SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of issue/Date of revision 29 August 2024

Version2

Section 1. Identification

Product code	: 00445470
Product name	: SIGMACOVER 456 BASE BLUE
CAS number	: Not applicable.
EC number	: Mixture.
Product type	: Liquid.
Relevant identified uses of	of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Product use	Coating. Professional applications, Used by spraying.
Uses advised against	: Product is not intended, labelled or packaged for consumer use.
Supplier's details	: PPG Yung Chi Coatings Co. Ltd Lot 219, Amata Street, Long Binh IZ Bien Hoa City, Dong Nai Province Vietnam Tel : +84 61 3936121/22
Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)	: CHEMTREC +(84)-444581938 (CCN 17704)

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the	: AMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
substance or mixture	ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5
	ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
	SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
	EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
	SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
	AQUATIC TOXICITY (ACUTE) - Category 3
	AQUATIC TOXICITY (CHRONIC) - Category 2
	Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity: 59.1%
	Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 65.1%
	Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 35.4%
GHS label elements	
Hazard pictograms	
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Signal word	: Warning
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Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements	:	 Flammable liquid and vapor. May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Harmful to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements		
Prevention	:	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. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Response	:	Collect spillage. 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 ON SKIN: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. 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.
Routes of entry	:	Not available.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	:	Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

: Mixture

CAS number/other identifiers

EC number	: Mixture.
CAS number	: Not applicable.

Ingredient name	CAS number	Chemical formula	%
4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers	67989-52-0	(C15H16O2. C3H5CIO. Unspecified)x	≥25 - ≤50
xylene	1330-20-7	C8-H10	≥10 - ≤25
barium sulfate	7727-43-7	O4-S.Ba	≤8.6
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	14807-96-6	H2-03-Si.3/4Mg	≤5
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	C8-H10	≤5
2-methylpropan-1-ol	78-83-1	C4-H10-O	≤1.4

There are no 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.

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

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

Section 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 sympt	oms/effects, acute and delayed
Potential acute healt	h effects
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	: May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Over-exposure signs	/symptoms
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness

Ingestion	:	cracking No specific data.
Indication of immediate me	<u>dica</u>	l attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
Notes to physician	1	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 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.

: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

respiratory tract irritation

coughing

irritation redness dryness

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Inhalation

Skin contact

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	:	Fammable 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 sulfur 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. 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	:	Void 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.

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Section 6. Accidental release measures

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 noncombustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling		
Protective measures	:	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	:	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	:	Store 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

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
xylene	Ministry of Health (Viet Nam, 6/2019). [xylene] STEL: 300 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. TWA: 100 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
barium sulfate	ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Ministry of Health (Viet Nam, 6/2019).

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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Image: Second	•		• •	
procedures national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. Appropriate engineering : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to alrborne 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 : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Individual protection 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 before using. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eyelface protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worm at all times when handling chemical products proteinal mutacturer, check during use that the gloves are sull retaining their protective properties. It should be need that the time to breakthrough for any 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				dust TWA: 1 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: respirable dust TWA: 2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: total dust concentration ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). Ototoxicant. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. Ministry of Health (Viet Nam, 6/2019). [butanols] STEL: 250 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
controlsventilation 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 workplace. Wash contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated 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/face 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 in the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of 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		:	national guidance documents for met	
controls 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 : 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 clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eye/face 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 elothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.			ventilation or other engineering contro contaminants below any recommender also need to keep gas, vapor or dust limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation	bls to keep worker exposure to airborne ed or statutory limits. The engineering controls concentrations below any lower explosive n equipment.
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 before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face 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 rubberBody protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition 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 approved by a specialist before handling this product.		:	they comply with the requirements of cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engin	environmental protection legislation. In some neering modifications to the process
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 clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection: Chemical splash goggles.Skin 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 rubberBody 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 approved by a specialist before handling this product.	Individual protection measu	<u>res</u>		
Skin protectionHand 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 rubberBody 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 measures should be selected based on the task being performed and y 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.	Hygiene measures	:	eating, smoking and using the lavator Appropriate techniques should be use Contaminated work clothing should no contaminated clothing before reusing.	y and at the end of the working period. ed to remove potentially contaminated clothing. ot be allowed out of the workplace. Wash . Ensure that eyewash stations and safety
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 rubberBody 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 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.	Eye/face protection	:	Chemical splash goggles.	
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 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. 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. 	Hand protection	:	be worn at all times when handling ch this is necessary. Considering the pa check during use that the gloves are s should be noted that the time to break different for different glove manufactur several substances, the protection time	nemical products if a risk assessment indicates irameters specified by the glove manufacturer, still retaining their protective properties. It withrough for any glove material may be irers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of
Other skin protectionbeing 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.	Gloves	:	butyl rubber	
selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.	Body protection	:	being performed and the risks involve before handling this product. When the wear anti-static protective clothing. For	ed and should be approved by a specialist here is a risk of ignition from static electricity, or the greatest protection from static
Viet Nam Page: 6/13	Other skin protection	:	selected based on the task being perf	formed and the risks involved and should be
				Viet Nam Page: 6/1

