

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



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

Date of issue/Date of revision 3 January 2026

Version 11.05

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : AMERCOAT 229T YELLOW TINT BASE RESIN  
**Product code** : AT229T5/05  
**Other means of identification** : Not available.  
**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  
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4  
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1A  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified - Category 1

## Section 2. Hazard identification

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).

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



#### Signal word

: Danger

#### Hazard statements

: Flammable liquid and vapor.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
Harmful if inhaled.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Suspected of causing 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

#### 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 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.

Photosensitive agents : 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. 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.

#### 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

: 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.

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 24.9% (oral), 35.6% (dermal), 54.2% (inhalation)

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	: Mixture
Product name	: AMERCOAT 229T YELLOW TINT BASE RESIN
Other means of identification	: Not available.

### CAS number/other identifiers

Ingredient name	Synonyms	% (w/w)	CAS number
Heptan-2-one	methyl amyl ketone; 2-Heptanone; Methyl n-amyl ketone; METHYL (n-AMYL) KETONE; n-Amyl methyl ketone; Amyl methyl ketone; sensitising emulsion consisting of: — by weight not more than 12 % of diazooxonaphthalenesulphonic acid ester — phenolic resins in a solution containing at least 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate (CAS RN 108-65-6) or ethyl lactate (CAS RN 97-64-3) or methyl 3-methoxypropionate (CAS RN 3852-09-3) or 2-heptanone (CAS RN 110-43-0); METHYL PENTYL KETONE; Methyl (namyl) ketone; KETONE C7; methyl-n-amyl-ketone	10 - 30*	110-43-0
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-, 2-acetate; Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate; 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-, acetate; 1-Methoxy-2-propanol, acetate; 2-Acetoxy-1-methoxypropane; Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate; 1-Methoxypropyl-2-acetate; 1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate; light stabiliser containing: — branched and linear alkyl esters of 3-(2H-benzotriazolyl)-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxybenzenepropanoic acid (CAS RN 127519-17-9), and — 1-methoxy-2-propyl acetate (CAS RN 108-65-6); Acetic acid, 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl ester; 1-methoxypropyl acetate	7 - 13*	108-65-6
Nepheline syenite	potassium, sodium, oxido-oxo-oxoalumanyloxysilane	5 - 10*	37244-96-5
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; Titanium oxide (TiO <sub>2</sub> ); CI 77891; Titanium peroxide; Rutile; C.I. Pigment White 6; 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	3 - 7*	13463-67-7
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl)butyl acrylate	2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxoallyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl diacrylate; trimethylolpropane triacrylate; 2-Propenoic acid, 1,1'-[2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl]	1 - 5*	15625-89-5

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

	ester; 2-Propenoic acid, 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester; Trimethylolpropane, triacrylate; 2,2-bis[(acryloyloxy)methyl]butyl prop-2-enoate; 2-acryloyloxymethyl-2-ethyltrimethylene diacrylate; Acrylic acid, triester with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol; trimethylolpropane triacrylate, technical grade; 2-Ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol triacrylate; Acrylic acid 1,1,1-(trihydroxymethyl)propane triester		
butan-1-ol	n-butanol; 1-Butanol; n-BUTYL ALCOHOL; n-Propyl carbinol; 1-Hydroxybutane; Butyl alcohol; mixture, containing by weight: - 30 % or more, but not more than 40 % of a copolymer of vinyl methyl ether and monobutyl maleate, - 10 % or more, but not more than 20 % of a copolymer of vinyl methyl ether and monoethyl maleate, - 40 % or more, but not more than 55 % of ethanol, - 1 % or more, but not more than 7 % of 1-butanol; 1-Butanol (I); n-Butyl alcohol (I); METHYLOLPROPANE; Butyl hydroxide	1 - 5*	71-36-3
(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol	Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)-; Dipropylene glycol methyl ether; Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether; Propanol, (2-methoxymethylethoxy)-; Dipropylene glycol, monomethyl ether; Dowanol 50B; DPGME; 2-(3-methoxypropoxy)propan-1-ol; (2-Methoxymethylethoxy)-propanol; 1-(2-Methoxypropoxy)-2-propanol; 1-(3-Methoxypropoxy)propan-1-ol	1 - 5*	34590-94-8
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-Acetoxymethylethoxybutane; Butyl ester, Acetic acid; normal butyl acetate; Acetic acid, n-butyl ester	0.5 - 1.5*	123-86-4
1,4-dihydroxybenzene	hydroquinone; quinol; 1,4-Benzenediol; p-Dihydroxybenzene; Dihydroxybenzene; p-Benzenediol; 1,4-benzenediol; Hydroquinol; Eldopaque; Black and white bleaching cream; Aida	0.1 - 1*	123-31-9
maleic anhydride	2,5-Furandione; Butenedioic anhydride, cis-; Dihydro-2,5-dioxofuran; Maleic acid, anhydride; Toxilic anhydride; Maleic acid anhydride; 2,5-Furanedione; cis-	<0.1*	108-31-6

### Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

	Butenedioic anhydride; maleic acid anhydride; 2,5 FURANDIONE; Maleic anhydride and preparations containing it		
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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.  
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.  
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.
- 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** : Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- 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

## Section 4. First-aid measures

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
dryness  
cracking
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

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

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. 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  
nitrogen 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).

### 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). 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. 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.



## Section 7. Handling and storage

- 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** : 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
Heptan-2-one	<b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b> OEL 8 hours: 233 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . OEL 8 hours: 50 ppm. <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 3/2025)</b> TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b> TWA 8 hours: 25 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 115 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)</b> TWA <sub>AEV</sub> 8 hours: 50 ppm. TWA <sub>AEV</sub> 8 hours: 233 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b> STEL 15 minutes: 60 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	<b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 3/2025)</b> TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 75 ppm. <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b> TWA 8 hours: 270 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.
Nepheline syenite	<b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b> TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: total dust.
titanium dioxide	<b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b>



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl)butyl acrylate  
butan-1-ol

OEL 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 3/2025)**

TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

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

TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

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

TWAEV 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: total particulate matter.

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

STEL 15 minutes: 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

None.

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

OEL 8 hours: 60 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

OEL 8 hours: 20 ppm.

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 3/2025)**

TWA 8 hours: 15 ppm.

C: 30 ppm.

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

TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.

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

TWAEV 8 hours: 20 ppm.

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

STEL 15 minutes: 30 ppm.

TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.

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

Absorbed through skin.

OEL 8 hours: 100 ppm.

OEL 15 minutes: 909 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

OEL 8 hours: 606 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

OEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 3/2025) [dipropylene glycol methyl ether]**

TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.

STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.

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

Absorbed through skin.

STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.

TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.

**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) [Dipropylene glyco monomethyl ether]**

Absorbed through skin.

TWAEV 8 hours: 100 ppm.

TWAEV 8 hours: 606 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

STEV 15 minutes: 150 ppm.

STEV 15 minutes: 909 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)** Absorbed through skin.

STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.

TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.

(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

n-butyl acetate

**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, 3/2025) [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.

**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) [butyl acetates]**

STEV 15 minutes: 150 ppm.

TWA EV 8 hours: 50 ppm.

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

STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.

TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.

1,4-dihydroxybenzene

**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)**OEL 8 hours: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 3/2025) Skin sensitizer.**TWA 8 hours: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)**TWA 8 hours: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)**

Skin sensitizer.

TWA EV 8 hours: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)**STEL 15 minutes: 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

maleic anhydride

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

OEL 8 hours: 0.1 ppm.

OEL 8 hours: 0.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 3/2025) Skin sensitizer , Inhalation sensitizer.**

TWA 8 hours: 0.1 ppm.

**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)**TWA 8 hours: 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: inhalable fraction and vapour.**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)**

Skin sensitizer , Inhalation sensitizer.

TWA EV 8 hours: 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: inhalable fraction and vapour.**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) Sensitizer.**

STEL 15 minutes: 0.3 ppm.

TWA 8 hours: 0.1 ppm.

