

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



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

Date of issue/Date of revision 15 April 2026

Version 3

## Section 1. Identification

Product name : PSX ONE 750 YELLOW TINT BASE

Product code : 00471693

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 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  
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

## Section 2. Hazard identification

protective equipment and/or engineering controls (see Section 8).

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



#### Signal word

: Danger

#### Hazard statements

:  Combustible liquid.  
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
 Causes serious eye irritation.  
 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: 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. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

#### Storage

: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

#### Disposal

: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

### Supplemental label elements

:  Sanding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled. Trimethoxysilanes are capable of forming methanol if hydrolyzed or ingested. If swallowed, methanol may be harmful or fatal or cause blindness. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system and permanent brain and nervous system damage. Inhalation of vapor/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness or death. This product either contains formaldehyde or is capable of releasing formaldehyde above 0.5 ppm under certain conditions. Formaldehyde is a known cancer hazard, a skin sensitizer and a respiratory sensitizer. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Emits toxic fumes when heated.  
 Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 44.4% (oral), 57.5% (dermal), 54.1% (inhalation)

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### Substance/mixture

: Mixture

#### Product name

: PSX ONE 750 YELLOW TINT BASE

#### Other means of identification

: Not available.

### CAS number/other identifiers

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	Synonyms	% (w/w)	CAS number
acetone	propan-2-one; propanone; 2-Propanone; Ketone propane; Dimethyl ketone; $\beta$ -ketonepropane; acetonum; dimethylketone; methyl ketone; pyroacetic acid; pyroacetic ether; dimethylformaldehyde; Acetone (I); 2-Propanone (I); 2-OXOPROPANE; BETA-KETOPROPANE; 2-Propanon, -e	5 - 10*	67-64-1
n-butyl acetate	Acetic acid, butyl ester; Butyl Acetate; n-Butyl-acetate; Butyl ethanoate; n-Butyl ester of acetic acid; product composed of hydrocarbons (predominantly paraffinic and naphthenic) and n-butyl acetate; 1-butyl acetate; 1-Acetoxybutane; Butyl ester, Acetic acid; normal butyl acetate; Acetic acid, n-butyl ester	5 - 10*	123-86-4
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	1 - 5*	13463-67-7
xylene	Benzene, dimethyl-; Xylol; Benzene, dimethyl-, mixed isomers; xylene, mixed isomers, pure; xylene, crude; photosensitive emulsion consisting of cyclized polyisoprene containing: — 55 % or more but not more than 75 % by weight of xylene (CAS RN 1330-20-7) and — 12 % or more but not more than 18 % by weight of ethylbenzene (CAS RN 100-41-4); Benzene, dimethyl-; Xylene (mixed); xylene (total); Xylenes; Dimethylbenzene	1 - 5*	1330-20-7
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	1 - 5*	110-43-0
Nepheline syenite	potassium, sodium, oxido-oxo-oxoalumanyloxysilane	1 - 5*	37244-96-5

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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	1 - 5*	108-65-6
ethylbenzene	Benzene, ethyl-; Phenylethane; Ethylbenzol; photosensitive emulsion consisting of cyclized polyisoprene containing: — 55 % or more but not more than 75 % by weight of xylene (CAS RN 1330-20-7) and — 12 % or more but not more than 18 % by weight of ethylbenzene (CAS RN 100-41-4); EB; Mono-(or di-) methyl (ethyl,bromoallyl, bromopropyl)oxycarbonyl benzene	0.1 - 1*	100-41-4
n-butyl methacrylate	butyl methacrylate; 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester; Methacrylic acid, butyl ester; METHACRYLIC ACID, N-BUTYL ESTER; Butyl 2-methacrylate; 2-Methyl butylacrylate; Butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate; Methacrylic acid-n-butyl ester; Bma; Alkyl(C2-20) methacrylate; 2-Methyl-2-propenoic acid butyl ester	0.1 - 1*	97-88-1
maleic anhydride	2,5-Furandione; Butenedioic anhydride, cis-; Dihydro-2,5-dioxofuran; Maleic acid, anhydride; Toxilic anhydride; Maleic acid anhydride; 2,5-Furanedione; cis-Butenedioic anhydride; maleic acid anhydride; 2,5 FURANDIONE; Maleic anhydride and preparations containing it	<0.1*	108-31-6

Ranges if listed above for hazardous ingredient(s) are prescribed ranges. The actual concentration(s) or actual concentration range(s) are being withheld as a trade secret.

