

# Safety Data Sheet



Date of issue 11 March 2026  
Version 2.08

## Section 1. Product and company identification

Product name : SIGMADUR 520/550 HARDENER  
Product code : 000001036380  
Other means of identification : 00238758; 00238759; 00239929; 00239932; 00327724  
Product type : Liquid.

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

#### Identified uses

Coating. Paints. Painting-related materials.

#### Uses advised against

Not applicable.

#### Reason

### Supplier's details:

Supplier : PPG Industrial do Brasil – Tintas e Vernizes Ltda  
Via Anhanguera KM 106, Bairro Sao Judas Tadeu  
Sumare / SP, Brasil  
55 19 2103-6000 (Recepção e Portaria)

Email address: : fds@ppg.com

Emergency telephone number : 0800 707 1767 / 0800 707 7022 – Empresa Ambipar response (24hs)  
0800 014 8110 / (011)2661-8571 – CEATOX - Centro de Assistência Toxicológica  
(atendimento 24hs)

## Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 3  
RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION - Category 1  
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3  
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3

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, the nervous system, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), ears, eye, lens or cornea.

### GHS label elements

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**Hazard pictograms** : 

**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Flammable liquid and vapor.  
 Causes mild skin irritation.  
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
 Harmful if inhaled.  
 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
 May cause respiratory irritation.  
 Suspected of causing cancer.  
 Harmful to aquatic life.

**Precautionary statements**

**Prevention** : Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Wear respiratory protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapor.

**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 experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Storage** : 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.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

**Other means of identification** : 00238758; 00238759; 00239929; 00239932; 00327724

Ingredient name	%	CAS number/other identifiers	Classification
Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers (Biuret type)	≥60 - ≤96	28182-81-2	ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	≥10 - <20	108-65-6	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN

### Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

xylene	≥5 - ≤8.1	1330-20-7	<p>TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3</p> <p>FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3</p> <p>ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 5</p> <p>ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4</p> <p>ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4</p> <p>SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2</p> <p>EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A</p> <p>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3</p> <p>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</p> <p>AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3</p>
ethylbenzene	≥5 - ≤8	100-41-4	<p>FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2</p> <p>ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 5</p> <p>ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4</p> <p>CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2</p> <p>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2</p> <p>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</p> <p>AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2</p> <p>AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3</p>
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	<1	822-06-0	<p>ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4</p> <p>ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 3</p> <p>ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 1</p> <p>SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2</p> <p>EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A</p> <p>RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION - Category 1A</p> <p>SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1A</p> <p>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3</p>

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.

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

## Section 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.
- 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.

### 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.
- Specific treatments** : The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. 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.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Causes mild skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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. This material is harmful to aquatic life. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon oxides  
nitrogen oxides  
Cyanate and isocyanate.  
hydrogen cyanide

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

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

### Methods and materials for 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.
- Special provisions** : 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). Place in a suitable container. The contaminated area should be cleaned immediately with a suitable decontaminant. One possible (flammable) decontaminant comprises (by volume): water (45 parts), ethanol or isopropyl alcohol (50 parts) and concentrated (d: 0,880) ammonia solution (5 parts). A non-flammable alternative is sodium carbonate (5 parts) and water (95 parts). Add the same decontaminant to the remnants and let stand for several days until no further reaction in an unsealed container. Once this stage is reached, close container and dispose of according to local regulations (see section 13). Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

regulations.

## Section 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 or asthma, allergies or chronic or recurrent respiratory disease 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. 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.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : 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. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use. Precautions should be taken to minimize exposure to atmospheric humidity or water. CO<sub>2</sub> will be formed, which, in closed containers, could result in pressurization.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters  
Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
xylene	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001) [Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)]</b> TWA 8 hours: 78 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 340 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
ethylbenzene	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001)</b> TWA 8 hours: 78 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 340 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025)</b>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

TWA 8 hours: 0.005 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 0.03 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
--

- 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 protection** : Safety glasses with side shields.
- Skin 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.
- Respiratory protection** : Use an air-fed respirator unless a site-specific assessment determines that an air-fed respirator is not necessary, in which case the results of the risk assessment should be utilized to determine whether respiratory protection is necessary and what type of protection is appropriate. 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.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Colorless.
Odor	: Not available.
pH	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: Not available.
Boiling point	: >37.78°C (>100°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: 40.8°C (105.4°F)
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Not available.
Vapor pressure	: Not available.
Vapor density	: Not available.
Relative density	: 1.07

Solubility(ies)	<b>Media</b>	<b>Result</b>
	cold water	Not soluble

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

Auto-ignition temperature : 280°C (536°F)

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

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

### 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 : In a fire, hazardous decomposition products may be produced.

Incompatible materials : Keep away from: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids, amines, alcohols, water. Uncontrolled exothermic reactions occur with amines and alcohols.

