SAFETY DATA SHEET



6 July 2023

Version 5

Section 1. Product and company identification

Product name
Product code
Other means of identification
Product type

- : SIGMARINE 48 LF GREY 517705
- : 224092L.01
- n : Not available.
 - : Liquid.

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

Identified uses

Coating. Paints. Painting-related materials.

Uses advised against	Reason
Not applicable.	

Supplier's details:	
Supplier	 PPG Industrial do Brasil – Tintas e Vernizes Ltda Via Anhanguera KM 106, Bairro Sao Judas Tadeu Sumare / SP, Brasil 55 19 2103-6000 (Recepção e Portaria)
Email address:	: HazComLatam@ppg.com
Emergency telephone number	: 0800 707 1767 / 0800 707 7022 – Empresa Suatrans Cotec 0800 14 8110 – CEATOX - Centro de Assistência Toxicológica

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the	: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
substance or mixture	EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
	TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B
	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1
	AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3
Target organs	: Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain, skin, central nervous system (CNS).
	Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, upper respiratory tract, eyes.
	Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 68.2%

GHS label elements

English (US)	Brazil
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Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Danger
Hazard statements	 Mammable liquid and vapor. Causes serious eye irritation. Suspected of causing cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (central nervous system (CNS)) Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	: Obtain special instructions before use. 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. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Response	: IF exposed or concerned: 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	: Store in a well-ventilated place. 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.

result in classification

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	: Mixture
Other means of identification	: Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : Not applicable.		
Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	15 - <20	64742-48-9
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	15 - <20	64742-88-7
titanium dioxide	7 - <10	13463-67-7
Aluminatesilicate	2 - <3	1327-36-2
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	1 - <2	64742-48-9
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	0.5 - <1	22464-99-9
2-ethylhexanoic acid, cobalt salt	0.2 - <0.5	13586-82-8
calcium bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	0.2 - <0.5	136-51-6
ethylbenzene	0.1 - <0.2	100-41-4

English (US) Brazil	2/14
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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 fir	<u>st a</u>	id measures
Eye contact	1	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.
Indication of immediate med	<u>dica</u>	l attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
Notes to physician Specific treatments	:	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. 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.
Potential acute health effect	s	
Eye contact	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	1	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	1	Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
Ingestion	11	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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 harmful 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.

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Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

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, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	•	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	•	If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

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

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Product nam	e SIGMARINE 48 LF GREY 517705	

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Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe : handling	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
	Materials such as cleaning rags, paper wipes and protective clothing, which are 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.
Conditions for safe storage, : including any incompatibilities	Do not store above the following temperature: 35°C (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
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 400 ppm
titanium dioxide	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 2.5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: respirable
Aluminatesilicate	fraction, finescale particles ACGIH TLV (United States).
	TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable TWA: 3 mg/m ³ Form: Respirable TWA: 10 mg/m ³ Form: Total dust
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Zirconium and compounds as Zr] STEL: 10 mg/m ³ , (as Zr) 15 minutes. TWA: 5 mg/m ³ , (as Zr) 8 hours.
2-ethylhexanoic acid, cobalt salt	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [cobalt and inorganic compounds as Co] Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer. TWA: 0.02 mg/m ³ , (as Co) 8 hours.
	English (US) Brazil 5/14

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Date of issue

 contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering of also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosi limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Environmental exposure : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to 	ethylbenzene			Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). TWA: 340 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 78 ppm 8 hours.
controlsventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering i also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosi limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.Environmental exposure controls: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.Individual protection 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 j Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated c 		:	national guidance documents for method	
controlsthey comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.Individual protection 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 j Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated of Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations a safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye protection Skin protection Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment in this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufac check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glowe manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consistin several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a special before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static elect wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the tisks involved and should be approved by a special before handling this product.Body protection: Personal protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boot		:	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	
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 p Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated of Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations a safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye protection Skin protection Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment in this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacter check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consistin several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a special before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static elec wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static elec wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static elec wear anti-static protective clothing hould include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.Other skin protection: Respiratory protection: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must t appropriate respirator. Workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they		:		
Body protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard be work at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment in this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consistin several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.Gloves: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a special before handling this protection measures should be selected based on the being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a special before handling this protection measures should be selected based on the ask being performed and the risks being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a special before handling should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.Other skin protection: Respiratory protection: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must to appropriate complying with an approved by a special the for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consistin several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a special before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static elect wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static elect wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greate	dividual protection measur	<u>'es</u>		
Skin protectionHand protection:Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment in this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufac check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consistin 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 rubberBody protection:Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a special before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.Other skin protection:Respiratory protection<			before eating, smoking and using the Appropriate techniques should be use Wash contaminated clothing before re safety showers are close to the works	lavatory and at the end of the working period. ed to remove potentially contaminated clothing. eusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and
Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment in this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufa check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consistin 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 rubberBody protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a special before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition 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 shoul approved by a specialist before handling this product.Respiratory protection: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must of appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fec 		4	Chemical splash goggles.	
Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a special before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static elect 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 shou approved by a specialist before handling this product. Respiratory protection : Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must u appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-feor respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicated			be worn at all times when handling ch this is necessary. Considering the pa check during use that the gloves are s should be noted that the time to break different for different glove manufactu several substances, the protection time	emical products if a risk assessment indicates rameters specified by the glove manufacturer, still retaining their protective properties. It sthrough for any glove material may be rers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of
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Other skin protectionbeing performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a special before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static elect 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 shou approved by a specialist before handling this product.Respiratory protection: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must of appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-feor respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicated			Recommended: nitrile rubber	
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 shou approved by a specialist before handling this product.Respiratory protection: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must u appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-feor respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicated	Body protection		being performed and the risks involve before handling this product. When the wear anti-static protective clothing. For	d and should be approved by a specialist here is a risk of ignition from static electricity, or the greatest protection from static
hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must u appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fec respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicate	Other skin protection	:	Appropriate footwear and any addition selected based on the task being perf	nal skin protection measures should be ormed and the risks involved and should be
	Respiratory protection		Respirator selection must be based o hazards of the product and the safe w workers are exposed to concentration appropriate, certified respirators. Use respirator complying with an approved	n known or anticipated exposure levels, the vorking limits of the selected respirator. If is above the exposure limit, they must use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed

