# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**



Date of issue/Date of revision 7 May 2020 Version 4

Section 1. Identification		
Product code	: 00373870	
Product name	: SIGMADUR 550 BASE GREEN 4199	
Other means of identification	: Not available.	
Product type	: Liquid.	
Relevant identified uses of	of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
Product use	: Coating. Paint. Painting-related materials.	
Supplier's details	: PPG Coatings (Thailand) Co., Ltd. 15 Rama 9 Road, Kwaeng Huamark, Khet Bangkapi, Bangkok 10240 Thailand T: 662-319-4190 #224 F: 662-319-4189	
Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)	: CHEMTREC 001-800-13-203-9987 (CCN 17704)	

## Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture	: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
	AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3 Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 6.8% (Dermal), 34.9% (Inhalation) Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 57.4%

#### **GHS label elements**

### Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Warning
Hazard statements	<ul> <li>May be harmful in contact with skin.</li> <li>Causes skin irritation.</li> <li>Causes serious eye irritation.</li> <li>Harmful if inhaled.</li> <li>May cause respiratory irritation.</li> <li>Harmful to aquatic life.</li> </ul>
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	: Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Response	: FINHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Wash with plenty of water. 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	: 🕱 tore in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
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

#### **CAS number/other identifiers**

CAS number : Not applicable.	: Not applicable.				
Ingredient name	%	CAS number			
parium sulfate	25- <50	7727-43-7			
xylene	20- <25	1330-20-7			
n-butyl acetate	5- <10	123-86-4			
ethylbenzene	3 - <5	100-41-4			
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	1- <3	14807-96-6			
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	0.1- <0.3	41556-26-7			
toluene	0.1- <0.3	108-88-3			

There are no 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.

Thailand	Page: 2/14

### Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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	<ul> <li>Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.</li> </ul>		
Inhalation	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>		
Skin contact	<ul> <li>Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.</li> </ul>		
Ingestion	<ul> <li>If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.</li> <li>Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.</li> </ul>		

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

Potential acute health effect	<u>s</u>	
Eye contact	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	:	Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	:	May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
Ingestion	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Over-exposure signs/sympt	on	<u>15</u>
Eye contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking
Ingestion	:	No specific data.
Indication of immediate medi	ca	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	1	No specific treatment.

Date of issue 7 May 2020

Product name SIGMADUR 550 BASE GREEN 4199

### 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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

### Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use dry chemical, CO <sub>2</sub> , water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	: Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is harmful to aquatic life. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides sulfur oxides halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	<ul> <li>Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.</li> </ul>

### 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	<ul> <li>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".</li> </ul>	

Thailand

Page: 5/14

Product name SIGMADUR 550 BASE GREEN 4199

### Section 6. Accidental release measures

Environmental precautions	1	Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains
		and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental
		pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful
		to the environment if released in large quantities.

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill	:	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large spill	:	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

### Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	:	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). 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. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. 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 non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
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
<mark>p∕a</mark> rium sulfate		Ministry of Labor (Thailand, 8/2017). TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust TWA: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: inhalable
xylene		dust <b>Ministry of Labor (Thailand, 8/2017).</b> TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
n-butyl acetate		ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019). STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
ethylbenzene		Ministry of Labor (Thailand, 8/2017). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
Talc , not containing asbesti	form fibres	Ministry of Labor (Thailand, 8/2017). TWA: 0.1 fibres/1 cc 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust TWA: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust
toluene		Ministry of Labor (Thailand, 8/2017). CEIL: 300 ppm STEL: 500 ppm 10 minutes. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
-	atmosphere or biological mo of the ventilation or other co protective equipment. Refe standards. Reference to na	edients with exposure limits, personal, workplace onitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness ntrol measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory rence should be made to appropriate monitoring tional guidance documents for methods for the substances will also be required.
Recommended monitoring procedures Appropriate engineering controls	<ul> <li>atmosphere or biological me of the ventilation or other co protective equipment. Refer standards. Reference to na determination of hazardous</li> <li>Use only with adequate vent or other engineering control below any recommended or keep gas, vapor or dust con</li> </ul>	onitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness ntrol measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory rence should be made to appropriate monitoring tional guidance documents for methods for the substances will also be required. tilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilatio s to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants r statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to centrations below any lower explosive limits. Use
procedures Appropriate engineering	<ul> <li>atmosphere or biological mo of the ventilation or other co protective equipment. Refer standards. Reference to na determination of hazardous</li> <li>Use only with adequate vent or other engineering control below any recommended or keep gas, vapor or dust con explosion-proof ventilation e</li> <li>Emissions from ventilation of they comply with the require cases, fume scrubbers, filter</li> </ul>	onitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness ntrol measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory rence should be made to appropriate monitoring tional guidance documents for methods for the substances will also be required. tilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilatio s to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants r statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to centrations below any lower explosive limits. Use
procedures Appropriate engineering controls Environmental exposure	<ul> <li>atmosphere or biological me of the ventilation or other co protective equipment. Refer standards. Reference to na determination of hazardous</li> <li>Use only with adequate vent or other engineering control below any recommended or keep gas, vapor or dust con explosion-proof ventilation e</li> <li>Emissions from ventilation of they comply with the require cases, fume scrubbers, filte will be necessary to reduce</li> </ul>	onitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness ntrol measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory rence should be made to appropriate monitoring tional guidance documents for methods for the substances will also be required. tilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilatio s to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants r statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to centrations below any lower explosive limits. Use equipment. or work process equipment should be checked to ensure ements of environmental protection legislation. In some rs or engineering modifications to the process equipment
procedures Appropriate engineering controls Environmental exposure controls	<ul> <li>atmosphere or biological me of the ventilation or other co protective equipment. Refer standards. Reference to na determination of hazardous</li> <li>Use only with adequate vent or other engineering control below any recommended or keep gas, vapor or dust con explosion-proof ventilation e</li> <li>Emissions from ventilation of they comply with the require cases, fume scrubbers, filte will be necessary to reduce</li> <li>Wash hands, forearms and eating, smoking and using the Appropriate techniques shot</li> </ul>	onitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness ntrol measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory rence should be made to appropriate monitoring tional guidance documents for methods for the substances will also be required. tilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilatio s to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants r statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to centrations below any lower explosive limits. Use equipment. or work process equipment should be checked to ensure ements of environmental protection legislation. In some rs or engineering modifications to the process equipmen emissions to acceptable levels.
procedures Appropriate engineering controls Environmental exposure controls	<ul> <li>atmosphere or biological me of the ventilation or other co protective equipment. Refer standards. Reference to na determination of hazardous</li> <li>Use only with adequate vent or other engineering control below any recommended or keep gas, vapor or dust con explosion-proof ventilation of they comply with the require cases, fume scrubbers, filter will be necessary to reduce</li> <li>Wash hands, forearms and eating, smoking and using th Appropriate techniques show Wash contaminated clothing</li> </ul>	onitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness ntrol measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory rence should be made to appropriate monitoring tional guidance documents for methods for the substances will also be required. tilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilatio s to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants r statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to centrations below any lower explosive limits. Use equipment. or work process equipment should be checked to ensure ements of environmental protection legislation. In some rs or engineering modifications to the process equipmen emissions to acceptable levels.

### Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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	<ul> <li>For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves:</li> <li>Not recommended: nitrile rubber</li> </ul>
	Recommended: polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton®
Body protection	: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
Other skin protection	: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection	: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

### Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Green.
Odor	: Not available.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
рН	: insoluble in water.
Melting point	<ul> <li>May start to solidify at the following temperature: -94.9°C (-138.8°F) This is based on data for the following ingredient: ethylbenzene. Weighted average: -95.59°C (-140.1°F)</li> </ul>
Boiling point	: >37.78°C (>100°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: 24°C (75.2°F)
Evaporation rate	<ul> <li>Highest known value: 1 (n-butyl acetate) Weighted average: 0.82compared with butyl acetate</li> </ul>
Flammability (solid, gas)	: liquid
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Greatest known range: Lower: 1.4% Upper: 7.6% (n-butyl acetate)

### Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Vapor pressure	ighest known value: 1.5 kPa (11.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (n-butyl acetate). verage: 1.03 kPa (7.73 mm Hg) (at 20°C)	Weighted
Vapor density	ighest known value: 4 (Air = 1) (n-butyl acetate). Weighted average: 3	8.75 (Air = 1)
Relative density	.35	
Bulk Density (g/cm³)	34	
Solubility	soluble in the following materials: cold water.	
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	lot applicable.	
Auto-ignition temperature	owest known value: 415°C (779°F) (n-butyl acetate).	
Decomposition temperature	table under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Sectio	on 7).
Viscosity	inematic (40°C): >0.21 cm²/s	