Hazardous decomposition products : Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: Cyanate and isocyanate. carbon oxides nitrogen oxides hydrogen cyanide

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

This section contains information about toxicological effects and routes of exposure for the substances or mixtures that have these data or information available. There might be substances listed in section 3 of this SDS that will not have the information available.

- Harmful if inhaled.
- Causes mild skin irritation.
- May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Suspected of causing cancer.
- May cause respiratory irritation.

### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Dose
Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers (Biuret type)	Rat - Oral - LD50	>5000 mg/kg
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Rat - Dermal - LD50	>15800 mg/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5 g/kg
	Rat - Oral - LD50	6190 mg/kg
xylene	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	30 mg/l [4 hours]
	Rat - Oral - LD50	4.3 g/kg
ethylbenzene	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	1.7 g/kg
	Rat - Oral - LD50	3.5 g/kg
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	17.8 g/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	17.8 mg/l [4 hours]
	Rat - Oral - LD50	0.71 g/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	0.57 g/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	151 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [4 hours]
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	124 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [4 hours]

**Conclusion/Summary** : Harmful if inhaled.

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Species	Dose	Score
xylene	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant	Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours	-

### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Causes mild skin irritation.
- Eyes** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Respiratory** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Sensitization

#### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Respiratory** : May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

### Mutagenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Carcinogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Suspected of causing cancer.

#### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
xylene	-	3	-
ethylbenzene	-	2B	-

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** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers (Biuret type)	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

**Conclusion/Summary** : May cause respiratory irritation.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

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

**Conclusion/Summary** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### 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, the nervous system, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), ears, eye, lens or cornea.

### Aspiration hazard

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

**Conclusion/Summary** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

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

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Causes mild skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### 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  
wheezing and breathing difficulties  
asthma
- 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. Skin contact to isocyanate monomer may lead to allergic lung reaction. Based on the properties of the isocyanate components and considering toxicological data on similar mixtures, this mixture may cause acute irritation and/or sensitization of the respiratory system, leading to an asthmatic condition, wheezing and tightness of the chest. Repeated exposure may lead to permanent respiratory disability. 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

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**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

**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)
SIGMADUR 520/550 HARDENER	31013.0	27208.7	N/A	13.0	1.7
Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers (Biuret type)	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	1.5
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	6190	N/A	N/A	30	N/A
xylene	4300	1700	N/A	11	1.5
ethylbenzene	3500	17800	N/A	17.8	1.5
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	710	570	N/A	0.151	0.124

**Other information** : Not available.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose / Exposure
Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers (Biuret type)	Acute - LC50	Fish - <i>Danio rerio (zebra fish)</i>	>100 mg/l [96 hours]
	Acute - EC50	Daphnia - <i>daphnia magna</i>	>100 mg/l [48 hours]
	Acute - EC50	Algae - <i>scenedesmus subspicatus</i>	>1000 mg/l [72 hours]
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Acute - LC50 - Fresh water	Fish - Trout - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	134 mg/l [96 hours]
	Acute - EC50 - Fresh water	Daphnia	1.8 mg/l [48 hours]
ethylbenzene	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	1 mg/l

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose / Inoculum
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	-	83% [28 days] - Readily	
ethylbenzene	-	79% [10 days] - Readily	

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers (Biuret type)	-	-	Not readily
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	-	-	Readily
xylene	-	-	Readily
ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers (Biuret type)	5.54	3.2	Low
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.2	-	Low
xylene	3.12	7.4 to 18.5	Low
ethylbenzene	3.6	79.43	Low
hexamethylene-diisocyanate	0.02	-	Low

### Mobility in soil

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

### Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

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

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

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.

## Section 14. Transport information

	Brazil (ANTT)	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3	3	3
<b>Packing group</b>	III	III	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	No.	No.
<b>Marine pollutant substances</b>	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

### Additional information

- Brazil** : None identified.
- Risk number** : 30
- IMDG** : This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.
- IATA** : None identified.

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

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

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**References** : ABNT NBR 14725: 2023 (April 2025)

## Section 16. Other information

### History

Date of previous issue : 7/3/2025

Version : 2.08

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.

### Disclaimer

***The information contained in this data sheet is based on present scientific and technical knowledge. The purpose of this information is to draw attention to the health and safety aspects concerning the products supplied by PPG, and to recommend precautionary measures for the storage and handling of the products. No warranty or guarantee is given in respect of the properties of the products. No liability can be accepted for any failure to observe the precautionary measures described in this data sheet or for any misuse of the products.***