

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



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

Date of issue/Date of revision 30 October 2025

Version 12.01

## Section 1. Identification

Product name : DIMETCOTE 9H LIQUID

Product code : DI9H-A/01

Other means of identification : Not available.

Product type : Liquid.

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

Product use : Consumer 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)

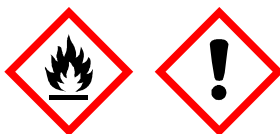
Technical Phone Number : 888-977-4762

## Section 2. Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1B  
Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified - Category 1


### GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger


## Section 2. Hazard identification

<b>Hazard statements</b>	: Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.
<b><u>Precautionary statements</u></b>	
<b>General</b>	: Read carefully and follow all instructions. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>Prevention</b>	: 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. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.
<b>Response</b>	: 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.
<b>Storage</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Disposal</b>	: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Supplemental label elements</b>	:  Trimethoxysilanes are capable of forming methanol if hydrolyzed or ingested. If swallowed, methanol may be harmful or fatal or cause blindness. 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. This product either contains formaldehyde or is capable of releasing formaldehyde above 0.5 ppm under certain conditions. Formaldehyde is a known cancer hazard, a skin sensitizer and a respiratory sensitizer. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Emits toxic fumes when heated. Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 8% (oral), 56% (dermal), 10.3% (inhalation)

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

<b>Substance/mixture</b>	: Mixture
<b>Product name</b>	: DIMETCOTE 9H LIQUID
<b>Other means of identification</b>	: Not available.

### CAS number/other identifiers

Ingredient name	Synonyms	% (w/w)	CAS number
 Silicic acid, ethyl ester	Ethyl silicate; Poly(tetraethoxysilane); ETHYL POLYSILICATE; Tetraethyl orthosilicate polymer; Silicic acid, tetraethylester polymer; Silicic acid, tetraethyl ester, homopolymer; Polysilicic acid, ethyl ester; Silicic acid ethyl ester; POLYSILICATE, ETHYL; SILICATE; SILICIC ACID-ETHYL ESTER	15 - 40	11099-06-2
Isopropyl alcohol	isopropanol; 2-Propanol	7 - 13*	67-63-0
tetraethyl silicate	ethyl silicate; tetraethyl orthosilicate;	7 - 13*	78-10-4

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

	Silicic acid (H <sub>4</sub> SiO <sub>4</sub> ), tetraethyl ester; Silane, tetraethoxy-; Tetraethoxysilane; Ethyl silicate condensed; Ethyl orthosilicate; Silicic acid, tetraethyl ester; SILICIC ACID, (H <sub>4</sub> SiO <sub>4</sub> ), TETRAETHYL ESTER; Silicic acid (H <sub>4</sub> SiO <sub>4</sub> ) tetraethyl ester; Tetraethoxy silicone		
3-butoxypropan-2-ol	propylene glycol monobutyl ether; 1-butoxypropan-2-ol; 2-Propanol, 1-butoxy-; 1-Butoxy-2-propanol; degreasing preparation containing : - more than 50% hydrocarbons dearomatized, hydrocarbons, C10- C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics and - less than 10% 3-butoxypropan-2-ol (ether monobutylique propylene glycol); α-propylene glycol 1-butyl ether; 1,2-Propylene glycol 1-monobutyl ether; PROPYLENE GLYCOL n-BUTYL ETHER; n-Butoxypropanol; n-butoxy-2-propanol; 1-n-butoxypropan-2-ol	5 - 10*	5131-66-8
Mica-group minerals	Mica group minerals; Dimonite; mica; Micatex; Minerals, mica group; Silicate, mica; Silicates (less than 1 % crystalline silica) Mica; Silicates, Mica; Zimmwaldite; Roscoelite; Phlogopite	5 - 10*	12001-26-2
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	5 - 10*	1332-58-7
trimethoxy(methyl)silane	Silane, trimethoxymethyl-; Methyltrimethoxysilane; Silane, methyltrimethoxy-; Trimethoxymethylsilane; Alkyl (alkoxy) silane [alkyl (C1-6), alkoxy (C1-8)]; Alkylalkoxysilane [alkyl (C1-6), alkoxy (C1-22)]	1 - 5*	1185-55-3
iron hydroxide oxide yellow	C.I. Pigment Yellow 42; CI 77492; iron hydroxide oxide yellow; E 172; iron oxide yellow; C.I. 77492; iron hydroxide oxide yellow; C.I. 77492; E 172; iron oxide yellow; Iron oxide; Iron Oxide Yellow; Transparent iron oxide yellow; C.I. pigment yellow 042; FERRIC OXIDE, FERRIC HYDROXIDE, CALCIUM CARBONATE; C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 42, (IRON OXIDE (YELLOW));	1 - 5*	51274-00-1

### Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

ethanol	SYNTHETIC YELLOW IRON OXIDE  ethyl alcohol; ALCOHOL; Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol); EtOH; Grain alcohol; Cologne spirit; undenatured ethyl alcohol, of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80 % or more and containing up to 20 % activated carbon; aqueous solution, containing by weight - 25 % or more, but not more than 35 % of a copolymer of vinyl caprolactam, vinyl pyrrolidone, N,N-dimethylaminopropyl methacrylamide and 3-(methacryloylamino) propyllauryldimethylammonium chloride, - 10 % or more, but not more than 16 % of ethanol whether or not denatured with tert-butyl alcohol and/or denatonium benzoate; Blend, consisting of ethyl alcohol, ethyl acetate and aldehydes, higher alcohols and water; blend, consisting of ethyl alcohol, ethyl acetate and water; Denatured Alcohol	1 - 5*	64-17-5
n-butyl acetate	Acetic acid, butyl ester; Butyl Acetate; n-Butyl-acetate; Butyl ethanoate; n-Butyl ester of acetic acid; product composed of hydrocarbons (predominantly paraffinic and naphthenic) and n-butyl acetate; 1-butyl acetate; 1-Acetoxybutane; Butyl ester, Acetic acid; normal butyl acetate; Acetic acid, n-butyl ester	0.5 - 1.5*	123-86-4
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom; Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic; Aromatic hydrocarbon solvents - medium flashpoint; Light aromatic solvent naphtha; Solvent naphtha, light aromatic; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic; Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum) (C8 to C10); Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom.; AROMATIC PETROLUUM DISTILLATE; SOLVENT, AROMATIC PETROLEUM	0.5 - 1.5*	64742-95-6

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

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye contact</b>  | : Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | : 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. |
| <b>Skin contact</b> | : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | : 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

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye contact</b>  | : Causes serious eye irritation.  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | : No known significant effects or critical hazards.                                   |
| <b>Skin contact</b> | : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | : No known significant effects or critical hazards.                                   |

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye contact</b>  | : Adverse symptoms may include the following:<br>pain or irritation<br>watering<br>redness    |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | : No specific data.   |
| <b>Skin contact</b> | : Adverse symptoms may include the following:<br>irritation<br>redness<br>dryness<br>cracking |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | : No specific data.   |

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

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Notes to physician</b>         | : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.   |
| <b>Specific treatments</b>        | : No specific treatment.  |
| <b>Protection of first-aiders</b> | : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. 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** : Highly 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  
Formaldehyde.

**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).

### 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

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

#### **Protective measures**

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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**

: 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. 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.

#### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

: 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. 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



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
<div>            Silicic acid, ethyl ester            Isopropyl alcohol         </div>	None. <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b> OEL 15 minutes: 984 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . OEL 8 hours: 200 ppm. OEL 15 minutes: 400 ppm. OEL 8 hours: 492 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 9/2024)</b> TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 400 ppm. <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b> TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 400 ppm. <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)</b> TWAEV 8 hours: 200 ppm. STEV 15 minutes: 400 ppm. <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b> STEL 15 minutes: 400 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.
<div>           tetraethyl silicate         </div>	<b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b> OEL 8 hours: 85 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . OEL 8 hours: 10 ppm. <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 9/2024)</b> TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm. <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b> TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm. <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)</b> TWAEV 8 hours: 10 ppm. TWAEV 8 hours: 85 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b> STEL 15 minutes: 15 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm.
<div>           3-butoxypropan-2-ol            Mica-group minerals         </div>	None. <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b> OEL 8 hours: 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: Respirable. <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 9/2024)</b> TWA 8 hours: 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: Respirable. <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b> TWA 8 hours: 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: Respirable particulate matter.. <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)</b> TWAEV 8 hours: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: respirable aerosol fraction. <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b> STEL 15 minutes: 6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: respirable fraction. TWA 8 hours: 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: respirable fraction.



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Kaolin

**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)**OEL 8 hours: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Respirable.**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 9/2024)**TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Respirable.**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)**TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Respirable particulate matter..**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)**TWAEV 8 hours: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: respirable aerosol fraction.**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)**STEL 15 minutes: 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: respirable fraction.TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: respirable fraction.

None.

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 9/2024) [iron oxide dust]**TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Fe). Form: Dust.**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 9/2024) [iron oxide]**TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Fe). Form:

Fume.

STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Fe). Form:

Fume.

**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)**

OEL 8 hours: 1000 ppm.

OEL 8 hours: 1880 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 9/2024)**

STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.

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

STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.

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

STEV 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.

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

STEL 15 minutes: 1250 ppm.

TWA 8 hours: 1000 ppm.

**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)**

OEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.

OEL 15 minutes: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

OEL 8 hours: 150 ppm.

OEL 8 hours: 713 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 9/2024) [butyl acetate, all isomers]**

STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.

TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.

**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) [butyl acetates, all isomers]**

STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.

TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.

trimethoxy(methyl)silane  
iron hydroxide oxide yellow

ethanol

n-butyl acetate

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	<p><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)</b>  <b>[butyl acetates]</b>          STEV 15 minutes: 150 ppm.          TWAEV 8 hours: 50 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b>          STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.          TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.</p> <p>None.</p>
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### 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.

