

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

AMERCOAT 229T LIGHT TINT RESIN



Date of issue 24 August 2025

Version 19

## 1. Product and company identification

**Product name** : AMERCOAT 229T LIGHT TINT RESIN  
**Product code** : 00334035  
**Product type** : Liquid.

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

**Product use** : Industrial applications, Used by spraying.

**Use of the substance/  
mixture** : Coating.

**Uses advised against** : Not applicable.

**Supplier's details** : PPG PMC Japan Co., Ltd., 8F, Shintetsu Bldg., 1-1, Daikaidori 1-chome, Kobe  
652-0803 Japan; Tel: +81-78-574-2777

**Emergency telephone  
number** : 078 574 2777

## 2. Hazards identification

**GHS Classification** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract  
irritation) - Category 3  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) -  
Category 3  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1  
HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - ACUTE HAZARD - Category 2  
HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - CHRONIC HAZARD -  
Category 2

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Flammable liquid and vapor.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause respiratory irritation.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
May cause cancer.  
May damage fertility or the unborn child.

## 2. Hazards identification

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (central nervous system (CNS), hearing organs, respiratory organs)  
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary statements

#### Prevention

: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

#### Response

: Collect spillage. 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 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.

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

### CAS number/other identifiers

**CAS number** : Not applicable.

**CSCL number** : Not available.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number	CSCL
Titanium dioxide (excluding nanoparticle)	25 - <50	13463-67-7	1-558; 5-5225
Methyl n-pentyl ketone	10 - <12.5	110-43-0	2-542
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	7 - <10	108-65-6	2-3144
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl)butyl acrylate	3 - <5	15625-89-5	2-1010; 2-958
1-Butanol	2 - <3	71-36-3	2-3049
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	1 - <2	34590-94-8	2-426; 7-97
Butyl acetate	1 - <2	123-86-4	2-731
Glycerol, propoxylated, esters with acrylic acid	0.2 - <0.5	52408-84-1	7-708
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, esters with acrylic acid	0.2 - <0.5	55818-57-0	7-706
Silica (silicon dioxide containing crystalline and amorphous)	0.2 - <0.5	7631-86-9	1-548
Xylene	0.2 - <0.5	1330-20-7	3-3; 3-60
Zirconium oxide	0.1 - <0.2	1314-23-4	1-563
propylidynetrimethanol	0.1 - <0.2	77-99-6	2-245

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.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

### 4. First aid measures

#### 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.  
In case of accidental eye contact, avoid direct exposure to the sun or other sources of UV light as severe irritation including burns may result. These reactions can be delayed – get medical attention if pain, irritation or blistering occurs after contact.
- 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** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

##### 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  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
dryness  
cracking  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

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

## 4. First aid measures

- 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)

## 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. 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  
metal oxide/oxides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

**For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

## 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.

## 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

: 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. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.


**Conditions for safe storage :** Do not store above the following temperature: 50°C (122°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection


### Control parameters

### Occupational exposure limits

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
 titanium dioxide	<b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2024) [titanium dioxide]</b> OEL-M 8 hours: 1.5 mg/m³ (as Ti). Form: Respirable particulate matter. OEL-M 8 hours: 2 mg/m³ (as Ti). Form: Total particulate matter. <b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2024) [titanium dioxide (nanoparticle)]</b> OEL-M 8 hours: 0.3 mg/m³. Form: nanoparticle.
butan-1-ol	<b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2024)</b> Absorbed through skin. OEL-C: 50 ppm. OEL-C: 150 mg/m³.
(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol	<b>Industrial Safety and Health Act (Japan, 11/2024)</b> TWA 8 hours: 25 ppm. <b>Technical Guideline Concerning the Applications, etc. of Concentration Standard for Preventing Health Hazards (Japan, 6/2024)</b> TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.
n-butyl acetate	<b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2024)</b> OEL-M 8 hours: 100 ppm. OEL-M 8 hours: 475 mg/m³. <b>Industrial Safety and Health Act (Japan, 11/2024)</b> TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.
xylene	<b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2024)</b> OEL-M 8 hours: 50 ppm. OEL-M 8 hours: 217 mg/m³. <b>Industrial Safety and Health Act (Japan, 11/2024) [xylene]</b> TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.

- Recommended monitoring procedures

:  Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.
- Appropriate engineering controls

: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Hygiene measures

- : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work 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 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

- : polyethylene 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.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

#### Physical state

- : Liquid.

#### Odor

- : Characteristic.

