SAFETY DATA SHEET



Date of issue/Date of revision23 November 2022Version 7.03

Section 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product code	:	00322189
Product name	:	SIGMADUR ONE BASE Z
Other means of identification	:	Not available.
Product type	÷	Liquid.

Product use	Coating. Professional applications, Used by spraying.
Uses advised against	: Product is not intended, labelled or packaged for consumer use.
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 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 3 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2 Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown bazards to the
	Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 30.8%

GHS label elements

Section 2. Hazards identification Hazard pictograms

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Signal word	:	Danger
Hazard statements	:	Flammable liquid and vapor. Causes mild skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (central nervous system (CNS)) Harmful to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements		
Prevention	:	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non- sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Response	:	Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention. 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	1	Store locked up. Store 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	:	Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

result in classification

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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Substance/mixture
                            : Mixture
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CAS number/other identifiers		
CAS number	1	Not applicable.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Maphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	20- <25	64742-48-9
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	10- <20	64742-82-1
nonane	1- <3	111-84-2
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	1- <3	14807-96-6
1-methoxy-2-propanol	1- <3	107-98-2
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	1- <3	22464-99-9
calcium bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	0.1- <0.3	136-51-6
2-butanone oxime	0.1- <0.3	96-29-7
octane	0.1- <0.3	111-65-9

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	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 : May cause respiratory irritation. : Causes mild skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. **Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards. Ingestion 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 : Adverse symptoms may include the following: **Skin contact** irritation redness dryness cracking Ingestion : No specific data.

Section 4. First aid measures

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.
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 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 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 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	 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, pro	tective 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.

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 co	ont	ainment 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 : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions handling 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. Materials such as cleaning rags, paper wipes and protective clothing, which are contaminated with the product may spontaneously self-ignite some hours later. To

contaminated with the product may spontaneously self-ignite some hours later. To avoid the risks of fires, all contaminated materials should be stored in purpose-built containers or in metal containers with tight-fitting, self-closing lids. Contaminated materials should be removed from the workplace at the end of each working day and be stored outside.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage,	: Store between the following temperatures: 0 to 35°C (32 to 95°F). Store in
including any	accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store
incompatibilities	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		
nonane	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1050 mg/m ³ 8 hours.		
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Ministry of Labor (Thailand, 8/2017). [talc containing no asbestos fibres] TWA: 2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable		
1-methoxy-2-propanol	dust ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). STEL: 369 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 184 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.		
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	Ministry of Labor (Thailand, 8/2017). [zirconium compounds] TWA: 5 mg/m³, (as Zr) 8 hours.		
octane	Ministry of Labor (Thailand, 8/2017). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.		
procedures nationa	nce should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to Il guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous nces will also be required.		
controls ventilat contam also ne	: 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.		
controls they co cases,	: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.		

Individual protection measures

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Hygiene measures	: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Eye protection	: Chemical splash goggles.
Skin protection	
Hand protection	: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Gloves	: For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves:
	Recommended: nitrile rubber, 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.
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	: Various
Odor	: Aromatic.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
рН	: insoluble in water.
Melting point	: May start to solidify at the following temperature: -53.5°C (-64.3°F) This is based on data for the following ingredient: nonane. Weighted average: -66.86°C (-88.3°F)
Boiling point	: >37.78°C (>100°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: 33°C (91.4°F)
Evaporation rate	 Highest known value: 0.814 (1-methoxy-2-propanol) Weighted average: 0.61compared with butyl acetate

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Flammability (solid, gas)	1	liquid		
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	:	Greatest known range: Lower: 1.48% Upper: 13.74% (1-methoxy-2-propanol)		
Vapor pressure	:	Highest known value: 1.1 kPa (8.5 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (1-methoxy-2-propanol). Veighted average: 0.36 kPa (2.7 mm Hg) (at 20°C)		
Vapor density	1	Highest known value: 4.4 (Air = 1) (nonane). Weighted average: 3.76 (Air = 1)		
Relative density	:	0.98		
Solubility(ies)	:	Media Result		
		cold water Not soluble		
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	:	Not applicable.		
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Lowest known value: 205°C (401°F) (nonane).		
Decomposition temperature	:	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).		
Viscosity	:	Kinematic (40°C): >21 mm²/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	 Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides metal oxide/oxides

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects Acute toxicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-	
heavy					
-	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6 g/kg	-	
Naphtha (petroleum),	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-	
hydrodesulfurized heavy					
nonane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	3200 ppm	4 hours	
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	16790 mg/m ³	4 hours	
1-methoxy-2-propanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>7000 ppm	6 hours	
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	13 g/kg	-	
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5.2 g/kg	-	
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-	
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-	
2-butanone oxime	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1100 mg/kg	-	
	LD50 Oral	Rat	100 mg/kg	-	
octane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	25260 ppm	4 hours	
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	118000 mg/	4 hours	
			m³		

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

Irritation/Corrosion

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.
Mutagenicity	
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Carcinogenicity	
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
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 toxi	<u>city (single exposure)</u>

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
nonane	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
2-butanone oxime	Category 1	-	upper respiratory tract
	Category 3		Narcotic effects
octane	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	• •	Route of exposure	Target organs
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Category 1	-	central nervous system (CNS)
2-butanone oxime	Category 2	-	blood system

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
nonane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
octane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely : Not available. routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects		
Eye contact	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	:	May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	:	Causes mild 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

Section 11. Toxicological information

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Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking
Ingestion	: No specific data.
Delayed and immediate effect	ts and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure
<u>Short term exposure</u>	
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.
Long term exposure	
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.
Potential chronic health eff	<u>ects</u>
General	: Causes 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	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

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Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Inhalation (gases)	91275.48 ppm
Inhalation (vapors)	478.91 mg/l

Other information

Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Sanding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system and permanent brain and nervous system damage. Inhalation of vapor/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness or death. Avoid contact with skin and clothing.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Acute LC50 23300 mg/l Acute LC50 >4500 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia Fish	48 hours 96 hours
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Persistence/degradability

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
ronane	5.65	-	high
1-methoxy-2-propanol	<1	-	low
2-butanone oxime	0.63	5.01	low
octane	5.18	-	high

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition : Not available. coefficient (Koc)

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

	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	=
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.

Transport in bulk according : Not applicable. to IMO instruments

Section 15. Regulatory information

Harmful Chemicals List	: Listed
Safety, health and 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.	
Stockholm Convention on P	ersistent Organic Pollutants
Not listed.	

Section 16. Other information

<u>History</u>	
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 23 November 2022
Date of previous issue	: 11/3/2022
Version	: 7.03
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 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.