Safety Data Sheet

Date of issue 27 October 2026
Version 3.03

Section 1. Product and company identification

Product name : SIGMA ECOFLEET 530 REDBROWN
Product code : 000001024175
Other means of identification : 00146095; 00242162
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	Reason
Not applicable.	

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 (oral) - Category 4
ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1

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

Section 2. Hazards identification

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute oral toxicity: 4.9%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity: 15.8%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 22.3%

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 9.9%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Flammable liquid and vapor.
Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
May be harmful in contact with skin.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response : Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. 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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Storage : Not applicable.

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 : 00146095; 00242162

Ingredient name	%	CAS number/other identifiers	Classification
dicopper oxide	≥30 - ≤50	1317-39-1	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1
zinc oxide	≥10 - ≤15	1314-13-2	ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1
rosin	≥10 - ≤14	8050-09-7	ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1B AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 4
xylene	≥5 - ≤10	1330-20-7	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 5 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3
5-methylhexan-2-one	≥5 - ≤10	110-12-3	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 2

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Propane, 1-(ethenyloxy)-2-methyl-, polymer with chloroethene	≥3 - ≤5	25154-85-2	EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
diiron trioxide	≥3 - ≤5	1309-37-1	Not classified as hazardous according to ABNT NBR 14725
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	≥1 - ≤4.9	14807-96-6	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	≥1 - ≤3	64359-81-5	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 2 SKIN CORROSION - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1
ethylbenzene	≥1 - ≤3	100-41-4	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 5 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3
copper oxide	≥1 - ≤3	1317-38-0	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 5 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1
copper	<1	7440-50-8	AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine	<1	911674-82-3	SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1B
Cashew, nutshell liq.	<1	8007-24-7	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1B AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 4
lead monoxide	<0.1	1317-36-8	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1

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 : 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.

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.

Section 4. First aid measures

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 : Causes serious eye damage.

Inhalation : Harmful if inhaled.

Skin contact : May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO_2, 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 very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. 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
sulfur oxides
halogenated compounds
metal oxide/oxides
oxides of lead

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. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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. Collect spillage.

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 : 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. 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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
dicopper oxide	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2026) [copper fume]** TWA 8 hours: 0.2 mg/m³. Form: Fume.
zinc oxide	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2026)** TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction. STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction.
rosin	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2026) [resin acids]** Skin sensitizer , Inhalation sensitizer. TWA 8 hours: 0.001 mg/m³ (as total Resin acids). Form: Inhalable fraction.
xylene	**Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001) [Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)]** TWA 8 hours: 78 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 340 mg/m³.
5-methylhexan-2-one	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2026)** TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 93 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 50 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 234 mg/m³.
diiron trioxide	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2026)** TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction.
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2026)** TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction.
ethylbenzene	**Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001)** TWA 8 hours: 78 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 340 mg/m³.
copper oxide	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2026) [copper fume]** TWA 8 hours: 0.2 mg/m³. Form: Fume.
copper	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2026) [copper dusts and mists]** TWA 8 hours: 1 mg/m³ (as Cu). Form: Dust

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

	and mist. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2026) [copper fume]** TWA 8 hours: 0.2 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).
lead monoxide	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2026) [Lead and inorganic compounds]** TWA 8 hours: 0.05 mg/m³ (as Pb).

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 : 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 : butyl rubber

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Respiratory protection : Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.

Color : Brownish-red.

Odor : Aromatic.

pH : Not applicable.

Melting point : Not available.

Boiling point : >37.78°C (>100°F)

Flash point : Closed cup: 30°C (86°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 : 1.94

Solubility(ies) :

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble

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

Auto-ignition temperature : Not available.

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Viscosity : Dynamic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >21 mm^2/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 : When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Incompatible materials : Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
May be harmful in contact with skin.
Causes serious eye damage.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause cancer.
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Dose
dicopper oxide	Rat - Oral - LD50	500 mg/kg
	Rat - Dermal - LD50	>2000 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	3.34 mg/l [4 hours]
zinc oxide	Rat - Oral - LD50	>5000 mg/kg
	Rat - Dermal - LD50	>2000 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>5700 mg/m³ [4 hours]
rosin	Rat - Oral - LD50	7600 mg/kg
	Rat - Dermal - LD50	>2000 mg/kg
xylene	Rat - Oral - LD50	4.3 g/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	1.7 g/kg
5-methylhexan-2-one	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	8.14 g/kg
	Rat - Oral - LD50	5657 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Gas.	5000 ppm [4 hours]
Propane, 1-(ethenyloxy)-2-methyl-, polymer with chloroethene	Not available	Not available
diiron trioxide	Rat - Oral - LD50	10 g/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>5 mg/l [4 hours]
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Not available	Not available
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	Rat - Oral - LD50	567 mg/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	3.9 g/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	0.16 mg/l [4 hours]
ethylbenzene	Rat - Oral - LD50	3.5 g/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	17.8 g/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	17.8 mg/l [4 hours]
copper oxide	Rat - Oral - LD50	>2000 mg/kg
copper	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>5.11 mg/l [4 hours]
Reaction products of	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and	>5.08 mg/l [4 hours]