#### Boiling point

- : >37.78°C (>100°F)

#### Flash point

- : Closed cup: 42.22°C (108°F)

#### Evaporation rate

- : 0.4 (butyl acetate = 1)

#### Vapor pressure

- : 0.43 kPa (3.2 mm Hg)

#### Relative density

- : 1.38

#### Solubility(ies)

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



## 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 metal oxide/oxides

## 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Titanium dioxide (excluding nanoparticle)	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>6.82 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Methyl n-pentyl ketone	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	16.7 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	10.206 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1.6 g/kg	-
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	30 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6190 mg/kg	-
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl) butyl acrylate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	5170 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5.19 g/kg	-
1-Butanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	24000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	790 mg/kg	-
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	-
Glycerol, propoxylated, esters with acrylic acid	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, esters with acrylic acid	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
Silica (silicon dioxide containing crystalline and amorphous)	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat - Male, Female	>5000 mg/kg	-



## 11. Toxicological information

Xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/kg	-
propylidynetrimethanol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	10 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	14000 mg/kg	-

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl) butyl acrylate	Skin - Irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
1-Butanol	Eyes - Cornea opacity	Rabbit	4	-	-
Xylene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-

### Sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl) butyl acrylate	skin	Rabbit	Sensitizing
Glycerol, propoxylated, esters with acrylic acid	skin	Mouse	Sensitizing
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, esters with acrylic acid	skin	Mouse	Sensitizing

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Methyl n-pentyl ketone	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
-	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
-	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl)butyl acrylate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
1-Butanol	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
-	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
-	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Butyl acetate	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
-	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Silica (silicon dioxide containing crystalline and	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract

## 11. Toxicological information

amorphous) Xylene	Category 1	-	irritation central nervous system (CNS), kidneys, liver, respiratory organs
-	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Titanium dioxide (excluding nanoparticle)	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
1-Butanol	Category 1	-	central nervous system (CNS), hearing organs
Silica (silicon dioxide containing crystalline and amorphous)	Category 1	-	immune system, kidneys, respiratory organs
Xylene	Category 1	-	nervous system, respiratory organs

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

### Symptoms related to the physical, 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  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

## 11. Toxicological information

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 irritation  
 redness  
 dryness  
 cracking  
 reduced fetal weight  
 increase in fetal deaths  
 skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 reduced fetal weight  
 increase in fetal deaths  
 skeletal malformations

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

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Potential chronic health effects

- General** : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Reproductive toxicity** : May damage fertility or the unborn child.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
AMERCOAT 229T LIGHT TINT RESIN	11316.2	N/A	N/A	102.0	N/A
Methyl n-pentyl ketone	1600	10206	N/A	16.7	N/A
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	6190	N/A	N/A	30	N/A
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl)butyl acrylate	5190	5170	N/A	N/A	N/A
1-Butanol	N/A	3400	N/A	24	N/A
Butyl acetate	10768	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glycerol, propoxylated, esters with acrylic acid	N/A	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, esters with acrylic acid	2500	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A
Xylene	4300	1700	N/A	11	N/A
propylidynetrimethanol	14000	10000	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Other information** :

## 11. Toxicological information

Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. 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. Acrylate components of the mixture have irritating properties. Prolonged or repeated contact with skin or mucous membrane may result in irritation symptoms, such as redness, blistering, dermatitis etc. May cause allergic skin reactions with repeated exposure. The inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the respiratory tract. Ingestion may cause nausea, weakness and central nervous system effects. In case of accidental skin contact, avoid direct exposure to the sun or other sources of UV light as severe irritation including burns may result. These reactions can be delayed – get medical attention if pain, irritation, rash or blistering occurs after contact. Avoid contact with skin and clothing.

## 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Titanium dioxide (excluding nanoparticle)	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
Methyl n-pentyl ketone	Acute LC50 131 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Propylene glycol	Acute LC50 134 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours
monomethyl ether acetate			
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl) butyl acrylate	Acute LC50 0.87 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
1-Butanol	Acute LC50 1376 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Butyl acetate	Acute LC50 18 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, esters with acrylic acid	Chronic NOEC 0.51 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days
Silica (silicon dioxide containing crystalline and amorphous)	Chronic NOEC 0.25 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	33 days
	Acute EC50 2.2 g/L Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >10000 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 12.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	21 days
propylidynetrimethanol	Acute LC50 >1000 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

### Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
Methyl n-pentyl ketone	OECD 310	69 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-
Propylene glycol	-	83 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-
monomethyl ether acetate				
Butyl acetate	TEPA and OECD 301D	83 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Methyl n-pentyl ketone	-	-	Readily
Propylene glycol	-	-	Readily
monomethyl ether acetate	-	-	
Butyl acetate	-	-	Readily
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, esters with acrylic acid	-	-	Inherent
Xylene	-	-	Readily

