

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



The information in this Safety Data Sheet is required pursuant to Hazardous Product Regulations 2023.

Date of issue/Date of revision 28 April 2025

Version 3.03

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : SIGMADUR ONE WHITE  
**Product code** : 000001190765  
**Other means of identification** : 00453829; 00453834  
**Product type** : Liquid.

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

**Product use** : Professional applications, Used by spraying.  
**Use of the substance/ mixture** : Coating.  
**Uses advised against** : Not applicable.

**Supplier** : PPG Canada Inc.  
5676 Timberlea Blvd  
Mississauga ON L4W 4M6  
Canada  
+1 905-629-7999

PPG Industries, Inc.  
One PPG Place  
Pittsburgh, PA 15272

**Emergency telephone number** : (412) 434-4515 (U.S.)  
(514) 645-1320 (Canada)  
SETIQ Interior de la República: 800-00-214-00 (México)  
SETIQ Ciudad de México: (55) 5559-1588 (México)

**Technical Phone Number** : 888-977-4762

## Section 2. Hazard identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3  
Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified - Category 1  
This product contains TiO<sub>2</sub> which has been classified as a GHS Carcinogen Category 2 based on its IARC 2B classification. For many products, TiO<sub>2</sub> is utilized as a raw material in a liquid coating formulation. In this case, the TiO<sub>2</sub> particles are bound in a matrix with no meaningful potential for human exposure to unbound particles of TiO<sub>2</sub> when the product is applied with a brush or roller. Sanding the coating surface or mist from spray applications may be harmful depending on the duration and level of exposure and require the use of appropriate personal protective equipment and/or engineering controls (see Section 8).

## Section 2. Hazard identification

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



#### Signal word

: Danger

#### Hazard statements

: Flammable liquid and vapor.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause respiratory irritation.  
May cause cancer.  
Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

### Precautionary statements

#### Prevention

: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.

#### Response

: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

#### Storage

: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

#### Disposal

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

#### Supplemental label elements

: 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. Wash thoroughly after handling. Emits toxic fumes when heated. DANGER - RAGS, STEEL WOOL OR WASTE SOAKED WITH THIS PRODUCT MAY SPONTANEOUSLY CATCH FIRE IF IMPROPERLY DISCARDED. IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH USE, PLACE RAGS, STEEL WOOL OR WASTE IN A SEALED WATER-FILLED METAL CONTAINER.

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity:  
5.1% (oral), 8.5% (dermal), 37.3% (inhalation)

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### Substance/mixture

: Mixture

#### Product name

: SIGMADUR ONE WHITE

#### Other means of identification

: 00453829; 00453834

### CAS number/other identifiers

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

| Ingredient name   | Synonyms   | % (w/w)    | CAS number |
|---|--|------------|------------|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy                               | Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; Hydrotreated heavy naphtha (petroleum); Hydrotreated light steam cracked naphtha residuum (petroleum); Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy; Hydrotreated light, steam cracked naphtha residuum, petroleum; Hydrotreated heavy naphtha; Naphtha, (petroleum), heavy, hydrotreated; NAPHTHA   | 15 - 40    | 64742-48-9 |
| titanium dioxide  | Titanium oxide; Titanium oxide (TiO <sub>2</sub> ); CI 77891; Titanium peroxide; Rutile; C.I. Pigment White 6; titanium dioxide coated with isopropoxytitanium triisostearate, containing by weight 1,5 % or more but not more than 2,5 % of isopropoxytitanium triisostearate; glass flakes (CAS RN 65997-17-3): — of a thickness of 0,3 µm or more but not more than 10 µm, and — coated with titanium dioxide (CAS RN 13463-67-7) or iron oxide (CAS RN 18282- 10-5); titanium dioxide, other than those of heading 3206 11 00; C.I. 77891; E 171; titanium(IV) oxide, other than those of heading 3206 11 00 | 10 - 30*   | 13463-67-7 |
| Kaolin  | Argilla; Porcelain clay; Hydrite; Hydrated aluminum silicate; Clay; China clay; µ-[1,3-dioxodisiloxane-1,3-diolato(2-)-κO1:κO3](dioxo)dialuminum dihydrate; E 559; kaolin; China clay; aluminium silicate, hydrated; oxo-oxoalumanyloxy-[oxo (oxoalumanyloxy)silyl]oxysilane dihydrate; Clay (kaolin); KAOLIN DUST   | 1 - 5*     | 1332-58-7  |
| 1-methoxy-2-propanol  | monopropylene glycol methyl ether; 1-methoxypropan-2-ol; 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-; Propylene glycol monomethyl ether; Dowtherm 209; Propylene glycol methyl ether; 1-Methoxy-2-hydroxypropane; 2-Methoxy-1-methylethanol; PGME; mixture containing by weight: — 69 % or more but not more than 71 % of 1-methoxypropan-2-ol (CAS RN 107-98-2), — 29 % or more but not more than 31 % of 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate (CAS RN 108-65-6); methoxyisopropanol  | 1 - 5*     | 107-98-2   |
| Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics |  | 0.5 - 1.5* | 64742-48-9 |
| neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt   | Neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt (1:?); Cobalt neodecanoate; Cobalt   | 0.1 - 1*   | 27253-31-2 |

### Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | neodeconoate; Cobalt(II)<br>7,7-dimethyloctanoate; Aliphatic<br>monocarboxylic acid (C6-28) salt (Pb, Cu,<br>Mn, Zn, Zr, Ce, Cd, Sn, Sr, Co);<br>Neodecanoic acid cobalt salt;<br>NEODECANOATE, COBALT |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|

Ranges if listed above for hazardous ingredient(s) are prescribed ranges. The actual concentration(s) or actual concentration range(s) are being withheld as a trade secret.

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

**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.**

### Section 4. First-aid measures

If ingestion, irritation, any type of overexposure or symptoms of overexposure occur during or persists after use of this product, contact a POISON CONTROL CENTER, EMERGENCY ROOM OR PHYSICIAN immediately; have Safety Data Sheet information available. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

#### 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.

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

##### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
- 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
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
dryness  
cracking
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

## Section 4. First-aid measures

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

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- 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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, 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.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon oxides  
metal oxide/oxides
- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## 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).

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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.
- Special precautions** : Ingestion of product or cured coating may be harmful. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. 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. If this material is part of a multiple component system, read the Safety Data Sheet(s) for the other component or components before blending as the resulting mixture may have the hazards of all of its parts.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- 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.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

**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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name  | Exposure limits   |
|--|---|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy titanium dioxide | None.<br><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b><br>OEL 8 hours: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .<br><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 4/2024)</b><br>TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: Total dust.<br><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b><br>TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .<br><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)</b><br>TWAEV 8 hours: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: total particulate matter.<br><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b><br>STEL 15 minutes: 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .<br>TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .   |
| Kaolin   | <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b><br>OEL 8 hours: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: Respirable.<br><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 4/2024)</b><br>TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: Respirable.<br><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b><br>TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: Respirable particulate matter..<br><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)</b><br>TWAEV 8 hours: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: respirable aerosol fraction.<br><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b><br>STEL 15 minutes: 4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: respirable fraction.<br>TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: respirable fraction. |
| 1-methoxy-2-propanol                                     | <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b><br>OEL 8 hours: 100 ppm.<br>OEL 15 minutes: 553 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .<br>OEL 8 hours: 369 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .<br>OEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.<br><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 4/2024)</b>   |



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics  
neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt

STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm.  
TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.

### CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)

TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.

STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm.

### CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)

TWAEV 8 hours: 50 ppm.

STEV 15 minutes: 100 ppm.

### CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)

STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.

TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.

None.

### CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 4/2024) [cobalt and inorganic compounds]

Skin sensitizer , Inhalation sensitizer.

TWA 8 hours: 0.02 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Co). Form:

Total.

### CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 4/2024) [cobalt and inorganic compounds (inhalable)]

Skin sensitizer , Inhalation sensitizer.

### CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) [Cobalt and inorganic compounds]

TWA 8 hours: 0.02 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Co).

### CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) [Cobalt elemental, and inorganic compounds]

Skin sensitizer , Inhalation sensitizer.

TWAEV 8 hours: 0.02 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Co).

Form: inhalable aerosol fraction.

### CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) [Cobalt and inorganic compounds]

STEL 15 minutes: 0.06 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (measured as Co).

TWA 8 hours: 0.02 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (measured as Co).

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

**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.



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Individual protection measures

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash 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**
- 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: nitrile rubber, butyl rubber
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : White.
- Odor** : Aromatic.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : >37.78°C (>100°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 33°C (91.4°F)
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Vapor pressure : Not available.

Vapor density : Not available.

Relative density : 1.14

Density ( lbs / gal ) : 9.51

| Media      | Result      |
|------------|-------------|
| cold water | Not soluble |

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable.

Viscosity : Dynamic (room temperature): Not available.  
Kinematic (room temperature): >400 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (>400 cSt)  
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >21 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (>21 cSt)

% Solid. (w/w) : 64.25

### Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not applicable.

## 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.  
Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

Incompatible materials : Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.

