SAFETY DATA SHEET

13 December 2024

PPG

Version2.03

Section 1. Identification

Date of issue/Date of revision

Product code	: 000001162985
Product name	: SIGMADUR 550 BAS RAL 5003
Other means of identification	: 00385025; 00472123
Product type	: Liquid.
Relevant identified uses	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	: PT PPG Coatings Indonesia JI. Rawagelam III No.1 13930 Jakarta Indonesia Tel +62 21 4605710 PMC.Safety@PPG.com
Emergency telephone number	: CHEMTREC 001-803-017-9114 (CCN 17704)

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture	 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3 Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 31.2%
	Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 30%

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements Hazard pictograms :

Signal word

: Warning

Product code 000001162985 Product name SIGMADUR 550 BAS RAL 5003

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements	:	Flammable liquid and vapor. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Harmful 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 explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non- sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Response	:	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 skin irritation 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. Keep cool.
Disposal	:	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Other hazards which do not	:	Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

result in classification

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	
-------------------	--

: Mixture

CAS number/other identifiers		
CAS number	:	Not applicable.
EC number	1	Mixture.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
xylene	20- <25	1330-20-7
n-butyl acetate	5- <10	123-86-4
ethylbenzene	3- <5	100-41-4
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	3- <5	14807-96-6
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1- <3	108-65-6
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	0.1- <0.3	41556-26-7
toluene	0.1- <0.3	108-88-3

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.

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.

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

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

Section 4. First aid measures

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Description of necessary	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.

Potential acute health eff	ects
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Over-exposure signs/syn	nptoms
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.
Indication of immediate m	edical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
Notes to physician	: In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, sympt

Notes to physician	: In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
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.

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 harmful 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 nitrogen oxides sulfur 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, 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.
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.

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

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures	Avoid con elease to espirator paces un alternative Store and explosion- Jse only r	propriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. tact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined less adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. ion-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic a. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not tainer.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	andled, s ating, dri quipmen	nking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is tored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before nking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional n on hygiene measures.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	accordance n original area, away ocked up. container opened m store in ur	veen the following temperatures: 0 to 35°C (32 to 95°F). Store in we with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated y from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been ust be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not labeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental tion. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

• • •		
Occupational	exposure	limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
xylene	Ministry of Employment and Labor (Indonesia, 2/1997)
	STEL 15 minutes: 651 mg/m ³ . STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm. Minister of Labor of the Republic of Indonesia (Indonesia, 4/2018) [xilen] TWA 8 hours: 434 mg/m ³ .
	TWA 8 hours: 494 mg/m . TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.
	Indonesia ² Page: 5/13