Section 11. Toxicological information

12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine	mists	
Cashew, nutshell liq.	Not available	Not available
lead monoxide	Not available	Not available

Conclusion/Summary : Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
May be harmful in contact with skin.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Species	Dose	Score
dicopper oxide	Not available	Not available	Not available
zinc oxide	Not available	Not available	Not available
rosin	Not available	Not available	Not available
xylene	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant	Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours	-
5-methylhexan-2-one	Not available	Not available	Not available
Propane, 1-(ethenyloxy) -2-methyl-, polymer with chloroethene	Not available	Not available	Not available
diiron trioxide	Not available	Not available	Not available
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Not available	Not available	Not available
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	Not available	Not available	Not available
ethylbenzene	Not available	Not available	Not available
copper oxide	Not available	Not available	Not available
copper	Not available	Not available	Not available
Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine	Not available	Not available	Not available
Cashew, nutshell liq.	Not available	Not available	Not available
lead monoxide	Not available	Not available	Not available

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Causes skin irritation.

Eyes : Causes serious eye damage.

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

Sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Species	Result
dicopper oxide	Not available	Not available
zinc oxide	Not available	Not available
rosin	Not available	Not available
xylene	Not available	Not available
5-methylhexan-2-one	Not available	Not available
Propane, 1-(ethenyloxy)-2-methyl-, polymer with chloroethene	Not available	Not available
diiron trioxide	Not available	Not available

Section 11. Toxicological information

Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Not available	Not available
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	Not available	Not available
ethylbenzene	Not available	Not available
copper oxide	Not available	Not available
copper	Not available	Not available
Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine	Not available	Not available
Cashew, nutshell liq.	Not available	Not available
lead monoxide	Not available	Not available

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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

Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Species	Result
dicopper oxide	Not available	Not available
zinc oxide	Not available	Not available
rosin	Not available	Not available
xylene	Not available	Not available
5-methylhexan-2-one	Not available	Not available
Propane, 1-(ethenyloxy)-2-methyl-, polymer with chloroethene	Not available	Not available
diiron trioxide	Not available	Not available
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Not available	Not available
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	Not available	Not available
ethylbenzene	Not available	Not available
copper oxide	Not available	Not available
copper	Not available	Not available
Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine	Not available	Not available
Cashew, nutshell liq.	Not available	Not available
lead monoxide	Not available	Not available

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

Carcinogenicity

Product/ingredient name	Species	Result
dicopper oxide	Not available	Not available
zinc oxide	Not available	Not available
rosin	Not available	Not available
xylene	Not available	Not available
5-methylhexan-2-one	Not available	Not available
Propane, 1-(ethenyloxy)-2-methyl-, polymer with chloroethene	Not available	Not available
diiron trioxide	Not available	Not available
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Not available	Not available
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	Not available	Not available

Section 11. Toxicological information

ethylbenzene	Not available	Not available
copper oxide	Not available	Not available
copper	Not available	Not available
Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine	Not available	Not available
Cashew, nutshell liq.	Not available	Not available
lead monoxide	Not available	Not available

Conclusion/Summary : May cause cancer.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
xylene	-	3	-
diiron trioxide	-	3	-
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	-	2A	-
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

Product/ingredient name	Species	Result
dicopper oxide	Not available	Not available
zinc oxide	Not available	Not available
rosin	Not available	Not available
xylene	Not available	Not available
5-methylhexan-2-one	Rabbit - Inhalation OECD 414 1250 ppm	Developmental: Equivocal
Propane, 1-(ethenyloxy)-2-methyl-, polymer with chloroethene	Not available	Not available
diiron trioxide	Not available	Not available
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Not available	Not available
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	Not available	Not available
ethylbenzene	Not available	Not available
copper oxide	Not available	Not available
copper	Not available	Not available
Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine	Not available	Not available
Cashew, nutshell liq.	Not available	Not available
lead monoxide	Not available	Not available

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

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
dicopper oxide	None.	None.	None.
zinc oxide	None.	None.	None.
rosin	None.	None.	None.
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
5-methylhexan-2-one	None.	None.	None.
Propane, 1-(ethenyloxy)-2-methyl-, polymer with chloroethene	None.	None.	None.
diiron trioxide	None.	None.	None.
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
ethylbenzene	None.	None.	None.
copper oxide	None.	None.	None.
copper	None.	None.	None.
Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine	None.	None.	None.
Cashew, nutshell liq.	None.	None.	None.
lead monoxide	None.	None.	None.

