SAFETY DATA SHEET



Date of issue 15 December 2023

Version 6

Section 1. Product and company identification

| Product name | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product code | |
| Other means of identification | |
| Product type | |

- : PPG VIKOTE 56 ORANGE 3149
- : 00155531
- : 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 Industries Uruguay SA Av. Italia 5846 esq. Ancona – Montevideo Uruguay Tel. +598 26000514 Fax. +598 26003032 |
| Email address: | : HazComLatam@ppg.com |
| Emergency telephone number | : Hospital de Clinicas- CIAT- 1722 |

Section 2. Hazards identification

| Classification of the | : 🗗 AMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 |
|-----------------------|---|
| substance or mixture | ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5 |
| | ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 |
| | SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 |
| | EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A |
| | CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B |
| | TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 |
| | TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Effects on or via lactation |
| | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract |
| | irritation) - Category 3 |
| | AQUATÍC HAZĂRĎ (ACUTE) - Category 1 |
| | AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1 |
| | |

| _ | — | | |
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| | English (US) | Uruguay | |

| Section 2. Hazards | s identification |
|---|---|
| Target organs | Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain, central nervous system (CNS). Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, ears, eye, lens or cornea, thyroid. |
| | Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity: 59.2% Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 55.3% |
| | Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 35.2% |
| GHS label elements | |
| Hazard pictograms | |
| Signal word | : Danger |
| Hazard statements | Image: A state of the state of the |
| 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. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact during pregnancy or while nursing. 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: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Wash with plenty of water. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention. |
| Storage | : 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 result in classification | : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. |

English (US)

PPG VIKOTE 56 ORANGE 3149

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Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture Other means of identification

: Mixture

: Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number

: Not applicable.

| Ingredient name | % | CAS number |
|--|------------|------------|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | 15 - <20 | 64742-95-6 |
| xylene | 15 - <20 | 1330-20-7 |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | 10 - <12.5 | 95-63-6 |
| alkanes, C14-17, chloro | 3 - <5 | 85535-85-9 |
| ethylbenzene | 2 - <3 | 100-41-4 |
| Pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole-1,4-dione, 2,5-dihydro-3,6-diphenyl- | 2 - <3 | 54660-00-3 |
| mesitylene | 1 - <2 | 108-67-8 |
| propylbenzene | 1 - <2 | 103-65-1 |
| 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene | 1 - <2 | 526-73-8 |
| cumene | 0.2 - <0.5 | 98-82-8 |
| n-butyl methacrylate | 0.2 - <0.5 | 97-88-1 |
| trizinc bis(orthophosphate) | 0.1 - <0.2 | 7779-90-0 |
| toluene | 0.1 - <0.2 | 108-88-3 |

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

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

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

Section 4. First aid measures

| Description of necessary first | t 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. |
| Indication of immediate med | cal attention and special treatment needed, if necessary |
| Notes to physician Specific treatments | In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. 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 effects | |

Potential acute health effects

| English (US) | Uruguay | 3/15 |
|--------------|---------|------|
| | | |

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Section 4. First aid measures

| Eye contact | : Causes serious eye irritation. |
|--------------|---|
| Inhalation | : Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. |
| Skin contact | : May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. |
| Ingestion | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |

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 | : Fammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. |
| Hazardous thermal decomposition products | : Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides |
| Special protective actions for fire-fighters | : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. |
| Special protective equipment for fire-fighters | : 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. Collect spillage. |

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

| Section 6. A | Section 6. Accidental release measures | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Small spill | : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. | | | | | |
| Large spill | : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal. | | | | | |

Section 7. Handling and storage

| Precautions for safe : handling | Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact during pregnancy or while nursing. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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. |
|--|---|
| Conditions for safe storage, : including any incompatibilities | Store between the following temperatures: 0 to 35°C (32 to 95°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use. |

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<u>Control parameters</u> <u>Occupational exposure limits</u>

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

| Ingredient name | | Exposure limits |
|-----------------------------------|-----|---|
| ₩ylene | | Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil 11/2001). [Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)] TWA: 340 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | | TWA: 78 ppm 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. |
| ethylbenzene | | Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil 11/2001). TWA: 340 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |
| mesitylene | | TWA: 78 ppm 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [trimethyl benzene, isomers] |
| 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene | | TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [trimethyl benzene, isomers] |
| cumene | | TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil 11/2001). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 190 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |
| toluene | | TWA: 39 ppm 8 hours. Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil 11/2001). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 290 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 78 ppm 8 hours. |
| Recommended monitoring procedures | : | 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. |
| ndividual protection measu | res | |
| 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 |
| Eye protection Skin protection | : | safety showers are close to the workstation location. Chemical splash goggles. |