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

		STEL 15 minutes: 651 mg/m ³ .
		STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.
n-butyl acetate		Ministry of Employment and Labor
		(Indonesia, 2/1997)
		STEL 15 minutes: 950 mg/m ³ .
		STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.
		Minister of Labor of the Republic of
		Indonesia (Indonesia, 4/2018)
		TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.
		STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.
ethylbenzene		Ministry of Employment and Labor
		(Indonesia, 2/1997)
		STEL 15 minutes: 543 mg/m ³ .
		STEL 15 minutes: 125 ppm.
		Minister of Labor of the Republic of
		Indonesia (Indonesia, 4/2018)
		TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.
Talc , not containing asbesti	form fibres	Minister of Labor of the Republic of
		Indonesia (Indonesia, 4/2018)
		TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m ³ . Form: respirable
		particles.
toluene		Minister of Labor of the Republic of
		Indonesia (Indonesia, 4/2018)
		TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.
Recommended monitoring		o appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to
procedures		s for methods for the determination of hazardous
	substances will also be requ	red.
Appropriate engineering	: Use only with adequate vent	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust
Appropriate engineering controls	: Use only with adequate vent ventilation or other engineeri	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne
	: Use only with adequate venti ventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any reco	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls
	: Use only with adequate venti ventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any reco also need to keep gas, vapo	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls r or dust concentrations below any lower explosive
	: Use only with adequate venti ventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any reco	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls r or dust concentrations below any lower explosive
	 Use only with adequate ventiventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any recorrect also need to keep gas, vapor limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation or service servi	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls or dust concentrations below any lower explosive rentilation equipment.
controls	 Use only with adequate ventiventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any recorrect also need to keep gas, vapolimits. Use explosion-proof ventilation of they comply with the requirer 	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls or dust concentrations below any lower explosive rentilation equipment. work process equipment should be checked to ensure nents of environmental protection legislation. In some
controls Environmental exposure	 Use only with adequate ventiventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any recording also need to keep gas, vapolimits. Use explosion-proof ventilation of they comply with the required cases, fume scrubbers, filter 	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls or dust concentrations below any lower explosive rentilation equipment. r work process equipment should be checked to ensure nents of environmental protection legislation. In some s or engineering modifications to the process
controls Environmental exposure	 Use only with adequate ventiventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any recording also need to keep gas, vapolimits. Use explosion-proof ventilation of they comply with the required cases, fume scrubbers, filter 	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls or dust concentrations below any lower explosive rentilation equipment. work process equipment should be checked to ensure nents of environmental protection legislation. In some
controls Environmental exposure	 Use only with adequate ventiventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any recording also need to keep gas, vapolimits. Use explosion-proof ventilation of they comply with the required cases, fume scrubbers, filter 	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls or dust concentrations below any lower explosive rentilation equipment. r work process equipment should be checked to ensure nents of environmental protection legislation. In some s or engineering modifications to the process
controls Environmental exposure	 Use only with adequate ventiventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any record also need to keep gas, vapolimits. Use explosion-proof ventilation of they comply with the requirer cases, fume scrubbers, filter equipment will be necessary 	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls or dust concentrations below any lower explosive rentilation equipment. r work process equipment should be checked to ensure nents of environmental protection legislation. In some s or engineering modifications to the process
controls Environmental exposure controls Individual protection measu	 Use only with adequate ventiventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any record also need to keep gas, vapolimits. Use explosion-proof ventilation of they comply with the requirer cases, fume scrubbers, filter equipment will be necessary 	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls or dust concentrations below any lower explosive ventilation equipment. Twork process equipment should be checked to ensure ments of environmental protection legislation. In some s or engineering modifications to the process to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
controls Environmental exposure controls	 Use only with adequate ventiventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any record also need to keep gas, vapolimits. Use explosion-proof ventilation of they comply with the requirer cases, fume scrubbers, filter equipment will be necessary Wash hands, forearms and filter and the scrubbers. 	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls or dust concentrations below any lower explosive ventilation equipment. Twork process equipment should be checked to ensure nents of environmental protection legislation. In some s or engineering modifications to the process to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
controls Environmental exposure controls Individual protection measu	 Use only with adequate ventiventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any record also need to keep gas, vapor limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation of they comply with the requirer cases, fume scrubbers, filter equipment will be necessary Wash hands, forearms and freating, smoking and using the second second	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls or dust concentrations below any lower explosive ventilation equipment. Twork process equipment should be checked to ensure nents of environmental protection legislation. In some s or engineering modifications to the process to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
controls Environmental exposure controls Individual protection measu	 Use only with adequate ventiventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any record also need to keep gas, vapor limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation of they comply with the requirer cases, fume scrubbers, filter equipment will be necessary Wash hands, forearms and freating, smoking and using the Appropriate techniques should be added to the state of the stat	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls or dust concentrations below any lower explosive ventilation equipment. Twork process equipment should be checked to ensure nents of environmental protection legislation. In some s or engineering modifications to the process to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
controls Environmental exposure controls Individual protection measu	 Use only with adequate ventiventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any record also need to keep gas, vapolimits. Use explosion-proof ventilation of they comply with the requirer cases, fume scrubbers, filter equipment will be necessary Wash hands, forearms and feating, smoking and using the Appropriate techniques show Wash contaminated clothing 	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls or dust concentrations below any lower explosive ventilation equipment. Twork process equipment should be checked to ensure nents of environmental protection legislation. In some s or engineering modifications to the process to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
controls Environmental exposure controls <u>Individual protection measu</u> Hygiene measures	 Use only with adequate ventiventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any record also need to keep gas, vapor limits. Use explosion-proof vertilation of they comply with the requirer cases, fume scrubbers, filter equipment will be necessary Wash hands, forearms and freating, smoking and using the Appropriate techniques show Wash contaminated clothing safety showers are close to the state of the st	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls or dust concentrations below any lower explosive ventilation equipment. Twork process equipment should be checked to ensure nents of environmental protection legislation. In some s or engineering modifications to the process to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
controls Environmental exposure controls Individual protection measu Hygiene measures Eye/face protection	 Use only with adequate ventiventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any record also need to keep gas, vapolimits. Use explosion-proof ventilation of they comply with the requirer cases, fume scrubbers, filter equipment will be necessary Wash hands, forearms and feating, smoking and using the Appropriate techniques show Wash contaminated clothing 	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls or dust concentrations below any lower explosive ventilation equipment. Twork process equipment should be checked to ensure nents of environmental protection legislation. In some s or engineering modifications to the process to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
controls Environmental exposure controls <u>Individual protection measu</u> Hygiene measures	 Use only with adequate ventiventilation or other engineeri contaminants below any record also need to keep gas, vapor limits. Use explosion-proof vertilation of they comply with the requirer cases, fume scrubbers, filter equipment will be necessary Wash hands, forearms and freating, smoking and using the Appropriate techniques show Wash contaminated clothing safety showers are close to the state of the st	lation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne ommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls or dust concentrations below any lower explosive ventilation equipment. Twork process equipment should be checked to ensure nents of environmental protection legislation. In some s or engineering modifications to the process to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