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Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<u>Appearance</u>				
Physical state		Liquid.		
Color	4	Gray.		
Odor	1	Not available.		
рН	1	Not applicable.		
Melting point	1	Not available.		
Boiling point	1	>37.78°C (>100°F)		
Flash point	1	Closed cup: 38.5°C (101.3°F)		
Evaporation rate	1	Not available.		
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not available.		
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	1	Not available.		
Vapor pressure	:	Not available.		
Vapor density	1	Not available.		
Relative density	1	1		
Solubility(ies)		Media Resu	ilt	
oordonity(ics)		cold water Not s	oluble	
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	:	Not applicable.		
Auto-ignition temperature	1	Not available.		
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available.		
Viscosity	:	Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >21 mm²/s (>21 cSt)		
Viscosity	:	60 - 100 s (ISO 6mm)		

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

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Information on toxicological effects

Acut	e tox	icity

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Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6 g/kg	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>3000 mg/kg	-
·	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
titanium dioxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>6.82 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics,	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
< 2% aromatics		_		
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6 g/kg	-
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17.8 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3.5 g/kg	-
Conclusion/Summary Irritation/Corrosion Not available.	: There are no data available on	the mixture itse	lf.	
Conclusion/Summary				
Skin	: There are no data available on	the mixture itse	lf.	
Eyes	: There are no data available on	the mixture itse	lf.	
Respiratory	: There are no data available on	the mixture itse	lf.	

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Sensitization

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary	
Skin	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Respiratory	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Mutagenicity	
Not available.	
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
Not available.	
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Classification	

Brazil

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Section 11. Toxicological information

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Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Manium dioxide 2-ethylhexanoic acid, cobalt salt ethylbenzene	- -	2B 2B 2B	- 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

Not available.

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

Teratogenicity

Not available.

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

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name		Route of exposure	Target organs
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name		Route of exposure	Target organs
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	Category 1	-	central nervous system (CNS)
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs

Target organs

: Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain, skin, central nervous system (CNS). Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, upper respiratory tract, eyes.

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph. Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely : Not available. routes of exposure

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects		
Eye contact	1	Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	:	Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
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: reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation 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

Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself. For many products, TiO2 is utilized as a raw material in a liquid coating formulation. In this case, the TiO2 particles are bound in a matrix with no meaningful potential for human exposure to unbound particles of TiO2 when the product is applied with a brush or roller. Sanding the coating surface or mist from spray applications may be harmful depending on the duration and level of exposure and require the use of appropriate personal protective equipment and/or engineering controls (see Section 8). Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. There is some evidence that repeated exposure to organic solvent vapors in combination with constant loud noise can cause greater hearing loss than expected from exposure to noise alone. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.
Short term exposure	

Short term exposure

English (US)	Brazil	10/14
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Section 11. Toxicological information

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Potential immediate effects	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Potential delayed effects	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
<u>Long term exposure</u>	
Potential immediate	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
effects	
Potential delayed effects	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Potential chronic health eff	<u>ects</u>
Not available.	
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	: Suspected of causing 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.

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Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/ kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
GMARINE 48 LF GREY 517705	N/A	7289.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	N/A	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A
2-ethylhexanoic acid, cobalt salt	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ethylbenzene	3500	17800	N/A	17.8	1.5

Other information

: Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Manium dioxide 2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> Fish	48 hours 96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia Daphnia - <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	48 hours -

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result		Dose		Inoculum
ethylbenzene	-	79 % - Readily - 10 days				-
Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life		Photolysis		Biodeg	radability
ethylbenzene	-		-		Readily	
			•			

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Section 12. Ecological information

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
ethylbenzene	3.6	79.43	Low

<u>Mobility in soil</u>	
Soil/water partition 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
	residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	Brazil (ANTT)	IMDG	ΙΑΤΑ
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

Additional information

Brazil : None identified.

Risk number : 30

IMDG : None identified.

English (US)

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

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product : No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of previous issue Version Prepared by	: 8/13/2021 : 5 : 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
References	: ABNT NBR 14725-4: 2014 ANTT - National Land Transportation Agency

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Disclaimer

The information contained in this data sheet is based on present scientific and technical knowledge. The purpose of this information is to draw attention to the health and safety aspects concerning the products supplied by PPG, and to recommend precautionary measures for the storage and handling of the products. No warranty or guarantee is given in respect of the properties of the products. No liability can be accepted for any failure to observe the precautionary measures described in this data sheet or for any misuse of the products.

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Section 16. Other information

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