

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Superflite™

Date of issue/Date of revision 1 March 2018

Version 2

Section 1. Identification

Product name : SUPERTHANE COLOR
Product code : STC-1
Other means of identification : Not available.
Product type : Liquid.

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

Product use : Industrial applications.
Use of the substance/mixture : Coating.
Uses advised against : Not applicable.

Manufacturer : Superflite
3701 Highway 162
Granite City, IL 62040

Emergency telephone number : (412) 434-4515 (U.S.)
(514) 645-1320 (Canada)
01-800-00-21-400 or + 52 55 5559 1588 (Mexico)

Technical Phone Number : 1-800-647-6050

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : **F** LAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 1B
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 1
F Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 100% (Oral), 100% (Dermal), 100% (Inhalation)

Section 2. Hazards identification

This product contains TiO₂ which has been classified as a GHS Carcinogen Category 2 based on its IARC 2B classification. For many PPG 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).

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: **Danger**

Hazard statements

: **H**ighly flammable liquid and vapor.
Harmful if inhaled.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Causes skin irritation.
May damage the unborn child.
Suspected of causing cancer.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (central nervous system (CNS))

Precautionary statements

Prevention

: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response

: Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

Storage

: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal

: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 2. Hazards identification

Supplemental label elements : Sanding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system and permanent brain and nervous system damage. Inhalation of vapor/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness or death. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Emits toxic fumes when heated.

Hazards not otherwise classified : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Product name : SUPERTHANE COLOR

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Mica-group minerals	≥50 - ≤75	12001-26-2
diiron trioxide	≥20 - ≤50	1309-37-1
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	≥20 - ≤50	108-65-6
titanium dioxide	≥20 - ≤50	13463-67-7
4-methylpentan-2-one	≥20 - ≤38	108-10-1
heptan-2-one	≥20 - ≤36	110-43-0
Aluminium powder (stabilized)	≥20 - ≤50	7429-90-5
n-butyl acetate	≥10 - ≤20	123-86-4
butanone	≥10 - ≤20	78-93-3
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate	≥5.0 - ≤10	64741-65-7
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	≥5.0 - ≤10	64742-48-9
Ligroine	≥5.0 - ≤10	8032-32-4
carbon black, respirable powder	≥5.0 - ≤10	1333-86-4
Stoddard solvent	≥5.0 - ≤10	8052-41-3
heptane	≥5.0 - ≤10	142-82-5
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	64742-95-6
2-ethylhexyl acetate	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	103-09-3
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	64742-82-1
pentyl propionate	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	624-54-4
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	64741-66-8
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	25973-55-1
toluene	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	108-88-3
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	≤1.8	95-63-6
trimethylbenzene	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	25551-13-7
acetone	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	67-64-1
barium sulfate	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	7727-43-7
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	64742-47-8
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	64742-89-8
2-methoxypropyl acetate	<1.0	70657-70-4

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

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.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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

Section 4. First aid measures

If ingestion, irritation, any type of overexposure or symptoms of overexposure occur during or persists after use of this product, contact a POISON CONTROL CENTER, EMERGENCY ROOM OR PHYSICIAN immediately; have Safety Data Sheet information available. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.
- Inhalation** : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.
- Skin contact** : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
dryness
cracking
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

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. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon oxides
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
phosphorus oxides
halogenated compounds
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

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 a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Exposure limits</u>
Mica-group minerals	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). TWA: 3 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction
diiron trioxide	OSHA PEL Z3 (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 20 mppcf 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hours. IPEL (PPG, 10/2017). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 30 ppm STEL: 90 ppm
titanium dioxide	OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 15 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
4-methylpentan-2-one	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 410 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
heptan-2-one	TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). TWA: 233 mg/m ³ 8 hours.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