[;] Page: 7/13

Indonesia

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal 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.
Body protection	: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
Other skin protection	 Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection	: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

<u>Appearance</u>			
Physical state	1	Liquid.	
Color	4	Blue.	
Odor	1	Aromatic. [Slight]	
Odor threshold	1	Not available.	
рН	:	Not applicable.	
Melting point	1	Not available.	
Boiling point	1	>37.78°C (>100°F)	
Flash point	:	Closed cup: 33°C (91.4°F))
Evaporation rate	:	Not available.	
Flammability/Combustible properties (solid, gas)	:	Not available.	
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	:	Not available.	
Vapor pressure	:	Not available.	
Vapor density	1	Not available.	
Relative density	:	1.28	
Solubility(ies)		Media	Result
Solubility(les)	ľ	cold water	Not soluble
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	:	Not applicable.	
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Not available.	
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available.	

Product code 000001162985 Product name SIGMADUR 550 BAS RAL 5003

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Viscosity

 Dynamic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (room temperature): >400 mm²/s Kinematic (40°C): >21 mm²/s
 40 - <60 s (ISO 6mm)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

	-
Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.
Incompatible materials	: Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides
1	

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/kg	-
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>21.1 mg/l	4 hours
,	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	2000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10.768 g/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-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	30 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6190 mg/kg	-
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl- 4-piperidyl) sebacate	LD50 Oral	Rat	3.125 g/kg	-
toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	8.39 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5580 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Irritation/Corrosion

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

Indonesia ² Page: 8/13

Section 11. Toxicological information

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	
Conclusion/Summary	
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.
Charific tornat arran taxia	ity (aingle avneaure)

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
n-butyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate toluene	Category 3 Category 3	-	Narcotic effects Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

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

Aspiration hazard

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

Information on the likely : Not available.

```
routes of exposure
```

Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

action 11 Toxical animal information 0

Section 11. Toxico	ological information
Symptoms related to the phy	ysical, 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 efference Short term exposure	cts and also chronic effects from short and 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.
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	iects
General	: Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/ or dermatitis.
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
p ermal	7089.9 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	28.43 mg/l
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	3.65 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

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
-butyl acetate	Acute LC50 18 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia Daphnia - <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	48 hours -
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Acute LC50 134 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result		Dose	Inoculum
-butyl acetate	TEPA and OECD 301D	83 % - Readily - 28	days	-	-
ethylbenzene	-	79 % - Readily - 10	days	-	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	-	83 % - Readily - 28	days	-	-
Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life)	Photolysi	S	Biodegradability
xylene	-		-		Readily
n-butyl acetate	-		-		Readily
ethylbenzene	-		-		Readily
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	-		-		Readily
toluene	-		-		Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
x ylene	3.12	7.4 to 18.5	Low
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	Low
ethylbenzene	3.6	79.43	Low
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.2	-	Low
toluene	2.73	8.32	Low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)

: Not available.

Other adverse effects

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.
Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply
with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and
any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable
products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of
untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities
with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill
should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its
container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling

Indonesia Page: 11/13

Troduct name StomADOR 330 DAS RAE 3003

Section 13. Disposal considerations

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	No.	No.	No.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

Additional information

UN	: This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.1.
IMDG	: This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.

IATA : None identified.

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

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

Law No. 74/2001 - Banned

None of the components are listed.

Law No. 74/2001 - Restricted

Ingredient name	Status
Ethylene Oxide	Listed

Section 15. Regulatory information

Law No. 74/2001 -

: Not determined

Chemicals that may be used

International regulations

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Section 16. Other information

<u>History</u>	
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 13 December 2024
Date of previous issue	: 9/30/2024
Version Prepared by	: 2.03 : 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

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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.