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal 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: |
| | May be used: nitrile rubber Recommended: polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton® |
| Body protection | : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. |
| Other skin protection | Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. |
| Respiratory protection | : Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. |

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

| <u>Appearance</u> | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| Physical state | : | Liquid. | | | | | |
| Color | 1 | Orange. | | | | | |
| Odor | : | Aromatic. | | | | | |
| рН | 1 | Not applicable. | | | | | |
| Melting point | : | Not available. | | | | | |
| Boiling point | : | >37.78°C (>100°F) | | | | | |
| Flash point | : | Closed cup: 34°C (93.2°F) |) | | | | |
| Evaporation rate | : | Not available. | | | | | |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : | Not available. | | | | | |
| Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits | 1 | Not available. | lot available. | | | | |
| Vapor pressure | : | Not available. | | | | | |
| Vapor density | : | Not available. | | | | | |
| Relative density | : | 1.03 | | | | | |
| Solubility/icc) | | Media | Result | | | | |
| Solubility(ies) | 1 | cold water Not soluble | | | | | |
| | | L | | | | | |

English (US)

Uruguay

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Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

| Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water | : | Not applicable. |
|--|---|---|
| Auto-ignition temperature | 1 | Not available. |
| Decomposition temperature | 4 | Not available. |
| Viscosity | : | Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >21 mm²/s (>21 cSt) |
| | | |

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 material carbon oxides nitrogen oxides halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides |
| | |

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|---|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------|
| olvent naphtha (petroleum), ight aromatic | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 3.48 g/kg | - |
| - | LD50 Oral | Rat | 8400 mg/kg | - |
| xylene | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 1.7 g/kg | - |
| - | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4.3 g/kg | - |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 18000 mg/m ³ | 4 hours |
| • | LD50 Oral | Rat | 5 g/kg | - |
| alkanes, C14-17, chloro | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | >48.17 g/m ³ | 1 hours |
| | 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 | - |
| mesitylene | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 24000 mg/m ³ | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 5000 mg/kg | - |
| oropylbenzene | LD50 Oral | Rat | 6040 mg/kg | - |
| 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene | LD50 Oral | Rat | 11.4 g/kg | - |
| cumene | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 39000 mg/m ³ | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 12.3 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2260 mg/kg | - |
| n-butyl methacrylate | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | Rat | 4910 ppm | 4 hours |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 29000 mg/m ³ | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 10.2 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 16 g/kg | - |

| Code 00155531 Product name PPG VIKO | Da TE 56 ORANGE 3149 | te of issue | | 15 Deco | ember 2 | 023 | Vers | ion 6 | ; |
|---|--|--------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------|--------------------|------|----------------|------|
| Section 11. Toxic | ological inforr | nation | | | | | | | |
| trizinc bis(orthophosphate) toluene | LC50 Inhalation Dusts LD50 Oral LC50 Inhalation Vapo LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral | | Rat Rat Rat Rabbit Rat | | 49 g/i 8.39 g | 0 mg/kg m³ | - | hours hours | |
| Conclusion/Summary Irritation/Corrosion | : There are no data a | available on | the mixt | ure itse | lf. | | | 1 | |
| Product/ingredient name | Result | Spee | cies | Score | 9 | Exposure | | Observa | tion |
| xylene | Skin - Moderate irritar | nt Rabi | pit | - | | 24 hours 500 mg | | - | |
| <u>Conclusion/Summary</u> Skin | : There are no data a | available on | the mixt | ure itse | lf. | | | | |
| Eyes Respiratory <u>Sensitization</u> Not available. | : There are no data a : There are no data a | | | | | | | | |
| Conclusion/Summary Skin Respiratory Mutagenicity Not available. | : There are no data a : There are no data a | | | | | | | | |
| Conclusion/Summary Carcinogenicity Not available. | : There are no data a | available on | the mixt | ure itse | lf. | | | | |
| Conclusion/Summary | : There are no data a | available on | the mixt | ure itse | lf. | | | | |

Classification

| Product/ingredient name | OSHA | IARC | NTP |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|--|
| xylene ethylbenzene cumene n-butyl methacrylate toluene | - - - - | 3 2B 2B 2B 3 | - - 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.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself. <u>Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)</u>

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|--|------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | Category 3 | - | Narcotic effects |
| xylene | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| Pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole-1,4-dione, 2,5-dihydro-3,6-diphenyl- | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| mesitylene | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| propylbenzene | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| cumene | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| n-butyl methacrylate | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| toluene | Category 3 | - | Narcotic effects |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|----------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| ethylbenzene | Category 2 | - | hearing organs |
| cumene | Category 2 | - | - |
| n-butyl methacrylate | Category 2 | - | - |
| toluene | Category 2 | - | - |

Target organs

: Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain, central nervous system (CNS).

Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, ears, eye, lens or cornea, thyroid.

Aspiration hazard

| Name | Result |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| xylene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| ethylbenzene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| propylbenzene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| cumene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| toluene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

| Information on the likely routes of exposure | : | Not available. |
|---|---|---|
| Potential acute health effects | | |
| Eye contact | : | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Inhalation | : | Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. |
| | | |

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| Product name | PPG VIKOTE 56 ORANGE 3149 |) | | | |
| Section 11. | Toxicological in | formation | | | |
| Skin contact | : May be harm | ful in contact with skin. | Causes skin irritation. | Defatting to the | he skin |
| Ingestion | : No known sig | gnificant effects or critic | al hazards. | | |
| Symptoms related | to the physical, chemical | and toxicological cha | racteristics | | |
| Eye contact | : Adverse sym pain or irritat watering redness | ptoms may include the ion | following: | | |
| Inhalation | : Adverse sym respiratory tr coughing reduced feta increase in fe skeletal malf | l weight etal deaths | following: | | |
| Skin contact | : Adverse sym irritation redness dryness cracking reduced fetal | ptoms may include the I weight | following: | | |

 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

increase in fetal deaths

| Conclusion/Summary | : | There are no data available on the mixture itself. 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. |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| <u>Short term exposure</u> | | |
| 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. |
| | | English (US) Uruguay 11/15 |

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

| General | : 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 | : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. |

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) |
|---|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| PPG VIKOTE 56 ORANGE 3149 | 9661.2 | 2842.5 | N/A | 20.8 | 2.3 |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | 8400 | 3480 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| xylene | 4300 | 1700 | N/A | 11 | 1.5 |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | 5000 | N/A | N/A | 18 | 1.5 |
| ethylbenzene | 3500 | 17800 | N/A | 17.8 | 1.5 |
| mesitylene | 5000 | N/A | N/A | 24 | N/A |
| propylbenzene | 6040 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene | 11400 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| cumene | 2260 | 12300 | N/A | 39 | N/A |
| n-butyl methacrylate | 16000 | 10200 | 4910 | 29 | N/A |
| toluene | 5580 | 8390 | N/A | 49 | N/A |

Other information : Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | Acute LC50 8.2 mg/l | Fish | 96 hours |
| ethylbenzene | Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia | 48 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> | - |
| trizinc bis(orthophosphate) | Acute LC50 0.112 mg/l | Fish | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 0.026 mg/l | Fish | 30 days |

Persistence/degradability

| Product/ingredient name | Test | Result | Dose | Inoculum |
|-------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|----------|
| ethylbenzene | - | 79 % - Readily - 10 days | - | - |

| English (US) | Uruguay | 12/15 |
|--------------|---------|-------|

Section 12. Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| ₩jlene ethylbenzene toluene | | - - | Readily Readily Readily |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogPow | BCF | Potential |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| x ylene | 3.12 | 7.4 to 18.5 | Low |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | 3.63 | 120.23 | Low |
| alkanes, C14-17, chloro | 4.7 to 8.3 | - | High |
| ethylbenzene | 3.6 | 79.43 | Low |
| Pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole- | 1.6 | - | Low |
| 1,4-dione, 2,5-dihydro- | | | |
| 3,6-diphenyl- | | | |
| mesitylene | 3.42 | 186.21 | Low |
| propylbenzene | 3.69 | - | Low |
| 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene | 3.66 | 194.98 | Low |
| cumene | 3.55 | 35.48 | Low |
| n-butyl methacrylate | 2.99 | - | Low |
| toluene | 2.73 | 8.32 | Low |

Mobility in soil

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

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. **Disposal methods** 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 nonrecyclable 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 | Brazil (ANTT) | IMDG | ΙΑΤΑ |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| UN number | UN1263 | UN1263 | UN1263 | UN1263 |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT | PAINT | PAINT | PAINT |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Packing group | III | III | | III |
| Environmental hazards | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. | Yes. | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. |
| Marine pollutant substances | Not applicable. | Not applicable. | (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic) | Not applicable. |

Additional information

| UN | : None identified. |
|-------------|--|
| Brazil | : None identified. |
| Risk number | : 30 |
| IMDG | : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. |
| ΙΑΤΑ | : 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 : Not applicable. to IMO instruments

Section 15. Regulatory information

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

Section 16. Other information

History

| Date of previous issue | : | 5/17/2021 |
|------------------------|---|-----------|
| Version | : | 6 |
| | | EHS |

English (US)

Section 16. Other information

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