# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**



#### Conforms to Official Mexican Standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Date of revision 11 January 2024

Version 2

Date of issue 11 January 2024

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

Product name	: SL85 1 1221 LIGHT GRAY - B
Product code	: 00467465
Other means of identification	: Not applicable.
Product type	: Liquid.
Relevant identified uses of	the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Product use	: Industrial applications, Professional applications, Used by spraying.
Use of the substance/ mixture	: Coating.
Uses advised against	Not applicable.
Manufacturer	: PPG Industries, Inc. One PPG Place Pittsburgh, PA 15272
Emergency telephone number	: (412) 434-4515 (U.S.) (514) 645-1320 (Canada) SETIQ Interior de la República: 800-00-214-00 (México) SETIQ Ciudad de México: (55) 5559-1588 (México)
Technical Phone Number	: 888-977-4762

# **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

Classification of the substance or mixture	<ul> <li>ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4         ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4         SKIN CORROSION - Category 1         SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1         SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2     </li> <li>Fercentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 5.4% (oral), 33.4% (dermal), 94.9% (inhalation)</li> </ul>
GHS label elements	
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Danger

#### Product name SL85 1 1221 LIGHT GRAY - B

# **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

Hazard statements	:	H302 + H312 - Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin. H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statements		
Prevention	:	<ul> <li>P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.</li> <li>P260 - Do not breathe vapor.</li> <li>P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.</li> <li>P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.</li> </ul>
Response	:	<ul> <li>P304 + P340, P310 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.</li> <li>P301 + P310, P330, P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>P303 + P361 + P353, P310 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.</li> <li>P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</li> <li>P302 + P312, P352 - IF ON SKIN: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Wash with plenty of water.</li> <li>P305 + P351 + P338, P310 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.</li> </ul>
Storage	:	P405 - Store locked up.
Disposal	:	P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	:	Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system and permanent brain and nervous system damage. Inhalation of vapor/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness or death. Trimethoxysilanes are capable of forming methanol if hydrolyzed or ingested. If swallowed, methanol may be harmful or fatal or cause blindness. Emits toxic fumes when heated.

#### See toxicological information (Section 11)

# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

Substance/mixture	: Mixture
Product name	: SL85 1 1221 LIGHT GRAY - B
Other means of identification	: Not applicable.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
<b>P</b> oly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-(2-aminomethylethyl)-ω-	≥20 - ≤50	9046-10-0
(2-aminomethylethoxy)-(n > 6)		
4,4'-methylenebis[N-sec-butylaniline]	≥20 - ≤50	5285-60-9
diethylmethylbenzenediamine	≥5.0 - ≤10	68479-98-1
Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated (MW<2000)	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	25322-69-4
Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], $\alpha, \alpha', \alpha''-1, 2, 3$ -propanetriyltris[ $\omega$ -	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	64852-22-8
(2-aminomethylethoxy)-		
Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	25322-69-4
titanium dioxide	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	13463-67-7
Zeolites	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	1318-02-1
[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]trimethoxysilane	≤1.7	2530-83-8
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## **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

Oxazolidine, 3-butyl-2-(1-ethylpentyl)-	≥1.0 - ≤3.9	165101-57-5
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Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

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

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

### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

#### Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact	<ul> <li>Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul> <li>Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin contact	<ul> <li>Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	: 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 damage.
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	: Causes severe burns. Harmful in contact with skin. Defatting to the skin.
Ingestion	: Harmful if swallowed.

**Over-exposure signs/symptoms** 

See toxicological information (Section 11)

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

Notes to physician	<ul> <li>In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed.</li></ul>
Specific treatments	The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. <li>No specific treatment.</li>
Protection of first-aiders	: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: None known.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	: In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

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### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

Hazardous thermal decomposition products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen 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.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	<ul> <li>Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.</li> </ul>

### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. For non-emergency Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from personnel entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel". **Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. 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. : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from Large spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. 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	
Protective measures	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

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# **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

Special precautions	:	Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. If this material is part of a multiple component system, read the Safety Data Sheet(s) for the other component or components before blending as the resulting mixture may have the hazards of all of its parts.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	:	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	:	Do not store above the following temperature: 50°C (122°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. 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. 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.