### 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.
Incompatible materials	: Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	<ul> <li>Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides sulfur oxides halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides</li> </ul>

### Section 11. Toxicological information

#### Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
parium sulfate	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>1.7 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/kg	-
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>21.1 mg/l	4 hours
-	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	2000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/	-
			kg	
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10.768 g/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17.8 g/kg	-
			Thailand	Page: 8/14

Version 4

Product name SIGMADUR 550 BASE GREEN 4199

### Section 11. Toxicological information

bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)	LD50 Oral LD50 Oral	Rat Rat	3.5 g/kg 3.125 g/kg	
sebacate toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Rabbit Rat	8.39 g/kg 5580 mg/kg	-

**Conclusion/Summary** 

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
<b>x</b> ylene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
Conclusion/Summary					
Skin :	There are no data available	on the mixture	itself.		
Eyes :	There are no data available	on the mixture	itself.		
Respiratory :	There are no data available	on the mixture	itself.		
Sensitization					
Conclusion/Summary					
Skin :	There are no data available	on the mixture	itself.		
Respiratory :	There are no data available	on the mixture	itself.		
<u>Mutagenicity</u>					
Conclusion/Summary :	There are no data available	on the mixture	itself.		
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>					
Conclusion/Summary :	There are no data available	on the mixture	itself.		
Reproductive toxicity					
Conclusion/Summary :	There are no data available	on the mixture	itself.		
<b>Teratogenicity</b>					
Conclusion/Summary :	There are no data available	on the mixture	itself.		
Specific target organ toxicit	<u>y (single exposure)</u>				

#### Name Category **Route of Target organs** exposure xylene Category 3 Respiratory tract irritation -Category 3 n-butyl acetate \_ Narcotic effects Category 3 -Respiratory tract irritation Talc, not containing asbestiform fibres Category 3 Narcotic effects toluene

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

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

#### Aspiration hazard

Thailand	Page: 9/14
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Section 11. Toxicological information

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

Information on the likely	: Not available.
routes of exposure	

Potential acute health effect	<u>s</u>	
Eye contact	1	Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	1	Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	:	May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
Ingestion	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
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

Short term exposure	
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.
<u>Long term exposure</u>	
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.
Potential chronic health eff	ects
General	: Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/ or dermatitis.
Carcinogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Section 11. Toxicological information

Teratogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Øral	14795.18 mg/kg
Dermal	2924.12 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	27.07 mg/l
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	3.48 mg/l

#### Other information

There are no data available on the mixture itself. The mixture has been assessed following the conventional method of the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and is classified for toxicological properties accordingly. See Sections 2 and 3 for details.

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. Repeated or prolonged contact with the mixture may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin.

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.

Contains Reaction mass of Bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate and Methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate. May produce an allergic reaction.

### Section 12. Ecological information

#### **Toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
<b>p</b> -butyl acetate ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 18 mg/l Acute LC50 150 to 200 mg/l Fresh water	Fish Fish	96 hours 96 hours

**Conclusion/Summary** 

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

#### Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
n-butyl acetate	TEPA and OECD 301D	83 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-

Thailand	Page: 11/14

### Section 12. Ecological information

Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.			
Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability	
xylene n-butyl acetate ethylbenzene toluene	- - -	- - - -	Readily Readily Readily Readily	

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
<b>xy</b> lene	3.16	7.4 to 18.5	low
n-butyl acetate	1.78	-	low
ethylbenzene	3.15	79.43	low
toluene	2.73	8.32	low

#### Mobility in soil

Soil/water partit	ion
coefficient (Koc)	

: 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

Section 14. Transport information

	UN	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	No.	No.	No.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

#### **Additional information**

UN	: None identified.
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

**Harmful Chemicals List** Safety, health and

: Listed

environmental regulations specific for the product

- : No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

#### **International regulations**

**Montreal Protocol** 

Not listed.

### Section 16. Other information

<u>History</u>	
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 7 May 2020
Date of previous issue	: 1/17/2020
Version	: 4
Prepared by	: EHS

Product code 00373870

Date of issue 7 May 2020

Product name SIGMADUR 550 BASE GREEN 4199

### Section 16. Other information

Key to abbreviations	: ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of
	Dangerous Goods by Road
	ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
	BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
	GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
	IATA = International Air Transport Association
	IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
	LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
	MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
	RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
	UN = United Nations

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

#### Notice to reader

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.