	r face protection. Keep d other ignition sources or lighting equipment.	use. Wear protective gl away from heat, hot surf No smoking. Use explo Use non-sparking tools. o the environment. Do r is product.	aces, sparks, o sion-proof elec Take action to	ppen etrical, prevent
Response			ncerned: Get medical ad ER or doctor if you feel u		n. IF
Storage	: Store in a	well-ventilated place. K	eep container tightly clos	ed. Keep cool.	
Disposal		f contents and containe ational regulations.	r in accordance with all lo	ocal, regional, n	national
Other hazards whicl	h do not : Prolonged	or repeated contact ma	ay dry skin and cause irri	tation.	

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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

CAS number/other identifiers

result in classification

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Maphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	20 - <30	64742-82-1
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	1 - <2	7779-90-0
calcium bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	0.2 - <0.5	136-51-6
2-butanone oxime	0.2 - <0.5	96-29-7
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	0.2 - <0.5	22464-99-9
ethylbenzene	0.2 - <0.5	100-41-4
crystalline silica, respirable powder (<10 microns)	0.1 - <0.2	14808-60-7

English (US)	Colombia	2/13

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Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary fi	rst 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.
Indication of immediate me	dical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
Notes to physician Specific treatments	 Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. 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.
Potential acute health effec	<u>ts</u>
Eye contact	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	 Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Skin contact	: Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
Ingestion	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 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	: 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.

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Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazardous thermal decomposition products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides phosphorus 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

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protect	tive equipment and emergency procedures
For non-emergency personnel For emergency responders	 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. 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".
·	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

emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling	g and storage
Precautions for safe handling	: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. 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.
	Materials such as cleaning rags, paper wipes and protective clothing, which are contaminated with the product may spontaneously self-ignite some hours later. To avoid the risks of fires, all contaminated materials should be stored in purpose-built containers or in metal containers with tight-fitting, self-closing lids. Contaminated materials should be removed from the workplace at the end of each working day and be stored outside.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	: 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters	
Occupational exposure limit	<u>s</u>
None.	
Recommended monitoring procedures	: 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.
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

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Hygiene measures	: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Eye protection	: Safety glasses with side shields.
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.
Gloves	: For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves:
	Recommended: Chloroprene, nitrile rubber, neoprene
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

<u>Appearance</u>	
Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Brown.
Odor	: Aromatic.
рН	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: Not available.
Boiling point	: >37.78°C (>100°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: 52°C (125.6°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.

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Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Relative density	:	1.41		
Solubility(ies)		Media	Result	
	1	cold water	Not soluble	
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	:	Not applicable.		
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Not available.		
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available.		
Viscosity	:	Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >21 mm²/s (>21 cSt)		

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	specific test data relate	d to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	e product is stable.	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	der normal conditions of	f storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	en exposed to high tem ducts.	peratures may produce hazardous decomposition
Incompatible materials	ep away from the followi dizing agents, strong alk	ing materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: calis, strong acids.
Hazardous decomposition products		decomposition products may include the following materials s oxides metal oxide/oxides

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Maphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5.7 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
2-butanone oxime	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1100 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	100 mg/kg	-
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
2	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17.8 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3.5 g/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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Section 11. Toxicological information

			J		
	Skin	1	There are	e no data a	available on the mixture itself.
	Eyes	÷	There are	e no data a	available on the mixture itself.
	Respiratory	:	There are	e no data a	available on the mixture itself.
5	<u>ensitization</u>				
l	Not available.				
	Conclusion/Summary				
	Skin	÷	There are	e no data a	available on the mixture itself.
	Respiratory	:	There are	e no data a	available on the mixture itself.
Ν	<u>lutagenicity</u>				
I	Not available.				
	Conclusion/Summary	:	There are	e no data a	available on the mixture itself.
	arcinogenicity				
	Not available.				
	Conclusion/Commons	_		- no doto c	ny nilah la an tha maiytu na ita alf
	Conclusion/Summary	÷	I nere are	e no data a	available on the mixture itself.
	Classification				
	Product/ingredient name		OSHA	IARC	NTP

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
ethylbenzene crystalline silica, respirable powder (<10 microns)	- +	2B 1	- Known to be a human carcinogen.

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)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy 2-butanone oxime	Category 3 Category 1		Narcotic effects upper respiratory tract
	Category 3		Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Category 1	-	central nervous system (CNS)
2-butanone oxime	Category 2	-	blood system
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs
crystalline silica, respirable powder (<10 microns)	Category 1	inhalation	-

Target organs

: Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS).

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure	1	Not available.
Potential acute health effects		
Eye contact	1	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	1	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Skin contact	1	Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
Ingestion	:	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.
Symptoms related to the phy	si	cal, chemical and toxicological characteristics
Eye contact	4	No specific data.
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 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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Delayed and immediate effect	ts :	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. 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 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.
<u>Short term exposure</u>		
Potential immediate effects	:	There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Potential delayed effects	:	There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Long term exposure		
Potential immediate effects	:	There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Potential delayed effects	:	There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Potential chronic health eff	ect	<u>b</u>
Not available.		
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	4	May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Reproductive toxicity: May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

•	\ J		Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
✓butanone oxime	100	N/A	N/A	N/A
ethylbenzene	3500	N/A	17.8	1.5

Other information

: Not available.

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Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	Acute LC50 0.112 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.026 mg/l	Fish	30 days
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	-

Date of issue

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result		Dose		Inoculum
ethylbenzene	-	79 % - Rea	dily - 10 days	-		-
Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life		Photolysis		Biodeg	radability
ethylbenzene	-		-		Readily	/

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
butanone oxime	0.63	5.01	Low
ethylbenzene	3.6	79.43	Low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water	partition
coefficient	(K _{oc})

: 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 nonrecyclable 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.

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Section 14. Transport information

	UN	Brazil (ANTT)	IMDG	ΙΑΤΑ
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3	3
Packing group	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	(Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy)	Not applicable.

Date of issue

Additional information

UN	: None identified.
Brazil	: None identified.
Risk number	: 30
IMDG	: The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
ΙΑΤΑ	: The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Special precautions for user : Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according : Not applicable. to IMO instruments

Section 15. Regulatory information

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

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of previous issue	: 4/26/2024
Version	: 4.01
	EHS

English (US) Colombia

Code	00393245		Date of issue	13 August 2024	Version	4.01
Product nam	е	SIGMARINE 24 BROWN				

Section 16. Other information

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
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.