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

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
dicopper oxide	None.	None.	None.
zinc oxide	None.	None.	None.
rosin	None.	None.	None.
xylene	None.	None.	None.
5-methylhexan-2-one	None.	None.	None.
Propane, 1-(ethenyloxy)-2-methyl-, polymer with chloroethene	None.	None.	None.
diiron trioxide	None.	None.	None.
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	None.	None.	None.
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	None.	None.	None.
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs
copper oxide	None.	None.	None.
copper	None.	None.	None.
Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine	None.	None.	None.
Cashew, nutshell liq.	None.	None.	None.
lead monoxide	Category 2	-	-

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

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Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
dicopper oxide	None.
zinc oxide	None.
rosin	None.
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
xylene	None.
5-methylhexan-2-one	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 2
5-methylhexan-2-one	None.
Propane, 1-(ethenyloxy)-2-methyl-, polymer with chloroethene	None.
diiron trioxide	None.
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	None.
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	None.
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	None.
copper oxide	None.
copper	None.
Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine	None.
Cashew, nutshell liq.	None.
lead monoxide	None.

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

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.

Inhalation : Harmful if inhaled.

Skin contact : May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

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

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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. Contains lead. Exposure to lead dust and fumes adversely affects blood and blood forming tissues, kidneys, liver, the central/peripheral nervous systems and male/female reproductive organs. Lead exposure causes adverse developmental effects including brain damage in children and unborn fetuses. 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

Product/ingredient name	Result
dicopper oxide	Not available
zinc oxide	Not available
rosin	Not available
xylene	Not available
5-methylhexan-2-one	Not available
Propane, 1-(ethenyloxy)-2-methyl-, polymer with chloroethene	Not available
diiron trioxide	Not available
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Not available
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	Not available
ethylbenzene	Not available
copper oxide	Not available
copper	Not available
Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and	Not available

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octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine	
Cashew, nutshell liq.	Not available
lead monoxide	Not available

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)
SIGMA ECOFLEET 530 REDBROWN	1193.7	2621.1	55783.5	50.6	2.0
dicopper oxide	500	2500	Not available	Not available	3.34
zinc oxide	Not available	2500	Not available	Not available	Not available
rosin	7600	2500	Not available	Not available	Not available
xylene	4300	1700	Not available	11	1.5
5-methylhexan-2-one	5657	8140	5000	11	1.5
Propane, 1-(ethenyloxy)-2-methyl-, polymer with chloroethene	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
diiron trioxide	10000	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	567	1100	Not available	Not available	0.16
ethylbenzene	3500	17800	Not available	17.8	1.5
copper oxide	2500	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
copper	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Cashew, nutshell liq.	500	1100	Not available	Not available	Not available
lead monoxide	500	Not available	Not available	11	1.5

Other information : Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose / Exposure
dicopper oxide	LC50	Fish	0.003 mg/l [96 hours]
zinc oxide	Acute - EC50 - Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - *Daphnia magna* - Neonate	0.481 mg/l [48 hours]
	Acute - EC50	Algae	0.17 mg/l [72 hours]
	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Algae	0.017 mg/l [72 hours]
5-methylhexan-2-one	Acute - LC50	Fish	159 mg/l [96 hours]
diiron trioxide	Acute - EC50	Daphnia	>100 mg/l [48 hours]
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	Acute - EC50 - Marine water	Algae - Diatom - *Nitzschia pungens*	267.368 µg/l [96 hours]
	Chronic - NOEC - Marine water	Algae - Diatom - *Nitzschia pungens*	19.789 µg/l [96 hours]
	Acute - LC50 - Marine water	Crustaceans - Brine shrimp - *Artemia sp.*	0.318 mg/l [48 hours]
	Acute - LC50 - Fresh water	Fish	0.0027 mg/l [96 hours]
	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Fish	0.00056 mg/l [97 days]
ethylbenzene	Acute - EC50 - Fresh water	Daphnia	1.8 mg/l [48 hours]
	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Daphnia - *Ceriodaphnia dubia*	1 mg/l
copper	Acute - LC50	Fish	810 ppb [96 hours]
	Chronic - EC10	Daphnia - Water flea - *Daphnia magna* - Neonate	8.1 µg/l [21 days]
Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine	Acute - LC50	Fish	>100 mg/l [96 hours]

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose / Inoculum
5-methylhexan-2-one	OECD 301D	67% [28 days] - Readily	-
ethylbenzene	-	79% [10 days] - Readily	-

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
xylene	-	-	Readily
5-methylhexan-2-one	-	-	Readily
ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
dicopper oxide	None.	None.	None.
zinc oxide	None.	None.	None.
rosin	1.9 to 7.7	None.	High
xylene	3.12	7.4 to 18.5	Low
5-methylhexan-2-one	1.88	None.	Low
Propane, 1-(ethenyloxy) -2-methyl-, polymer with chloroethene	None.	None.	None.
diiron trioxide	None.	None.	None.
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	None.	None.	None.
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	None.	None.	None.
ethylbenzene	3.6	79.43	Low
copper oxide	None.	None.	None.
copper	None.	None.	None.
Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine	None.	None.	None.
Cashew, nutshell liq.	>4.78	None.	High
lead monoxide	None.	None.	None.

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 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
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	(dicopper oxide)	Not applicable.

Additional information

Brazil : None identified.

Risk number : 30

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

References : ABNT NBR 14725: 2023 (April 2025)

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of previous issue : **2/26/2026**

Version : **3.03**

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

Section 16. Other information

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.

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