aluminium powder (stabilised)	TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 465 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). TWA: 1 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ , (as Al) 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 15 mg/m ³ , (as Al) 8 hours. Form: Total dust
n-butyl acetate	OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 710 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
butanone	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). STEL: 885 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 590 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 590 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate	None.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	None.
Ligroine	None.
carbon black, respirable powder	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). TWA: 3 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 3.5 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Stoddard solvent	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). TWA: 525 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 2900 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
heptane	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). STEL: 2050 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1640 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 2000 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	None.
2-ethylhexyl acetate	None.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	None.
pentyl propionate	None.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	None.
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol	None.
toluene	OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013). AMP: 500 ppm 10 minutes. CEIL: 300 ppm TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
trimethylbenzene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). TWA: 123 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.
acetone	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). TWA: 123 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.
barium sulfate	OSHA PEL (United States, 3/2017). STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 2400 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 15 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m ³ , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	None.
2-methoxypropyl acetate	None.

Key to abbreviations

A	= Acceptable Maximum Peak	S	= Potential skin absorption
ACGIH	= American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.	SR	= Respiratory sensitization
C	= Ceiling Limit	SS	= Skin sensitization
F	= Fume	STEL	= Short term Exposure limit values
IPEL	= Internal Permissible Exposure Limit	TD	= Total dust
OSHA	= Occupational Safety and Health Administration.	TLV	= Threshold Limit Value
R	= Respirable	TWA	= Time Weighted Average
Z	= OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Subpart Z - Toxic and Hazardous Substances		

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- Individual protection measures**
- 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** : Chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Gloves** : For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves:

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

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not available.
Odor	: Not available.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
pH	: Not available.
Melting point	: Not available.
Boiling point	: >37.78°C (>100°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: 11.67°C (53°F)
Material supports combustion.	: Yes.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Not available.
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Vapor pressure	: Not available.
Vapor density	: Not available.
Relative density	: 1.45
Density (lbs / gal)	: 12.1
Solubility	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >0.21 cm ² /s (>21 cSt)
Volatility	: 38% (v/v), 25% (w/w)
% Solid. (w/w)	: 75.13

Physical property values shown in this section are calculated averages. For specific product information, contact your PPG Sales Representative.

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.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Incompatible materials : Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.

Hazardous decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
iron trioxide	LD50 Oral	Rat	10 g/kg	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
titanium dioxide	LD50 Oral	Rat	8532 mg/kg	-
4-methylpentan-2-one	LD50 Oral	Rat	>11 g/kg	-
heptan-2-one	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	12.3 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2.08 g/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>16.7 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	10.206 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1.6 g/kg	-
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>21.1 mg/l	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	2000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10.768 g/kg	-
butanone	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	6480 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2737 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6 g/kg	-
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	3400 ppm	4 hours
Ligroine	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>3 g/kg	-
carbon black, respirable powder	LD50 Oral	Rat	>15400 mg/kg	-
Stoddard solvent	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
heptane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	48000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	103 g/m ³	4 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3.48 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
2-ethylhexyl acetate	LD50 Oral	Rat	3 g/kg	-
pentyl propionate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>14 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>14 g/kg	-
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	8.39 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5580 mg/kg	-
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	18000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5 g/kg	-
trimethylbenzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	8970 mg/kg	-

Section 11. Toxicological information

acetone	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	76000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15.8 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
2-methoxypropyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>5320 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8532 mg/kg	-

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

Irritation/Corrosion**Conclusion/Summary**

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

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

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

Sensitization**Conclusion/Summary**

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

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

Mutagenicity

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

Carcinogenicity

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

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
iron trioxide	-	3	-
titanium dioxide	-	2B	-
4-methylpentan-2-one	-	2B	-
carbon black, respirable powder	-	2B	-
toluene	-	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)

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> methylpentan-2-one	Category 3
n-butyl acetate	Category 3
butanone	Category 3
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Category 3
heptane	Category 3
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Category 3
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Category 3
pentyl propionate	Category 3
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	Category 3
toluene	Category 3
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Category 3
acetone	Category 3
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	Category 3
2-methoxypropyl acetate	Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category
Stoddard solvent	Category 1
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Category 1
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol	Category 2
toluene	Category 2

Target organs

- : Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.
 Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, the reproductive system, liver, heart, peripheral nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, immune system, skin, testes.