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

#### **Control parameters**

#### **Occupational exposure limits**

Ingredient name	Exposure limits			
<b>P</b> oly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-(2-aminomethylethyl)-ω- (2-aminomethylethoxy)- (n > 6)	None.			
4,4'-methylenebis[N-sec-butylaniline]	None.			
diethylmethylbenzenediamine	None.			
Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated (MW<2000)	None.			
Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], $\alpha,\alpha',\alpha''-1,2,3$ -propanetriyltris[ $\omega$ -(2-aminomethylethoxy)-	None.			
Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated	None.			
titanium dioxide	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.			
Zeolites	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). [Aluminium metal and insoluble compounds]			
	TWA: 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction			
[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]trimethoxysilane	None.			
Oxazolidine, 3-butyl-2-(1-ethylpentyl)-	None.			
Key to abbreviations				

	Key to appreviations			
C = Ceiling Limit	-	STEL	<ul> <li>Short term exposure limit</li> </ul>	
IPEL = Internal Permissible Expo	sure Limit	TLV	= Threshold Limit Value	
		TWA	= Time Weighted Average	
Consult local authorities for	acceptable exposure limits			
Recommended monitoring procedures		nts for me	priate monitoring standards. Re thods for the determination of ha	
Appropriate engineering controls	local exhaust ventilation of	r other eng	nes, gas, vapor or mist, use proc ineering controls to keep worker commended or statutory limits.	
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# **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

Environmental exposure controls	:	: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to en they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In so cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.	
Individual protection measu	<u>ires</u>		
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/face protection	1	Chemical splash goggles and face shield.	
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.	
Body protection	:	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the tas being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.	
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

: Liquid.
: Grayish-white.
: Faint odor.
: Not available.
: Not applicable.
: Not available.
: Not available.
: >37.78°C (>100°F)
: Closed cup: 110°C (230°F)
: Not available.

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# **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

Vapor pressure	: Not available.
Vapor density	: Not available.
Relative density	: 1.02
Density(lbs / gal)	: 8.51
Solubility in water	: Not available.
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: Not applicable.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >21 mm²/s (>21 cSt)
Volatility	: 0% (v/v), 0.043% (w/w)
% Solid. (w/w)	: 99.957

# **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	<ul> <li>When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.</li> <li>Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.</li> </ul>
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 metal oxide/oxides

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

#### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Poly[oxy(methyl- 1,2-ethanediyl)], α- (2-aminomethylethyl)-ω- (2-aminomethylethoxy)- (n > 6)	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1555 mg/kg	-
,	LD50 Oral	Rat	1100 mg/kg	-
4,4'-methylenebis[N-sec- butylaniline]	LD50 Oral	Rat	1400 mg/kg	-
diethylmethylbenzenediamine	LD50 Oral	Rat	472 mg/kg	-
Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated (MW<2000)	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>10000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1000 mg/kg	-
Poly[oxy(methyl- 1,2-ethanediyl)], α,α', α"-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω- (2-aminomethylethoxy)-	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12.5 g/kg	-
titanium dioxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>6.82 mg/l	4 hours
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# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Zeolites	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
trimethoxysilane			-	
-	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	4.3 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7.01 g/kg	-
Oxazolidine, 3-butyl-2-	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
(1-ethylpentyl)-				

### Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl] trimethoxysilane	Eyes - Cornea opacity	Rabbit	11.8	1 minutes	24 hours
Conclusion/Summary					
Skin	There are no data available on the mixture itself.				
Eyes	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.				

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

#### **Sensitization**

Respiratory

**Conclusion/Summary** 

Skin	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

**Respiratory** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

#### <u>Mutagenicity</u> Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

#### **Carcinogenicity**

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

#### **Classification**

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
titanium dioxide	-	2B	-
Zeolites	-	3	-

Carcinogen Classification code:

IARC: 1, 2A, 2B, 3, 4

NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen; Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen OSHA: + Not listed/not regulated: -

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

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

#### Teratogenicity

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

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

Not available.