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.**

**Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.**

## Section 4. First-aid measures

If ingestion, irritation, any type of overexposure or symptoms of overexposure occur during or persists after use of this product, contact a POISON CONTROL CENTER, EMERGENCY ROOM OR PHYSICIAN immediately; have Safety Data Sheet information available. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- 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.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

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

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

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

## Section 4. First-aid measures

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** : Combustible liquid. 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  
Formaldehyde.

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

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

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

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

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

- 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. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Special precautions** : Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. If this material is part of a multiple component system, read the Safety Data Sheet(s) for the other component or components before blending as the resulting mixture may have the hazards of all of its parts.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : 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
acetone	<p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b>            OEL 8 hours: 1200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.            OEL 15 minutes: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.            OEL 8 hours: 500 ppm.            OEL 15 minutes: 750 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 3/2025)</b>            TWA 8 hours: 250 ppm.            STEL 15 minutes: 500 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b>            TWA 8 hours: 250 ppm.            STEL 15 minutes: 500 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)</b>            TWAEV 8 hours: 250 ppm.            STEV 15 minutes: 500 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b>            STEL 15 minutes: 750 ppm.            TWA 8 hours: 500 ppm.</p>
n-butyl acetate	<p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b>            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>.</p> <p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 3/2025) [butyl acetate, all isomers]</b>            STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.            TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) [butyl acetates, all isomers]</b>            STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.            TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) [butyl acetates]</b>            STEV 15 minutes: 150 ppm.            TWAEV 8 hours: 50 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b>            STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.            TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.</p>
titanium dioxide	<p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b>            OEL 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 3/2025)</b>            TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b>            TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)</b>            TWAEV 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: total particulate matter.</p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

xylene

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

STEL 15 minutes: 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) [Dimethylbenzene]**

OEL 8 hours: 100 ppm.  
OEL 15 minutes: 651 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
OEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.  
OEL 8 hours: 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 3/2025) [xylene (o, m & p isomers)]**

TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.  
STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.

**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) [Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)]**

STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.  
TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.

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

TWAEV 8 hours: 100 ppm.  
TWAEV 8 hours: 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
STEV 15 minutes: 150 ppm.  
STEV 15 minutes: 651 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) [Xylene]**

STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.  
TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.

heptan-2-one

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

OEL 8 hours: 233 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
OEL 8 hours: 50 ppm.

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

TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.

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

TWA 8 hours: 25 ppm.  
TWA 8 hours: 115 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

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

TWAEV 8 hours: 50 ppm.  
TWAEV 8 hours: 233 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

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

STEL 15 minutes: 60 ppm.  
TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.

Nepheline syenite

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

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

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate

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

TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.  
STEL 15 minutes: 75 ppm.

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

TWA 8 hours: 270 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.

ethylbenzene

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

**Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

	<p>OEL 8 hours: 100 ppm.                  OEL 8 hours: 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                  OEL 15 minutes: 543 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                  OEL 15 minutes: 125 ppm.  <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 3/2025)</b>                  TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.  <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b>                  TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.  <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)</b>                  TWAEV 8 hours: 20 ppm.  <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b>                  STEL 15 minutes: 125 ppm.                  TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.</p>
n-butyl methacrylate	<p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 3/2025)</b>                  TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.</p>
maleic anhydride	<p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b>                  OEL 8 hours: 0.1 ppm.                  OEL 8 hours: 0.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 3/2025)</b> Skin sensitizer , Inhalation sensitizer.                  TWA 8 hours: 0.1 ppm.  <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b>                  TWA 8 hours: 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: inhalable fraction and vapour.  <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)</b>                  Skin sensitizer , Inhalation sensitizer.                  TWAEV 8 hours: 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: inhalable fraction and vapour.  <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b> Sensitizer.                  STEL 15 minutes: 0.3 ppm.                  TWA 8 hours: 0.1 ppm.</p>

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

**Recommended monitoring procedures** : Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

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

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

Individual protection measures

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Gloves** : butyl rubber
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- 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** : Aromatic.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : >37.78°C (>100°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 71°C (159.8°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** : 1.12
- Density ( lbs / gal )** : 9.35

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

	Media	Result
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	cold water	Not soluble
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not applicable.	
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Dynamic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >21 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (>21 cSt)	
<b>% Solid. (w/w)</b>	: 71.299	
<b>Particle characteristics</b>		
<b>Median particle size</b>	: Not applicable.	