## 12. Ecological information

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Methyl n-pentyl ketone	2.26	-	Low
Propylene glycol	1.2	-	Low
monomethyl ether acetate			
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl)	0.67	-	Low
butyl acrylate			
1-Butanol	1	-	Low
Dipropylene glycol methyl	0.004	-	Low
ether			
Butyl acetate	2.3	-	Low
Glycerol, propoxylated,	2.52	-	Low
esters with acrylic acid			
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol,	1.6 to 3	-	Low
oligomeric reaction products			
with 1-chloro-			
2,3-epoxypropane, esters			
with acrylic acid			
Xylene	3.12	7.4 to 18.5	Low
propylidynetrimethanol	-0.47	-	Low

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/Water partition coefficient** : Not available.

**Mobility** : Not available.

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

## 13. Disposal considerations

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

## 14. Transport information

	UN	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	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	(2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl) butyl acrylate)	Not applicable.

### Additional information

**UN** : None identified.

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

**IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

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

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not applicable.

## 15. Regulatory information

### Fire Service Law

Category	Substance name/Type	Danger category	Signal word	Designated quantity
Category IV	Class II petroleums	III	Flammable - Keep Fire Away	1000 L

### Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR)

None of the components are listed.

### Industrial Safety and Health Act

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

None of the components are listed.

### Substance(s) requiring labelling

## 15. Regulatory information

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Titanium(IV) oxide	≥20 - ≤30	Listed	191, 2-623 (2025-04)
Methyl n-pentyl ketone	≥10 - ≤20	Listed	586, 2-2095 (2025-04)
1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate(2026-04)	≤10	Listed	2-610 (2026-04)
1,1,1-Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	≤10	Listed	404-2, 2-1431 (2025-04)
Butanol	≤10	Listed	477, 2-1705 (2025-04)
1-(2-Methoxy-2-methylethoxy)-2-propanol	≤10	Listed	601, 2-2189 (2025-04)
Butyl acetate	≤10	Listed	181, 2-603 (2025-04)
Crystalline silica	≤10	Listed	165-2
Silica, crystalline(2025-04)	≤10	Listed	2-578 (2025-04)

### Chemicals requiring notification

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Titanium(IV) oxide	≥20 - ≤30	Listed	191, 2-623 (2025-04)
Methyl n-pentyl ketone	≥10 - ≤20	Listed	586, 2-2095 (2025-04)
1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate(2026-04)	≤10	Listed	2-610 (2026-04)
1,1,1-Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	≤10	Listed	404-2, 2-1431 (2025-04)
Butanol	≤10	Listed	477, 2-1705 (2025-04)
1-(2-Methoxy-2-methylethoxy)-2-propanol	≤10	Listed	601, 2-2189 (2025-04)
Butyl acetate	≤10	Listed	181, 2-603 (2025-04)
Crystalline silica	≤10	Listed	165-2
Silica, crystalline(2025-04)	≤10	Listed	2-578 (2025-04)
Xylene	≤10	Listed	136, 2-426 (2025-04)

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

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Silicon dioxide	≤10	Listed	-

### Mutagen



## 15. Regulatory information

None of the components are listed.

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

### Poisonous and Deleterious Substances

None of the components are listed.

### Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL)

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
✓ Butanol	≤10	Priority assessment	124
Xylene	≤10	Priority assessment	125
Ethylbenzene	≤10	Priority assessment	50
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	≤10	Priority assessment	64
Propane-1,2-diol	≤10	Priority assessment	106
Toluene	≤10	Priority assessment	46
Methacrylic acid	≤10	Priority assessment	35
Methyl isobutyl ketone	≤10	Priority assessment	116
Cumene	≤10	Priority assessment	126
Cyclohexane	≤10	Priority assessment	96
Acetaldehyde	≤10	Priority assessment	26
1,4-Dioxane	≤10	Priority assessment	80
Formaldehyde	≤10	Priority assessment	25
Ethylene oxide	≤10	Priority assessment	19
Chloromethane	≤10	Priority assessment	6

High Pressure Gas Control Law : Not available.

### Explosives Control Law

None of the components are listed.

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

### Maritime Safety Law

## 15. Regulatory information

### Notification Regulating Transportation of Dangerous Materials by Sea

None of the components are listed.

### Container class

None of the components are listed.

**JSOH Carcinogen** : Group 2B

**List of Specially Controlled Industrial Waste** : Not listed

**Japan inventory** : At least one component is not listed.

**Road law** : Not available.

## 16. Other information

### History

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 24 August 2025

**Date of previous issue** : 9/15/2022

**Version** : 19

**Prepared by** : EHS

**Key to abbreviations** : ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway  
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
UN = United Nations

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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