SAFETY DATA SHEET



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

Date of revision 2 April 2024

Version 1

Date of issue 2 April 2024

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

Product name	: SL85 JF JOINT FILLER SIGNAL GRAY 1365 - B
Product code	: 00477112
Other means of identification	: Not applicable.
Product type	: Liquid.
Relevant identified uses of	the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Product use	: Professional applications, Used by spraying.
Use of the substance/ mixture	: Coating.
Uses advised against	: Not applicable.
Manufacturer	: PPG Industries, Inc. One PPG Place Pittsburgh, PA 15272
Emergency telephone number	: (412) 434-4515 (U.S.) (514) 645-1320 (Canada) SETIQ Interior de la República: 800-00-214-00 (México) SETIQ Ciudad de México: (55) 5559-1588 (México)
Technical Phone Number	: 888-977-4762

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture	 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 Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 4.7% (oral), 33.7% (dermal), 94.3% (inhalation)
GHS label elements	
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Danger

Product name SL85 JF JOINT FILLER SIGNAL GRAY 1365 - 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	:	 P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. P260 - Do not breathe vapor. P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
Response	:	 P304 + P340, P310 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. P301 + P310, P330, P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. 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. P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P302 + P312, P352 - IF ON SKIN: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Wash with plenty of water. 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.
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 JF JOINT FILLER SIGNAL GRAY 1365 - B
Other means of identification	: Not applicable.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Poly[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[ω -	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	64852-22-8
(2-aminomethylethoxy)-		
titanium dioxide	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	13463-67-7
Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	25322-69-4
Zeolites	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	1318-02-1
[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]trimethoxysilane	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	2530-83-8
		Mexico Page: 2/13

Date of issue 2 April 2024

Version 1

Product name SL85 JF JOINT FILLER SIGNAL GRAY 1365 - B

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Oxazolidine, 3-butyl-2-(1-ethylpentyl)-	≥1.0 - ≤3.9	165101-57-5
---	-------------	-------------

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	 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.
Inhalation	 Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.
Skin contact	 Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
Ingestion	: If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

See toxicological information (Section 11)

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

Notes to physician	 In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed.
Specific treatments	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.

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.

Product name SL85 JF JOINT FILLER SIGNAL GRAY 1365 - B

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	 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 : 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.

Product name SL85 JF JOINT FILLER SIGNAL GRAY 1365 - B

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	:	Store between the following temperatures: 0 to 35°C (32 to 95°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
Poly[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)], α , α' , α'' -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω -(2-aminomethylethoxy)-	None.
titanium dioxide	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated	None.
Zeolites	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). [Aluminium metal and insoluble compounds] TWA: 1 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable
	fraction
[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]trimethoxysilane Oxazolidine, 3-butyl-2-(1-ethylpentyl)-	None. None.

Key to abbreviations С = Ceiling Limit STEL = Short term exposure limit = Internal Permissible Exposure Limit TLV = Threshold Limit Value IPFI TWA = Time Weighted Average Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits. **Recommended monitoring** : Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous procedures substances will also be required. **Appropriate engineering** : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, controls local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Mexico Pag	ge:	5/13
------------	-----	------

Product name SL85 JF JOINT FILLER SIGNAL GRAY 1365 - B

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Environmental exposure controls <u>Individual protection measur</u> Hygiene measures	<u>'es</u>	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. 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	:	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 task 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

Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Gray.
Odor	: Odorless.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
Molecular weight	: Not applicable.
рН	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: Not available.
Boiling point	: >37.78°C (>100°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: 110°C (230°F)
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Flammability	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Not available.
Evaporation rate	: Not available.

Product name SL85 JF JOINT FILLER SIGNAL GRAY 1365 - B

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Vapor pressure	Not available.		
Vapor density	Not available.		
Relative density	1.02		
Density(lbs / gal)	8.51		
	Media Result		
Solubility(ies)	cold water Not soluble		
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	 When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.
Incompatible materials	: Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	 Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following material carbon oxides nitrogen oxides metal oxide/oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Expos	sure
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-	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12.5 g/kg	-	
			Mex	ico	Page: 7/1

Date of issue 2 April 2024

Version 1

Product name SL85 JF JOINT FILLER SIGNAL GRAY 1365 - B

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

	5					
1,2-ethanediyl)], α,α', α"-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω- (2-aminomethylethoxy)-						
titanium dioxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>6.82 mg/l >5000 mg/kg	4 hours -		
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-		
Zeolites	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-		
[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl] trimethoxysilane	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5.3 mg/l	4 hours		
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7.01 g/kg	-		
Oxazolidine, 3-butyl-2- (1-ethylpentyl)-	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-		
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on	the mixture itse	lf.			
Irritation/Corrosion						
Conclusion/Summary						
Skin	: There are no data available on	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.				
Eyes	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.					
Respiratory	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.					
Sensitization						
Conclusion/Summary						
Skin	: There are no data available on	the mixture itse	lf.			
Respiratory	: There are no data available on	the mixture itse	lf.			
<u>Mutagenicity</u>						
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on	the mixture itse	lf.			
Carcinogenicity						
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on	the mixture itse	lf.			
Classification	1 1 1					
	1 1 1					

