SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

- **Product name**: HI-TEMP 1027HD CURE
- **Product code**: 00436788
- **Other means of identification**: Not applicable.
- **Product type**: Liquid.

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

- **Product use**: Professional applications, Used by spraying.
- **Use of the substance/mixture**: Coating.
- **Uses advised against**: Not applicable.

**Manufacturer**

PPG Industries, Inc.
One PPG Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15272

**Emergency telephone number**

- (412) 434-4515 (U.S.)
- (514) 645-1320 (Canada)
- SETIQ Interior de la República: 800-00-214-00 (México)
- SETIQ Ciudad de México: (55) 5559-1588 (México)

**Technical Phone Number**

888-977-4762

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

- FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
- ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 5
- ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5
- ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
- SKIN IRRITATION - Category 3
- EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
- CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
- TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B
- SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
- SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2

**Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity:**

30.6% (oral), 50% (dermal), 30.6% (inhalation)
SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:
- H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
- H303 + H313 - May be harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.
- H316 - Causes mild skin irritation.
- H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
- H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
- H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
- H350 - May cause cancer.
- H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.
- H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
  (hearing organs)

Precautionary statements

Prevention:
- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.
- P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P260 - Do not breathe vapor.
- P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response:
- P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.
- P304 + P340, P312 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
- P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
- P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
- P302 + P312 - IF ON SKIN: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
- P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

Storage:
- P405 - Store locked up.
- P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal:
- P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification:
- Sanding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. 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. Emits toxic fumes when heated.

See toxicological information (Section 11)
SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wollastonite</td>
<td>≥20 - ≤50</td>
<td>13983-17-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barium diboron tetraoxide</td>
<td>≥10 - ≤20</td>
<td>13701-59-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl carbonate</td>
<td>≥10 - ≤18</td>
<td>616-38-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>≥5.0 - ≤8.7</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.</td>
<td>≥5.0 - ≤10</td>
<td>64742-94-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zinc oxide</td>
<td>≥1.0 - ≤6.4</td>
<td>1314-13-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>≥0.10 - ≤2.6</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butan-1-ol</td>
<td>≤1.2</td>
<td>71-36-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naphthalene</td>
<td>&lt;1.0</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures

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**

Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.

**Skin contact**

May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes mild skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.

**Ingestion**

May be harmful if swallowed.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

**Notes to physician**

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

**Specific treatments**

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.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Highly 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.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials:
- carbon oxides
- phosphorus 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 fires, 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

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection
### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wollastonite</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2021). TWA: 1 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barium diboron tetraoxide</td>
<td>NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). TWA: 0.5 mg/m³, (as Ba) 8 hours. None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl carbonate</td>
<td>NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zinc oxide</td>
<td>NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naphthalene</td>
<td>NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Key to abbreviations

- C = Ceiling Limit
- IPEL = Internal Permissible Exposure Limit
- TLV = Threshold Limit Value
- TWA = Time Weighted Average
- STEL = Short term exposure limit

#### Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

**Recommended monitoring procedures**

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. 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**

**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. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

**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.

**Goggles**
- Chemical splash goggles.

**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: Colorless.
- Odor: Characteristic.
- Odor threshold: Not available.
- Molecular weight: Not applicable.
- pH: Not applicable.
- Melting point: Not available.
- Boiling point: >37.78°C (>100°F)
- Flash point: Closed cup: 17.22°C (63°F)
- Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.
- Decomposition temperature: Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas): Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits: Not available.
- Evaporation rate: Not available.
- Vapor pressure: Not available.
- Vapor density: Not available.
- Relative density: 1.65
SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Density (lbs / gal) : 13.77
Solubility : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
Solubility in water : Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable.
Viscosity : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >21 mm²/s (>21 cSt)
Volutility : 59% (v/v), 33.726% (w/w)
% Solid. (w/w) : 66.274

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium diboron tetraoxide</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;3540 mg/m³</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl carbonate</td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt;2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>0.85 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapor</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>140000 mg/m³</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>2.5 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>12.9 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.</td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>4.3 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;5.2 mg/l</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc oxide</td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;5 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapor</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>17.8 mg/l</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>17.8 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butan-1-ol</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapor</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>24000 mg/m³</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapor</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>8000 ppm</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 11: Toxicological information

naphthalene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LD50 Dermal</th>
<th>LD50 Oral</th>
<th>LD50 Dermal</th>
<th>LD50 Oral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>3400 mg/kg</td>
<td>790 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt;20 g/kg</td>
<td>490 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Irritation/Corrosion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Skin - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 500 mg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Sensitization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skin</th>
<th>Eyes</th>
<th>Respiratory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wollastonite</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naphthalene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

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.

Teratogenicity

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

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl carbonate</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butan-1-ol</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>hearing organs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naphthalene</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Aspiration hazard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact: May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes mild skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations.

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness, dryness, cracking, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations.

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

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure
SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary: There are no data available on the mixture itself. 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. 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
General: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity: May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Numerical measures of toxicity
Acute toxicity estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Oral (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Dermal (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Inhalation (gases) (ppm)</th>
<th>Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)</th>
<th>Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HI-TEMP 1027HD CURE</td>
<td>2912.7</td>
<td>2566.4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barium diboron tetraoxide</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl carbonate</td>
<td>12900</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>4300</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zinc oxide</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>17800</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butan-1-ol</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naphthalene</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl carbonate</td>
<td>Acute LC50 &gt;100 mg/l NOEL 0.48 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish, Daphnia</td>
<td>96 hours, 21 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>Acute EC50 0.17 mg/l Acute EC50 0.481 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae, Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate, Algae</td>
<td>72 hours, 48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 0.017 mg/l Fresh water Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae, Daphnia</td>
<td>72 hours, 48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butan-1-ol</td>
<td>Acute LC50 1376 mg/l</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Inoculum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>79 % - Readily - 10 days</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aquatic half-life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Photolysis</th>
<th>Biodegradability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Readily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Readily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>LogP\text{ow}</th>
<th>BCF</th>
<th>Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl carbonate</td>
<td>0.354</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>7.4 to 18.5</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.</td>
<td>2.8 to 6.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>79.43</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butan-1-ol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>85.11</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K\text{oc}) : 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
SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN number</th>
<th>Mexico Classification</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UN1263</td>
<td>UN1263</td>
<td>UN1263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>PAINT</td>
<td>PAINT</td>
<td>PAINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport hazard class(es)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental hazards

- Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
- Not applicable.

Marine pollutant substances

- (trizinc bis(orthophosphate), Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic)
- Not applicable.

Product RQ (lbs)

- Not applicable.

RQ substances

- Not applicable.
- Not applicable.
- Not applicable.
- Not applicable.

Additional information

- Mexico: None identified.
- 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

Mexico

Classification

Flammability  :  3  
Health  :  3  
Reactivity  :  1  

International regulations

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health  :  3  
Flammability  :  3  
Physical hazards  :  1  

( *) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

Date of previous issue  :  8/24/2021

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  
N/A = Not available  
SGG = Segregation Group  
UN = United Nations

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

The information, which is based on the current knowledge of the chemical substance or mixture and applies to appropriate safety precautions for the product, is deemed correct but is not exhaustive and will be used only as a guide.

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.