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**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** : 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.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Yellow.
Odor	: Characteristic.
pH	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: Not available.
Boiling point	: >37.78°C (>100°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: 42°C (107.6°F)
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Flammability	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Not available.
Vapor pressure	: Not available.
Vapor density	: Not available.
Relative density	: 1.13
Density ( lbs / gal )	: 9.43

### 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) : 68.785

### 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 nitrogen oxides metal oxide/oxides

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Dose
heptan-2-one	Rat - Oral - LD50	1.6 g/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	10.206 g/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	16.7 mg/l [4 hours]
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5 g/kg
	Rat - Oral - LD50	6190 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	30 mg/l [4 hours]
Nepheline syenite	Rat - Oral - LD50	>5000 mg/kg
	Rat - Dermal - LD50	>5000 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>5.07 mg/l [4 hours]
titanium dioxide	Rat - Oral - LD50	>5000 mg/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5000 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>6.82 mg/l [4 hours]
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl)butyl acrylate	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	5170 mg/kg
	Rat - Oral - LD50	5.19 g/kg
butan-1-ol	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	3400 mg/kg
	Rat - Oral - LD50	790 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	24000 mg/m³ [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]
1,4-dihydroxybenzene	Rat - Oral - LD50	302 mg/kg
maleic anhydride	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	2620 mg/kg
	Rat - Oral - LD50	400 mg/kg

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

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Product/ingredient name	Species	Dose	Score
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl)butyl acrylate	Rabbit - Skin - Irritant	-	-

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

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product/ingredient name	Species	Dose	Score
butan-1-ol	Rabbit - Eyes - Cornea opacity	-	Irritation score: 4

**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
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl)butyl acrylate	Rabbit - 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.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### 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	-
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl)butyl acrylate	-	2B	-
1,4-dihydroxybenzene	-	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
heptan-2-one	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
butan-1-ol	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
n-butyl acetate	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Result
1,4-dihydroxybenzene	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2
maleic anhydride	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (respiratory system) (inhalation) - Category 1

### Target organs

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

### Information on the likely routes of exposure

### Potential acute health effects

#### Eye contact

: Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Inhalation

: Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### 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

## Section 11. Toxicological information

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

**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness

**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. 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). 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. 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. 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



## Section 11. Toxicological information

**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** : Suspected of causing 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)
AMERCOAT 229T YELLOW TINT BASE RESIN	6041.9	74180.9	N/A	55.0	4.9
heptan-2-one	1600	10206	N/A	16.7	1.5
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	6190	N/A	N/A	30	N/A
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl)butyl acrylate	5190	5170	N/A	N/A	N/A
butan-1-ol	790	3400	N/A	24	N/A
n-butyl acetate	10768	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1,4-dihydroxybenzene	302	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
maleic anhydride	400	2620	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species
heptan-2-one	Acute - LC50 131 mg/l [96 hours]	Fish
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Acute - LC50 - Fresh water 134 mg/l [96 hours]	Fish - Trout - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
titanium dioxide	Acute - LC50 - Fresh water >100 mg/l [48 hours]	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl)butyl acrylate	Acute - LC50 OECD 203 0.87 mg/l [96 hours]	Fish
butan-1-ol	Acute - LC50 OECD 203 1376 mg/l [96 hours]	Fish
n-butyl acetate	Acute - LC50 OECD 203 18 mg/l [96 hours]	Fish

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Persistence and degradability

## Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Result
heptan-2-one	OECD 310
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	69% [28 days] - Readily
n-butyl acetate	83% [28 days] - Readily
	TEPA and OECD 301D
	83% [28 days] - Readily

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
heptan-2-one	2.26	-	Low
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.2	-	Low
2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl) butyl acrylate	0.67	-	Low
butan-1-ol	1	-	Low
(2-methoxymethylethoxy) propanol	0.004	-	Low
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	Low
1,4-dihydroxybenzene	0.59	-	Low
maleic anhydride	-2.78	-	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	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Marine pollutant substances	(2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl) butyl acrylate)	(2,2-bis(acryloyloxymethyl) butyl acrylate)	Not applicable.

### Additional information

- TDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail. This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when packaged in a small means of containment ( $\leq 450$  L) and transported on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a vessel on a domestic voyage using TDGR 1.33 (Class 3, Flammable Liquids: General Exemption)
- IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of  $\leq 5$  L or  $\leq 5$  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.

**Proof of classification statement** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark).

## 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** : 3 January 2026

**Organization that prepared the SDS** : EHS

## Section 16. Other information

### 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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