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Ligroine	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Stoddard solvent	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
heptane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
toluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure**Potential acute health effects**

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
dryness
cracking
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

- Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself. This product contains TiO₂ which has been classified as a GHS Carcinogen Category 2 based on its IARC 2B classification. For many PPG products, TiO₂ is utilized as a raw material in a liquid coating formulation. In this case, the TiO₂ particles are bound in a matrix with no meaningful potential for human exposure to unbound particles of TiO₂ when the product is applied with a brush or roller. Sanding the coating surface or mist from spray applications may be harmful depending on the duration and level of exposure and require the use of appropriate personal protective equipment and/or engineering controls (see Section 8). Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. There is some evidence that repeated exposure to organic solvent vapors in combination with constant loud noise can cause greater hearing loss than expected from exposure to noise alone. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

Short term exposure

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.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Potential delayed effects : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Potential chronic health effects

General : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

Carcinogenicity : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : May damage the unborn child.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	9127.1 mg/kg
Dermal	60023.8 mg/kg
Inhalation (gases)	8339.8 ppm
Inhalation (vapors)	24.79 mg/l
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	3.173 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Acute LC50 161 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
titanium dioxide	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol	Acute EC50 >10 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish - brachydanio rerio	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Toluene	-	-	Readily
acetone	-	-	Readily
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	0.56	-	low
4-methylpentan-2-one	1.31	-	low
heptan-2-one	1.98	-	low
n-butyl acetate	1.78	-	low
butanone	0.29	-	low
Stoddard solvent	3.16 to 7.06	-	high
heptane	4.66	-	high
toluene	2.73	8.32	low
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	3.63	120.23	low
trimethylbenzene	3.4 to 3.8	-	low
acetone	-0.24	3	low
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	-	159	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

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

14. Transport information

14. Transport information

	DOT	IMDG	IATA
UN number	1263	1263	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class (es)	3	3	3
Packing group	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	Yes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	(heptane)	Not applicable.
Product RQ (lbs)	16232.5	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
RQ substances	(4-methylpentan-2-one, xylene)	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

Additional information

- DOT** : Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
- 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 precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Section 15. Regulatory information

United States

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are listed or exempted.

United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Final significant new use rules:

Aluminium orthophosphate Listed P-13-0690

SARA 302/304

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

[Composition/information on ingredients](#)

No products were found.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard
 Immediate (acute) health hazard
 Delayed (chronic) health hazard

[Composition/information on ingredients](#)

Section 15. Regulatory information

Name	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.
titanium dioxide	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
4-methylpentan-2-one	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
heptan-2-one	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
aluminium powder (stabilised)	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.
n-butyl acetate	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
butanone	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Ligroine	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
carbon black, respirable powder	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
Stoddard solvent	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
heptane	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
2-ethylhexyl acetate	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
pentyl propionate	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
toluene	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
trimethylbenzene	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
acetone	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
2-methoxypropyl acetate	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.

SARA 313

Supplier notification	Chemical name	CAS number	Concentration
	Bismuth vanadium tetraoxide	14059-33-7	15 - 40
	4-methylpentan-2-one	108-10-1	15 - 40
	Aluminium powder (stabilized)	7429-90-5	10 - 30
	toluene	108-88-3	1 - 5
	Zinc Phosphate Compound	Not available.	1 - 5
	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.5 - 1.5

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

Additional environmental information is contained on the Environmental Data Sheet for this product, which can be obtained from your PPG representative.

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Section 16. Other information

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

Health : 3 * **Flammability** : 3 **Physical hazards** : 1

(*) - 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. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on MSDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. 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.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

Health : 3 **Flammability** : 3 **Instability** : 1

Date of previous issue : 8/31/2015

Organization that prepared the MSDS : 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 = Intermediate 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)
UN = United Nations

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Disclaimer

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