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

Name		Route of exposure	Target organs
diethylmethylbenzenediamine	Category 2	-	-

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# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

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	<u>Target organs</u>	: Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS). Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: lungs, the nervous system, upper respiratory tract.
Information on the likely routes of exposure           Potential acute health effects           Eye contact         : Causes serious eye damage.           Inhalation         : No known significant effects or critical hazards.           Skin contact         : Causes serious eye damage.           Inhalation         : Hamful if swallowed.           Over-exposure signs/symptoms           Eye contact         : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness           Inhalation         : No specific data.           Skin contact         : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness           Ingestion         : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness           Oracle service         : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stormach pains           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. Trimethoxysilanes are capable of forming methanol if hydrolyzed or ingested. If swallowed, methanol may be harmful or fata for cause blindenses. For many products, TiO2 is utilized as are waterial in a liquid coating formulation. In this case, the TiO2 particles are bound in a matrix with no meaningful potential for human exposure to ounbound 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 exeposure and require the use of appropriate personal	Aspiration hazard	
Potential acute health effects         Eye contact       : Causes serious eye damage.         Inhalation       : No known significant effects or critical hazards.         Skin contact       : Causes severe burns. Harmful in contact with skin. Defatting to the skin.         Ingestion       : Harmful if swallowed.         Over-exposure signs/symptoms         Eye contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness         Inhalation       : No specific data.         Skin contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur         Ingestion       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains         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. Trimethoxysilanes are capable of forming methanol if hydrolyzed or ingested. If swallowed, methanol may be harmful or fatat or cause blindenses. For many products, TiO2 is utilized as are waterial in a liquid coating formulation. In this case, the TiO2 particles are bound in a matrix with no meaningful potential for human exposure to ounbound 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 concontrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit ma	Not available.	
Eye contact       : Causes serious eye damage.         Inhalation       : No known significant effects or critical hazards.         Skin contact       : Causes severe burns. Harmful in contact with skin. Defatting to the skin.         Ingestion       : Harmful if swallowed.         Over-exposure signs/symptoms         Eye contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness         Inhalation       : No specific data.         Skin contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking bilstering may occur         Ingestion       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains         Delayed and immediate offects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure         Conclusion/Summary       : There are no data available on the mixture itself. Trimethoxysilanes are capable of forming methanol if hydrolyzed or ingested. If swallowed, methanol may be harmful or fatal or cause blindness. 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 unbound particles afTiO2 when the product is applied with a brush or roller. Sanding the coating surface or mist from spray applications may be narmful depend	Information on the likely ro	outes of exposure
Inhalation       : No known significant effects or critical hazards.         Skin contact       : Causes severe burns. Harmful in contact with skin. Defatting to the skin.         Ingestion       : Harmful if swallowed.         Over-exposure signs/symptoms         Eye contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness         Inhalation       : No specific data.         Skin contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking bilstering may occur         Ingestion       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains         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. Trimethoxysilanes are capable of forming methanol if hydrolyzed or ingested. If swallowed, methanol may be harmful or fatal or cause bilndness. For many products, TiO2 sullized 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 health effects such as mucous membrane and resposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and resposure solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure bilvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure bilvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure bilvent appor	Potential acute health effe	ects
Skin contact       : Causes severe burns. Harmful in contact with skin. Defatting to the skin.         Ingestion       : Harmful if swallowed.         Over-exposure signs/symptoms         Eye contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness         Inhalation       : No specific data.         Skin contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking bilstering may occur         Ingestion       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains         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. Trimethoxysilanes are capable of forming methanol if hydrolyzed or ingested. If swallowed, methanol may be harmful or fatal or cause blindness. For many products, TiO2 is utilized as a raw material in a liquic doating 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 health effects such as mucous membrane and resposure limit may result in 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 hear	Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.
Ingestion       : Harmful if swallowed.         Over-exposure signs/symptoms         Eye contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness         Inhalation       : No specific data.         Skin contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking bilistering may occur         Ingestion       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains         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. Trimethoxysilanes are capable of forming methanol if hydrolyzed or ingested. If swallowed, methanol may be harmful or fatal or cause bilindress. For many products, TiO2 is utilized as a raw materiai 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 so consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above song 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 arganic solvent vapors in combination with constant loud noise can cause greater hearing loss than exposure to noise alone. If splashe	Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Over-exposure signs/symptoms           Eye contact         : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness           Inhalation         : No specific data.           Skin contact         : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking bilistering may occur           Ingestion         : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains           Conclusion/Summary         : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains           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. Trimethoxysilanes are capable of forming methanol if hydrolyzed or ingested. If swallowed, methanol may be harmful or fatal or cause blindness. 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 b	Skin contact	: Causes severe burns. Harmful in contact with skin. Defatting to the skin.
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pain       watering         watering       redness         Inhalation       : No specific data.         Skin contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following:         pain or irritation       redness         dryness       cracking         bilstering may occur       Ingestion         Ingestion       : Adverse symptoms may include the following:         stomach pains       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. Trimethoxysilanes are capable of forming methanol if hydrolyzed or ingested. If swallowed, methanol may be harmful or fatal or cause bilndness. 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 effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse 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 irritati	Over-exposure signs/sym	<u>ptoms</u>
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pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur         Ingestion       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains         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. Trimethoxysilanes are capable of forming methanol if hydrolyzed or ingested. If swallowed, methanol may be harmful or fatal or cause blindness. 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 muccus 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 exposu	Inhalation	: No specific data.
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Short term exposure	Conclusion/Summary	forming methanol if hydrolyzed or ingested. If swallowed, methanol may be harmful or fatal or cause blindness. 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
	<u>Short term exposure</u>	