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

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name                 | Result                                  | Dose                 |
|---|---|----------------------|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | Rat - Oral - LD50                       | >6 g/kg              |
| titanium dioxide                        | Rabbit - Dermal - LD50                  | >5000 mg/kg          |
|   | Rat - Oral - LD50                       | >5000 mg/kg          |
|   | Rabbit - Dermal - LD50                  | >5000 mg/kg          |
|   | Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists | >6.82 mg/l [4 hours] |
| Kaolin                                  | Rat - Oral - LD50                       | >5000 mg/kg          |
|   | Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists | >5.07 mg/l [4 hours] |
| 1-methoxy-2-propanol                    | Rabbit - Dermal - LD50                  | 13 g/kg              |

## Section 11. Toxicological information

|   |                               |                     |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics | Rat - Oral - LD50             | 5.2 g/kg            |
|   | Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor | >7000 ppm [6 hours] |
| neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt   | Rat - Oral - LD50             | >6 g/kg             |
|   | Rabbit - Dermal - LD50        | >5000 mg/kg         |
|   | Rat - Female - Oral - LD50    | 1098 mg/kg          |

**Product Conclusion** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

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

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

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

### Respiratory corrosion/irritation

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

### Sensitization

| Product/ingredient name       | Species                  | Result              |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt | Mouse - skin<br>OECD 429 | Result: Sensitizing |

### Skin

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

### Respiratory

**Conclusion/Summary** : 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.

### Classification

| Product/ingredient name       | OSHA | IARC | NTP  |
|-------------------------------|------|------|--|
| titanium dioxide              | -    | 2B   | -  |
| neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt | -    | 2B   | Reasonably anticipated 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

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

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Product/ingredient name                 | Result  |
|---|---|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)<br>(Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 |
| 1-methoxy-2-propanol                    | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)<br>(Narcotic effects) - Category 3             |

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Product/ingredient name       | Result   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE)<br>(gastrointestinal tract) (oral) - Category 1 |

## Section 11. Toxicological information

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

### Aspiration hazard

| Product/ingredient name   | Result   |
|---|--|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1<br>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

### Information on the likely routes of exposure

#### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.  
**Inhalation** : May cause respiratory irritation.  
**Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.  
**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

**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing

**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
dryness  
cracking

**Ingestion** : No specific data.

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

**Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself. This product contains TiO<sub>2</sub> which has been classified as a GHS Carcinogen Category 2 based on its IARC 2B classification. For many products, TiO<sub>2</sub> is utilized as a raw material in a liquid coating formulation. In this case, the TiO<sub>2</sub> particles are bound in a matrix with no meaningful potential for human exposure to unbound particles of TiO<sub>2</sub> when the product is applied with a brush or roller. Sanding the coating surface or mist from spray applications may be harmful depending on the duration and level of exposure and require the use of appropriate personal protective equipment and/or engineering controls (see Section 8). Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. There is some evidence that repeated exposure to organic solvent vapors in combination with constant loud noise can 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-

## Section 11. Toxicological information

term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

### 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.

### 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 effects

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

**General** : Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

**Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Reproductive toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

| Product/ingredient name       | Oral (mg/kg) | Dermal (mg/kg) | Inhalation (gases) (ppm) | Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l) | Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l) |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1-methoxy-2-propanol          | 5200         | 13000          | N/A                      | N/A                        | N/A                                 |
| neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt | 1098         | N/A            | N/A                      | N/A                        | N/A                                 |

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result  | Species                        |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| titanium dioxide        | Acute - LC50 - Fresh water<br>>100 mg/l [48 hours]  | Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> |
| 1-methoxy-2-propanol    | Acute - LC50 - Fresh water<br>>4500 mg/l [96 hours] | Fish - Goldfish                |
|                         | Acute - LC50<br>23300 mg/l [48 hours]               | Daphnia - Daphnia              |

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Section 12. Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name | LogP <sub>ow</sub> | BCF | Potential |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------|
| 1-methoxy-2-propanol    | <1                 | -   | Low       |

Mobility in soil

Soil/Water partition coefficient : Not available.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees. Section 6. Accidental release measures

Section 14. Transport information

|                             | TDG             | IMDG            | IATA            |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| UN number                   | UN1263          | UN1263          | UN1263          |
| UN proper shipping name     | PAINT           | PAINT           | PAINT           |
| Transport hazard class(es)  | 3               | 3               | 3               |
| Packing group               | III             | III             | III             |
| Environmental hazards       | No.             | No.             | No.             |
| Marine pollutant substances | Not applicable. | Not applicable. | Not applicable. |

Additional information

TDG : ☒ None identified.

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.

## Section 14. Transport information

**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.

**Proof of classification statement** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### National Inventory List

Canada inventory ( DSL ) : At least one component is not listed.

## Section 16. Other information

Please refer to Section 2 of this document for GHS hazard classifications.  
The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

**Date of issue/Date of revision** 28 April 2025

**Organization that prepared the SDS** : 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 = Intermediate Bulk Container  
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)  
N/A = Not available  
SGG = Segregation Group  
UN = United Nations

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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