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
titanium dioxide Zeolites	-	2B 3	
2001103	_	5	

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	-	-

Product name SL85 JF JOINT FILLER SIGNAL GRAY 1365 - B

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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	<u>Target organs</u>	: Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain, central nervous system (CNS). Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: lungs, the nervous system, upper respiratory tract, eyes.
Information on the likely routes of exposure Potential acute health effects Eye contact i Causes serious eye damage. Inhalation i No known significant effects or critical hazards. Skin contact i Causes severe burns. Harmful in contact with skin. Defatting to the skin. Ingestion i Harmful if swallowed. Over-exposure signs/symptoms Eye contact i Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness Inhalation i No specific data. Skin contact i Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness Inhalation i No specific data. Skin contact i Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness Inhalation i No specific data. Skin contact i Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryneess cracking bilistering may occur Ingestion i Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains Delayad and Immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure Conclusion/Summary i 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 bilinderss. For anny 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 component solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure index with a meaningful potential for human exposure to constant daver and reguine 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 an a liquid doverse health effects such as mucous membrane and reginatory system irritation and adverse fefects on the kidneys, liver and courtain exposure to argument and/or engineering loss than exposed to constant loud noise can cause greater hearing loss than expoceted from exposure to noist and alowerse health	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 cracking bilistering may occur Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains Delayad 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 bilomess. For many products. TiO2 is utilized as araw 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 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 or data deverse freets on the kidney, liver and contral 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 abov	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 bilistering may occur Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains Delaved 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 syray 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 r	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 : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or intration redness Inhalation : No specific data. Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or intration 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 tuillized 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 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 limit may result on and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system irritation and adverse health effects use an exposure to oraponent lower hoper concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure li	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 initiation 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 bilindness. For many products, TiO2 is utilized as a raw material in a i liqui 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 sufface or mist from spray applications may be harmful depounding 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 irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system juritation and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness an in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause anow, diarbe and voming. This takes into acostant, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chroni	Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.
Ingestion : 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 dryness cracking blistering may occur Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains dryness cracking 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 unitized 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, liser and explane and respiratory system irritation and adverse eeffects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowiness 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	Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion : 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 dryness cracking blistering may occur Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains dryness cracking 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 unitized 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, liser and explane and respiratory system irritation and adverse eeffects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowiness 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	Skin contact	: Causes severe burns. Harmful in contact with skin. Defatting to the skin.
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 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 twapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure bimirtmay 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 signic licide 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 ca	Ingestion	
pain watering watering redness Inhalation : No specific data. Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering 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 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 i	-	<u>ptoms</u>
Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occurIngestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach painsDelayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposureConclusion/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 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 immedia	Eye contact	pain watering
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 liquic 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, fatyue, 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 exposur	Inhalation	: No specific data.
stomach painsDelayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposureConclusion/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 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.	Skin contact	pain or irritation redness dryness cracking
 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 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. 	Ingestion	
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 eye contact.	Delayed and immediate ef	fects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure
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
	Short term exposure	

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Potential immediate effects	:	There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Potential delayed effects	1	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	1	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	:	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 JF JOINT FILLER SIGNAL GRAY 1365 - B	1173.6	1765.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-	1100	1555	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2-aminomethylethyl)- ω -(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', α"-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω-(2-aminomethylethoxy)-	N/A	12500	N/A	N/A	N/A
Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]trimethoxysilane	7010	N/A	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
diethylmethylbenzenediamine	Acute EC50 0.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated (MW<2000)	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
titanium dioxide	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
Zeolites	Acute LC50 >680 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl] trimethoxysilane	Acute EC50 255 mg/l Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
-	Acute EC50 473 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 55 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Oxazolidine, 3-butyl-2- (1-ethylpentyl)-	EC50 3.2 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	LC50 20 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

Mexico Page: 10/13

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result		Dose	Inoculum
[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl] trimethoxysilane	-	37 % - Not readily - 2	28 days	-	-
Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	I	Photolysis	;	Biodegradability
diethylmethylbenzenediamine [3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl] trimethoxysilane					Not readily Not readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
diethylmethylbenzenediamine	14.7	-	High
Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated (MW<2000)	-0.68 to 0.01	-	Low
Propane-1,2-diol, propoxylated	-0.68 to 0.01	-	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 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. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

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

SECTION 14: Transport information

	Mexico Classification	IMDG	ΙΑΤΑ
UN number	UN3066	UN3066	UN3066
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	8	8	8
Packing group	II	II	Ш
Environmental hazards	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	(diethylmethylbenzenediamine)	Not applicable.

Additional in	formation
Mexico	: None identified.
IMDG	: The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤ 5 L or ≤ 5 kg.
IATA	: The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
Special prec	autions 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

<u>Mexico</u>

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.

Date of previous issue	: No previous validation
Organization that prepared the SDS	: EHS
Key to abbreviations	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = International Air Transport Association IBC = 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

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.