#### Product name SL85 1 1221 LIGHT GRAY - B

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

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 effects	:	There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Potential delayed effects	:	There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Potential chronic health effe	<u>cts</u>	
General	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
Carcinogenicity	1	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### **Reproductive toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### 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)
SL85 1 1221 LIGHT GRAY - B	1174.0	1765.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-	1100	1555	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2-aminomethylethyl)- $\omega$ -(2-aminomethylethoxy)- (n >					
6)					
4,4'-methylenebis[N-sec-butylaniline]	1400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
diethylmethylbenzenediamine	472	1100	N/A	N/A	N/A
Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated (MW<2000)	1000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α,α',	N/A	12500	N/A	N/A	N/A
α"-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω-(2-aminomethylethoxy)-					
Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]trimethoxysilane	7010	4300	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oxazolidine, 3-butyl-2-(1-ethylpentyl)-	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### **Toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
dethylmethylbenzenediamine Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated (MW<2000)	Acute EC50 0.5 mg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Daphnia Fish	48 hours 96 hours
titanium dioxide Zeolites [3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 >680 mg/l Acute LC50 324 mg/l	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> Fish Daphnia	48 hours 96 hours 48 hours
trimethoxysilane Oxazolidine, 3-butyl-2- (1-ethylpentyl)-	EC50 3.2 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	LC50 20 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

#### Persistence and degradability

Product name SL85 1 1221 LIGHT GRAY - B

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
diethylmethylbenzenediamine	-	-	Not readily

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
propoxylated (MW<2000)	14.7 -0.68 to 0.01 -0.68 to 0.01	- -	High Low 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**

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 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. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees. Section 6. Accidental release measures

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

	Mexico Classification	IMDG	ΙΑΤΑ
UN number	UN3082	VN3082	<b>UN3082</b>
UN proper shipping name	SUBSTANCIA LIQUIDA POTENCIALMENTE PELIGROSA PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE, N.E.P. (diethylmethylbenzenediamine, Oxazolidine, 3-butyl-2-(1-ethylpentyl)-)	<ul> <li>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.</li> <li>(diethylmethylbenzenediamine, Oxazolidine, 3-butyl-2-(1-ethylpentyl)-)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fnvironmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.</li> <li>(diethylmethylbenzenediamine, Oxazolidine, 3-butyl-2-(1-ethylpentyl)-)</li> </ul>
Transport hazard class(es)	9	9	9
Packing group			
1	•	1	Mexico Page: 11/13

Product name SL85 1 1221 LIGHT GRAY - B

### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	<b>K</b> diethylmethylbenzenediamine)	Not applicable.

#### **Additional information**

Mexico	: The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
IMDG	Image: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.
ΙΑΤΑ	: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.
Special preca	<b>autions for user</b> : <b>Transport within user's premises:</b> 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**

#### **Mexico**

#### Classification

Flammability : 1 Health : 3 Reactivity : 0

#### International regulations

### Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

#### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

#### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

# **SECTION 16: Other information**

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

Health : 3 \* Flammability : 1 Physical hazards : 0 (\*) - Chronic effects

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

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

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## **SECTION 16: Other information**

Organization that prepared the SDS	: EHS
Key to abbreviations	<ul> <li>ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Internediate Bulk Container 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) N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group UN = United Nations</li> </ul>

#### Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

#### Notice to reader

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

#### **Disclaimer**

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