### 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. 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/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** : 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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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** : Not available.  
**Odor** : Characteristic.  
**pH** : Not applicable.  
**Melting point** : Not available.  
**Boiling point** : >37.78°C (>100°F)  
**Flash point** : Closed cup: 12.78°C (55°F)  
**Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.  
**Decomposition temperature** : Not available.  
**Flammability** : Not available.  
**Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.  
**Vapor pressure** : 4.1 kPa (30.4 mm Hg)  
**Vapor density** : Not available.  
**Relative density** : 1.11  
**Density ( lbs / gal )** : 9.26

### Solubility(ies)

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble

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

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

- % Solid. (w/w)** : 54.362

### 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.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- 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 Formaldehyde. metal oxide/oxides

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Dose
Silicic acid, ethyl ester	Rat - Oral - LD50	6270 mg/kg
Isopropyl alcohol	Rat - Oral - LD50	5045 mg/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	12800 mg/kg
tetraethyl silicate	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	72600 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [4 hours]
	Rat - Oral - LD50	6270 mg/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	5.878 g/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	10 to 16 mg/l [4 hours]
3-butoxypropan-2-ol	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	3100 mg/kg
	Rat - Oral - LD50	2.2 g/kg
Kaolin	Rat - Oral - LD50	>5000 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>5.07 mg/l [4 hours]
trimethoxy(methyl)silane	Rat - Oral - LD50	11685 mg/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>9500 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	>42.1 mg/l [4 hours]
iron hydroxide oxide yellow	Rat - Oral - LD50	>10 g/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>5.05 mg/l [4 hours]
ethanol	Rat - Oral - LD50	7 g/kg
	Rat - Dermal - LD50	17100 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	124700 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [4 hours]
n-butyl acetate	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>17600 mg/kg
	Rat - Oral - LD50	10.768 g/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	2000 ppm [4 hours]
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	>21.1 mg/l [4 hours]
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Rat - Oral - LD50	8400 mg/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	3.48 g/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

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Species	Result
trimethoxy(methyl)silane	Guinea pig - skin	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
Isopropyl alcohol	-	3	-

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
Isopropyl alcohol	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
tetraethyl silicate	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
n-butyl acetate	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

### 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: blood, kidneys, lungs, the reproductive system, liver, spleen, upper respiratory tract, skin, eye, lens or cornea, stomach, thyroid.

### Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

### Information on the likely routes of exposure

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.

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

**Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness

**Inhalation** : No specific data.

**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
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. Trimethoxysilanes are capable of forming methanol if hydrolyzed or ingested. If swallowed, methanol may be harmful or fatal or cause blindness. This product either contains formaldehyde or is capable of releasing formaldehyde above 0.5 ppm under certain conditions. Formaldehyde is a known cancer hazard, a skin sensitizer and a respiratory sensitizer. Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. There is some evidence that repeated exposure to organic solvent vapors in combination with constant loud noise can cause greater hearing loss than expected from exposure to noise alone. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

### 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. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

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


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

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

### Numerical measures of toxicity


#### Acute toxicity estimates

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
 DIMETCOTE 9H LIQUID Silicic acid, ethyl ester Isopropyl alcohol tetraethyl silicate 3-butoxypropan-2-ol trimethoxy(methyl)silane ethanol n-butyl acetate Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	23958.1 6270 5045 6270 2200 11685 7000 10768 8400	13442.2 N/A 12800 5878 3100 N/A 17100 N/A 3480	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	98.3 N/A 72.6 11 N/A N/A 124.7 N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species
 Isopropyl alcohol  trimethoxy(methyl)silane  iron hydroxide oxide yellow  ethanol  n-butyl acetate  Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Acute - EC50 - Fresh water OECD Age: 8 to 24 hours 10.1 g/l [48 hours] Intoxication Acute - LC50 OECD 203 >110 mg/l [96 hours] Acute - LC50 >100000 mg/l [96 hours] Acute - EC50 - Fresh water OECD Age: 8 to 24 hours 7640 mg/l [48 hours] Intoxication Acute - LC50 OECD 203 18 mg/l [96 hours] Acute - LC50 8.2 mg/l [96 hours]	Daphnia - Water flea - <i>Daphnia magna</i>  Fish  Fish  Daphnia - Water flea - <i>Daphnia magna</i>  Fish  Fish

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Result
n-butyl acetate	TEPA and OECD 301D 83% [28 days] - Readily

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential



## Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Isopropyl alcohol	0.05	-	Low
tetraethyl silicate	3.18	-	Low
3-butoxypropan-2-ol	1.2	-	Low
ethanol	-0.35	-	Low
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	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	II	II	II
Environmental hazards Marine pollutant substances	No. Not applicable.	No. Not applicable.	No. Not applicable.

### Additional information

TDG : None identified.

## Section 14. Transport information

IMDG : None identified.

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.

**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 ) : All components are listed or exempted.

## 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** 30 October 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.

### Disclaimer

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