

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Date of issue/Date of revision 17 March 2026

Version 6.02

Section 1. Identification

Product name : VERSAFLEX 468 HG NEUTRAL TINT BASE
Product code : 00468316
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.

Manufacturer : 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. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
SKIN CORROSION - Category 1B
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 22.4% (oral), 35.3% (dermal), 55.9% (inhalation)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Section 2. Hazards identification

| | |
|---|--|
| Hazard statements | : Flammable liquid and vapor. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| 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. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must 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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. |
| Storage | : Store locked up. |
| Disposal | : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. |
| Supplemental label elements | : Sanding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled. This product contains crystalline silica which can cause lung cancer or silicosis. The risk of cancer depends on the duration and level of exposure to dust from sanding surfaces or mist from spray applications. Do not taste or swallow. 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. |
| Hazards not otherwise classified | : Causes digestive tract burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. |

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Substance/mixture | : Mixture |
| Product name | : VERSAFLEX 468 HG NEUTRAL TINT BASE |

| Ingredient name | % | CAS number |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| barium sulfate | 10 - 30 | 7727-43-7 |
| n-butyl acetate | 7 - 13 | 123-86-4 |
| bis(4-(1,2-bis(ethoxycarbonyl)ethylamino)-3-methylcyclohexyl)methane | 7 - 13 | 136210-32-7 |
| Ketimine | 5 - 10 | 71077-09-3 |
| heptan-2-one | 1 - 5 | 110-43-0 |
| Wollastonite | 1 - 5 | 13983-17-0 |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate | 1 - 5 | 41556-26-7 |
| zinc oxide | 1 - 5 | 1314-13-2 |
| Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid | 0.5 - 1.5 | 911674-82-3 |

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

| | | |
|---|---------|-------------|
| and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine | | |
| α-[3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl) derivatives | 0.1 - 1 | 104810-48-2 |
| methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate | 0.1 - 1 | 82919-37-7 |
| crystalline silica, non-respirable powder (>10 microns) | 0.1 - 1 | 14808-60-7 |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | 0.1 - 1 | 108-10-1 |

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

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** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.
- Skin contact** : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Section 4. First aid measures

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

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, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon oxides
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
phosphorus 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.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

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. Do not breathe 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. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. 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** : 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 |
|--|---|
| barium sulfate | ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m ³ . Form: Inhalable fraction. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018) TWA 8 hours: 15 mg/m ³ . Form: Total dust. TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m ³ . Form: Respirable fraction. |
| n-butyl acetate | ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) [Butyl acetates] STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018) TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 710 mg/m ³ . |
| bis(4-(1,2-bis(ethoxycarbonyl)ethylamino)-3-methylcyclohexyl)methane Ketimine heptan-2-one | None. None. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018) TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 465 mg/m ³ . |
| Wollastonite | ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) TWA 8 hours: 1 mg/m ³ . Form: Inhalable fraction. |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate | None. |

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

zinc oxide

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025)TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction.STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction.**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018)**TWA 8 hours: 15 mg/m³. Form: Total dust.TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction.TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Fume.

Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine

ACGIH TLV (United States)TWA: 3 mg/m³ (Respirable fraction).TWA: 10 mg/m³ (Total dust).

None.

None.

α-[3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl) derivatives
methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate
crystalline silica, non-respirable powder (>10 microns)

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) [Silica, crystalline]TWA 8 hours: 0.025 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction.**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018) [Silica, crystalline]**TWA 8 hours: 50 µg/m³. Form: Respirable dust.**OSHA PEL Z3 (United States, 6/2016)**TWA 8 hours: 250 / (%SiO₂+5) mppcf. Form: Respirable.TWA 8 hours: 10 / (%SiO₂+2) mg/m³. Form: Respirable.

4-methylpentan-2-one

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025)

TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.

STEL 15 minutes: 75 ppm.

OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018)

TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.