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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Descriveters, protection	. Descriptor selection must be based on known or entiringted evenesus lought the
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	1	Liquid.
Color	1	Blue.
Odor	1	Aromatic.
Odor threshold	1	Not available.
рН	1	Not applicable.
Melting point	1	Not available.
Boiling point	1	>37.78°C (>100°F)
Flash point	1	Closed cup: 25°C (77°F)
Evaporation rate	:	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	:	Greatest known range: Lower: 1.7% Upper: 10.9% (2-methylpropan-1-ol)
Vapor pressure	:	Not available.
Vapor density	:	Not available.
Relative density	1	1.39
Solubility(ies)		Media Result
Colubinity (100)		cold water Not soluble
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	:	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	1	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	1	Not available.
Viscosity	:	Kinematic (40°C): >21 mm²/s

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.

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Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Hazardous decomposition products

: Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides sulfur oxides halogenated compounds metal oxide/ oxides

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
x ylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
-	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/kg	-
barium sulfate	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
-	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17.8 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3.5 g/kg	-
2-methylpropan-1-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	24.6 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2460 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2830 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
x ylene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				mg	

Conclusion/Summary

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	
Skin	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Respiratory	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Mutagenicity	
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Carcinogenicity	
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Reproductive toxicity	
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Teratogenicity	
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Specific target organ toxic	<u>city (single exposure)</u>

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
x ylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name		Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 2

Information on the likely routes of exposure	:	Not available.
Potential acute health effect	<u>s</u>	
Eye contact	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	:	Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	:	May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	1	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Symptoms related to the phy	ysi	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
Skin contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking
Ingestion	:	No specific data.
Delayed and immediate effe	cts	and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure
Short 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.
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Section 11. Toxicological information

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	<u>ects</u>
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	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Øral	7937.03 mg/kg
Dermal	2909.03 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	18.07 mg/l
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	2.32 mg/l

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.

Section 12. Ecological information

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	UAI	LV	

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia Daphnia - Ceriodaphnia dubia	48 hours -
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Acute EC50 1100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Version 2

Product name SIGMACOVER 456 BASE BLUE

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
₩ylene	3.12	7.4 to 18.5	Low
ethylbenzene	3.6	79.43	Low
2-methylpropan-1-ol	1	-	Low

Mobility in soil

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

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

Section 13. Disposal considerations

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Disposal methods
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The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. 2 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

	UN	IMDG	ΙΑΤΑ
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	III		III
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.	 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro- 2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers) 	Not applicable.

Additional information

UN

: None identified.

Product code 00445470 Product name SIGMACOVER 456 BASE BLUE		Date of issue 29 August 2024 SE BLUE	Version 2
Section	14. Transport ir	nformation	
IMDG	: The marine pollut	ant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or	≤5 kg.
ΙΑΤΑ	: The environmenta regulations.	ally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by othe	er transportation
Special pred	uprig	Asport within user's premises: always transport in closed cought and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product event of an accident or spillage.	
Transport ir to IMO instr	ubulk according : Not a uments	applicable.	

Section 15. Regulatory information

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

Circular no. 05/1999/TT-BYT

Ingredient name	Category	Notes
koluene xylene benzene	Category 2 Category 2 Category 1	

Toxic classification (TCVN : 4

3164-79)

International regulations

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Section 16. Other information

H	istory	

matory	
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 29 August 2024
Date of previous issue	: 10/8/2021
Version	: 2
Prepared by	: EHS
Key to abbreviations	 ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = International Air Transport Association IBC = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) UN = United Nations
References	: Not available.

✓ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Section 16. Other information

Notice to reader

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.