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides Formaldehyde. metal oxide/oxides

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Dose
acetone	Rat - Oral - LD50	5800 mg/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	15.8 g/kg
n-butyl acetate	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	76000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [4 hours]
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>17600 mg/kg
	Rat - Oral - LD50	10.768 g/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	2000 ppm [4 hours]
titanium dioxide	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	>21.1 mg/l [4 hours]
	Rat - Oral - LD50	>5000 mg/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5000 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>6.82 mg/l [4 hours]
xylene	Rat - Oral - LD50	4.3 g/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	1.7 g/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]

**Section 11. Toxicological information**

Nepheline syenite	Rat - Oral - LD50 Rat - Dermal - LD50 Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>5000 mg/kg >5000 mg/kg >5.07 mg/l [4 hours]
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 Rat - Oral - LD50 Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	>5 g/kg 6190 mg/kg 30 mg/l [4 hours]
ethylbenzene	Rat - Oral - LD50 Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	3.5 g/kg 17.8 g/kg 17.8 mg/l [4 hours]
n-butyl methacrylate	Rat - Oral - LD50 Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	16 g/kg 10.2 g/kg 29000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [4 hours]
maleic anhydride	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Gas. Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 Rat - Oral - LD50	4910 ppm [4 hours] 2620 mg/kg 400 mg/kg

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

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

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

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

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

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

**Respiratory corrosion/irritation**

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

**Sensitization****Skin**

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

**Respiratory**

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

**Mutagenicity**

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

**Carcinogenicity**

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

**Classification**

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Titanium dioxide	-	2B	-
xylene	-	3	-
ethylbenzene	-	2B	-
n-butyl methacrylate	-	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)**

**Section 11. Toxicological information**

Product/ingredient name	Result
acetone	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
n-butyl acetate	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
xylene	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
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
n-butyl methacrylate	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)**

Product/ingredient name	Result
ethylbenzene	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (hearing organs) - Category 2
n-butyl methacrylate	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, upper respiratory tract, skin.  
Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver, peripheral nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea, thyroid.

**Aspiration hazard**

Product/ingredient name	Result
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure****Potential acute health effects**

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

**Inhalation** : 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 11. Toxicological information

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

### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

**Potential delayed effects** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

**Potential delayed effects** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Potential chronic health effects

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

**General** : Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

- 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)
PSX ONE 750 YELLOW TINT BASE	17638.0	19449.0	N/A	82.4	9.3
acetone	5800	15800	N/A	76	N/A
n-butyl acetate	10768	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
xylene	4300	1700	N/A	11	1.5
heptan-2-one	1600	10206	N/A	16.7	1.5
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	6190	N/A	N/A	30	N/A
ethylbenzene	3500	17800	N/A	17.8	1.5
n-butyl methacrylate	16000	10200	4910	29	N/A
maleic anhydride	400	2620	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species
acetone	Acute - LC50 5540 mg/l [96 hours] Acute - LC50 - Marine water ISO 4.42589 ml/l [48 hours] Mortality	Fish Crustaceans - Calanoid copepod - <i>Acartia tonsa</i> - Copepodid
n-butyl acetate	Acute - LC50 OECD 203 18 mg/l [96 hours]	Fish
titanium dioxide	Acute - LC50 - Fresh water >100 mg/l [48 hours]	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>
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>
ethylbenzene	Acute - EC50 - Fresh water 1.8 mg/l [48 hours] Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water 1 mg/l	Daphnia Daphnia - <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Persistence and degradability

## Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Result
acetone	90.9% [28 days] - Readily
n-butyl acetate	TEPA and OECD 301D
heptan-2-one	83% [28 days] - Readily
	OECD 310
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	69% [28 days] - Readily
ethylbenzene	83% [28 days] - Readily
	79% [10 days] - Readily

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
acetone	-0.23	3	Low
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	Low
xylene	3.12	7.4 to 18.5	Low
heptan-2-one	2.26	-	Low
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.2	-	Low
ethylbenzene	3.6	79.43	Low
n-butyl methacrylate	2.99	-	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	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-
Transport hazard class (es)	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

**Additional information**

- TDG** : This product may be transported as Class 3, Flammable Liquids, Packing Group III using TDGR 1.34 (Class 3, Flammable Liquids, Flash Point Greater Than 60°C but Less Than or Equal to 93°C) on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a vessel on a domestic voyage. The requirements of TDG Regulations that relate to flammable liquids that have a flash point less than or equal to 60°C must be complied with.
- IMDG** : None identified.
- IATA** : None identified.

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

**Section 15. Regulatory information****National Inventory List**

**Canada inventory ( DSL )** : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.

**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** : 15 April 2026

**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

## Section 16. Other information

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.*