TWA 8 hours: 410 mg/m³.**Key to abbreviations**

| | |
|-------|--|
| A | = Acceptable Maximum Peak |
| ACGIH | = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. |
| C | = Ceiling Limit |
| F | = Fume |
| IPEL | = Internal Permissible Exposure Limit |
| OSHA | = Occupational Safety and Health Administration. |
| R | = Respirable |
| Z | = OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Subpart Z - Toxic and Hazardous Substances |

| | |
|------|------------------------------------|
| S | = Potential skin absorption |
| SR | = Respiratory sensitization |
| SS | = Skin sensitization |
| STEL | = Short term Exposure limit values |
| TD | = Total dust |
| TLV | = Threshold Limit Value |
| TWA | = Time Weighted Average |

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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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 and face shield.
- 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** : nitrile neoprene
- 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. The respiratory protection shall be in accordance to 29 CFR 1910.134.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Physical state | : Liquid. |
| Color | : Colorless. |
| Odor | : Characteristic. |
| pH | : Not applicable. |
| Melting point | : Not available. |
| Boiling point | : >37.78°C (>100°F) |
| Flash point | : Closed cup: 23°C (73.4°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 | : 1.38 |
| Density (lbs / gal) | : 11.52 |

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 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 mm²/s (>21 cSt)

% Solid. (w/w) : 81.751

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.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Dose |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| barium sulfate | Rat - Oral - LD50 | >5000 mg/kg |
| | Rat - Dermal - LD50 | >2000 mg/kg |
| 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] |
| bis(4-(1,2-bis(ethoxycarbonyl)ethylamino)-3-methylcyclohexyl)methane | Rat - Oral - LD50 | >2000 mg/kg |
| | Rat - Dermal - LD50 | >2000 mg/kg |
| | Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists | >4224 mg/l [4 hours] |
| Ketimine | Rat - Oral - LD50 | 2000 mg/kg |
| 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] |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate | Rat - Oral - LD50 | 3.125 g/kg |
| zinc oxide | Rat - Oral - LD50 | >5000 mg/kg |
| | Rat - Dermal - LD50 | >2000 mg/kg |
| | Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists | >5700 mg/m ³ [4 hours] |
| Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine α -[3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl) derivatives | Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists | >5.08 mg/l [4 hours] |
| | Rat - Male, Female - Oral - LD50 | >5000 mg/kg |
| | Rat - Male, Female - Dermal - LD50 | >2000 mg/kg |
| methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate | Rat - Oral - LD50 | 3.125 g/kg |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | Rat - Oral - LD50 | 2.08 g/kg |
| | Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 | >5000 mg/kg |
| | Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor | 11 mg/l [4 hours] |

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Ketimine Corrosive to the skin. (OECD In Vitro Skin Corrosion: Human Skin Model Test)

Ingredient name

Skin Model Test)

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Ingredient name

Summary

Ketimine

Corrosive to eyes.

Section 11. Toxicological information

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 |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Ketimine | Mouse - skin OECD [Skin sensitization: Local Lymph Node Assay] | 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

| Product/ingredient name | Species | Result |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|
| Ketimine | In vitro - Bacteria OECD [Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test] | Result: Negative |

Ingredient name

Summary

Ketimine

Not mutagenic in Ames test.

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 |
|---|------|------|---------------------------------|
| Wollastonite | - | 3 | - |
| crystalline silica, non-respirable powder (>10 microns) | + | 1 | Known to be a human carcinogen. |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | - | 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 : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Product/ingredient name | Result |
|-------------------------|---|
| n-butyl acetate | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 |
| heptan-2-one | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 |

Section 11. Toxicological information

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, peripheral nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : Causes severe burns. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion : Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

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

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
dryness
cracking
blistering may occur
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

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 crystalline silica which can cause lung cancer or silicosis. The risk of cancer depends on the duration and level of exposure to dust from sanding surfaces or mist from spray applications. 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

Section 11. Toxicological information

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

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

| Product/ingredient name | Oral (mg/kg) | Dermal (mg/kg) | Inhalation (gases) (ppm) | Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l) | Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l) |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VERSAFLEX 468 HG NEUTRAL TINT BASE | 6886.9 | 4051.4 | N/A | 152.7 | 13.7 |
| barium sulfate | N/A | 2500 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| n-butyl acetate | 10768 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| bis(4-(1,2-bis(ethoxycarbonyl)ethylamino)-3-methylcyclohexyl)methane | 2500 | 2500 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Ketimine | 2000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| heptan-2-one | 1600 | 10206 | N/A | 16.7 | 1.5 |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate | 3125 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| zinc oxide | N/A | 2500 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| α-[3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl) derivatives | N/A | 2500 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate | 3125 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | 2080 | N/A | N/A | 11 | 1.5 |

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species |
|--|--|---|
| n-butyl acetate | Acute - LC50 OECD 203 18 mg/l [96 hours] | Fish |
| bis(4-(1,2-bis(ethoxycarbonyl)ethylamino)-3-methylcyclohexyl)methane | Acute - LC50 66 mg/l [96 hours] Acute - EC50 88.6 mg/l [48 hours] Acute - IC50 113 mg/l [72 hours] | Fish - <i>Danio rerio</i> Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> Algae - <i>Scenedesmus subspicatus</i> |
| Ketimine | LC50 >53.1 mg/l [96 hours] EC50 25.9 mg/l [48 hours] Acute - EC50 OECD 201 13 mg/l [72 hours] | Fish Daphnia Algae |
| heptan-2-one | Acute - LC50 131 mg/l [96 hours] | Fish |
| zinc oxide | Acute - EC50 - Fresh water OECD Age: <24 hours 0.481 mg/l [48 hours] Intoxication Acute - EC50 0.17 mg/l [72 hours] Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water 0.017 mg/l [72 hours] | Daphnia - Water flea - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate Algae Algae |
| Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine α -[3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl) derivatives | Acute - LC50 OECD [Fish, Acute Toxicity Test] 2.8 mg/l [96 hours] Acute - EC50 4 mg/l [48 hours] Chronic - NOEC OECD [Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilization Test and Reproduction Test] 0.23 mg/l [21 days] Acute - EC50 OECD [Alga, Growth Inhibition Test] 16.6 mg/l [72 hours] Acute - NOEC OECD [Alga, Growth Inhibition Test] 3.2 mg/l [72 hours] Acute - LC50 | Fish Daphnia Daphnia Algae Algae |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | Acute - LC50 | Fish |

Section 12. Ecological information

>179 mg/l [96 hours]

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

| Product/ingredient name | Result |
|--|---|
| n-butyl acetate | TEPA and OECD 301D 83% [28 days] - Readily |
| Ketimine | 0% [28 days] - Not readily |
| heptan-2-one | OECD 310 69% [28 days] - Readily |
| α -[3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl) derivatives | OECD [Ready Biodegradability - CO ₂ Evolution Test] 24% [28 days] - Not readily |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | OECD 301F 83% [28 days] - Readily |

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogP _{ow} | BCF | Potential |
|--|--------------------|-----|-----------|
| n-butyl acetate | 2.3 | - | Low |
| bis(4-(1,2-bis (ethoxycarbonyl)ethylamino) -3-methylcyclohexyl)methane | 5.99 | - | High |
| heptan-2-one | 2.26 | - | Low |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | 1.9 | - | 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.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

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

14. Transport information

| | DOT | IMDG | IATA |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| UN number | UN3470 | UN3470 | UN3470 |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE | PAINT, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE | PAINT, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 8 (3) | 8 (3) | 8 (3) |
| Packing group | II | II | II |
| Environmental hazards | No. | Yes. | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. |
| Marine pollutant substances | Not applicable. | (trizinc bis(orthophosphate)) | Not applicable. |
| Product RQ (lbs) | 41826.6 | Not applicable. | Not applicable. |
| RQ substances | (n-butyl acetate) | Not applicable. | Not applicable. |

Additional information

- DOT** : Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
- IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

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

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

United States

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are active or exempted.

SARA 302/304

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 311/312

Classification : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
 SKIN CORROSION - Category 1B
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
 HNOC - Corrosive to digestive tract
 HNOC - Defatting irritant

Composition/information on ingredients

| Name | % | Classification |
|---|--------------|---|
| n-butyl acetate | ≥10 - ≤14 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 HNOC - Defatting irritant |
| bis(4-(1,2-bis(ethoxycarbonyl) ethylamino)-3-methylcyclohexyl) methane | ≥10 - ≤14 | SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1B |
| Ketimine | ≥5.0 - ≤9.8 | ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION - Category 1B SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1A HNOC - Corrosive to digestive tract |
| heptan-2-one | ≥1.0 - ≤5.0 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 HNOC - Defatting irritant |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate | ≥0.10 - ≤2.3 | SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1B TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 |
| Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine | ≥1.0 - ≤5.0 | SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1B |
| α-[3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)] derivatives | <1.0 | SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1A |
| methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate | <1.0 | SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1B TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 |
| crystalline silica, non-respirable powder (>10 microns) | ≤1.0 | CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | <1.0 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 HNOC - Defatting irritant |

SARA 313

Chemical name

CAS number

Concentration

United States

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Section 15. Regulatory information

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Supplier notification | : | trizinc bis(orthophosphate) | 7779-90-0 | 1 - 5 |
| | | zinc oxide | 1314-13-2 | 1 - 5 |
| | | 4-methylpentan-2-one | 108-10-1 | 0.1 - 1 |

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

Additional environmental information is contained on the Environmental Data Sheet for this product, which can be obtained from your PPG representative.

California Prop. 65

 **WARNING:** Cancer and Reproductive Harm - www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

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 previous issue : 12/18/2025

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

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.