# SAFETY DATA SHEET

TOPLAC PLUS SUNDOWN BUFF

## Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** : TOPLAC PLUS SUNDOWN BUFF

**SDS code** : YLK237

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

| Identified uses |
| --- |
| Professional use<br>Industrial use<br>Consumer use |

| Uses advised against |
| --- |
| All other uses |

**Product use** : Solvent borne coating for interior and exterior use.

**Supplier's details**

Akzo Nobel Coatings
International Paint LLC
6001 Antoine Drive
Houston, Texas 77091
International Paint 1-800-589-1267
International Paint (International) 1-713-682-1711

Akzo Nobel Coatings Ltd.
110 Woodbine Downs Blvd.
Unit #4 Etobicoke, Ontario
Canada M9W 5S6
International Paint (International) 1-713-682-1711

Cía. Mexicana de Pinturas International, S.A. de C.V.
Carretera Anillo Periférico, No Ext 205,
No Interior A, Colonia HDA S JOSE, Garcia
Garcia, CP 66000, Nuevo Leon.

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : CHEMTREC (USA) +1 (800) 424-9300 (24Hr)
CHEMTREC (International) +1 (703) 527-3887
Domestic Poison Control Center Customer Service +1 (800) 854-6813

## 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** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

**GHS label elements**

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Warning

**Hazard statements** : Flammable liquid and vapor.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of causing cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**Precautionary statements**

**General** : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

**Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Take action to prevent static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor.

**Response** : In case of fire: Use water spray, dry chemical powder or carbon dioxide to extinguish. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

**Storage** : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.

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

**Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

| Ingredient name | % | CAS number |
|---|---|---|
| Other drying alkyd resins | ≥25 - ≤50 | - |
| titanium dioxide | ≥10 - ≤25 | 13463-67-7 |
| Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics | ≥10 - ≤25 | - |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | ≤10 | 64742-48-9 |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | ≤5 | 64742-48-9 |
| diiron trioxide | ≤3 | 1309-37-1 |
| carbon black, respirable powder | ≤0.3 | 1333-86-4 |
| propylidynetrimethanol | ≤0.3 | 77-99-6 |

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 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** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses if easy to do. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

**Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. 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.

**Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

**Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

## Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

**Eye contact** : No specific data.

**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
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:
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

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

## Section 4. First aid measures

**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.

**See toxicological information (Section 11)**

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

**Extinguishing media**

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, $CO_2$, water spray (fog) or foam.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Never use water for extinction.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
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. 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).

**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.

# Section 6. Accidental release measures

**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 ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

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

# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

## Control parameters

### Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|---|---|
| Other drying alkyd resins | None. |
| titanium dioxide | **OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).** TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).** TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust **ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).** TWA: 2.5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction, finescale particles |
| Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics | None. |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | None. |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | None. |
| diiron trioxide | None. |
| carbon black, respirable powder | **ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Notes:** |

# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

| | |
|---|---|
| | **Substance identified by other sources as a suspected or confirmed human carcinogen. 1996 Adoption Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens.**<br>TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction<br>**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). Notes: See Appendix A - NIOSH Potential Occupational Carcinogen See Appendix C - Supplemental Exposure Limits**<br>TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 10 hours.<br>**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). Notes: Carbon black in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) See Appendix A - NIOSH Potential Occupational Carcinogen See Appendix C - Supplemental Exposure Limits**<br>TWA: 0.1 mg of PAHs/cm³ 10 hours.<br>**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**<br>TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**<br>TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 8 hours. |
| propylidynetrimethanol | None. |

**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** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

**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. 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.

# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**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** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with type A/P2 filter or better. Dry sanding, flame cutting and/or welding of the dry paint film will give rise to dust and/or hazardous fumes. Wet sanding/flatting should be used wherever possible. If exposure cannot be avoided by the provision of local exhaust ventilation, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be used.

# Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

**Appearance**

**Physical state** : Liquid.

**Color** : Brown.

**Odor** : Solvent.

**Odor threshold** : Not available.

**pH** : Not applicable. [DIN EN 1262]

**Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.

**Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : 149°C (300.2°F)

**Flash point** : Closed cup: 47°C (116.6°F) [Pensky-Martens]

**Flammability** : Not available.

**Lower and upper explosion limit** : Greatest known range: Lower: 0.9% Upper: 8% (Reaction mass of dimethyl adipate and dimethyl glutarate and dimethyl succinate)

**Vapor pressure** :

| | Vapor Pressure at 20˚C | | | Vapor pressure at 50˚C | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ingredient name** | **mm Hg** | **kPa** | **Method** | **mm Hg** | **kPa** | **Method** |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | 0.75 to 2.25 | 0.1 to 0.3 | | | | |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | 0.75 to 2.25 | 0.1 to 0.3 | | | | |
| 5,5'-(1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-diylidene)dibarbituric acid | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |

**Relative vapor density** : Not available.

**Density** : 1.225 g/cm³ [DIN EN ISO 2811-1]

**Solubility(ies)** :

| Media | Result |
|---|---|
| cold water | Not soluble [OECD (TG 105)] |

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.

**Auto-ignition temperature** :

| Ingredient name | °C | °F | Method |
|---|---|---|---|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | 280 to 470 | 536 to 878 | |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | 280 to 470 | 536 to 878 | |
| 5,5'-(1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-diylidene)dibarbituric acid | >400 | >752 | |

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

**Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

**Viscosity** : Kinematic (room temperature): 269 $mm^2/s$ (269 cSt) [DIN EN ISO 3219]
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 330 $mm^2/s$ (330 cSt) [DIN EN ISO 3219]

**Particle characteristics**

**Median particle size** : Not applicable.

**Percentage of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm** : 0

## 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** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

**Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidizing materials

**Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity**

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 8500 mg/m³ | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | >6 g/kg | - |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 8500 mg/m³ | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | >6 g/kg | - |
| carbon black, respirable powder | LD50 Oral | Rat | >15400 mg/kg | - |
| propylidynetrimethanol | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 13700 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 14000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 14100 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 14000 mg/kg | - |

**Irritation/Corrosion**

Not available.

**Sensitization**

Not available.

**Mutagenicity**

Not available.

**Carcinogenicity**

# Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

## Classification

| Product/ingredient name | OSHA | IARC | NTP |
|---|---|---|---|
| titanium dioxide | - | 2B | - |
| diiron trioxide | - | 3 | - |
| carbon black, respirable powder | - | 2B | - |

## Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

## Teratogenicity

Not available.

## Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics | Category 3 | - | Narcotic effects |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | Category 3 | - | Narcotic effects |

## Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

## Aspiration hazard

| Name | Result |
|---|---|
| Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

## Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

## Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

**Eye contact** : No specific data.

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

# Section 11. Toxicological information

**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**

**Short term exposure**

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

**Long term exposure**

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

**Potential chronic health effects**

Not available.

**General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Reproductive toxicity** : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**Numerical measures of toxicity**

**Acute toxicity estimates**

N/A

# Section 12. Ecological information

**Toxicity**

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|---|---|---|---|
| titanium dioxide | Acute LC50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| carbon black, respirable powder | Acute EC50 37.563 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 61.547 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| propylidynetrimethanol | Acute EC50 13000000 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 14400000 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Cyprinodon variegatus | 96 hours |

**Persistence and degradability**

Not available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Product/ingredient name | $LogP_{ow}$ | BCF | Potential |
|---|---|---|---|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | - | 10 to 2500 | high |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | - | 10 to 2500 | high |
| propylidynetrimethanol | -0.47 | <1 | low |

## Section 12. Ecological information

**Mobility in soil**

**Soil/water partition coefficient ($K_{OC}$)** : Not available.

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

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

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

## Section 14. Transport information

The information provided in section 14 is based on a bulk package shipment via ground transport in North America. All shippers are responsible for ensuring the proper transportation classification and package/container requirements are followed for the relevant mode of transport.

| | DOT Classification | IMDG | IATA |
|---|---|---|---|
| **UN number** | UN1263 | UN1263 | UN1263 |
| **UN proper shipping name** | PAINT | PAINT | PAINT |
| **Transport hazard class(es)** | 3   | 3   | 3   |
| **Packing group** | III | III | III |
| **Environmental hazards** | No. | No. | No. |

**Additional information**

**DOT Classification** : This product may be re-classified as "Combustible Liquid," unless transported by vessel or aircraft. Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials.

**IMDG** : **Emergency schedules** F-E, _S-E_

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

# Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TSCA 5(a)2 final significant new use rules:** No products found.
**TSCA 5(e) substance consent order:** No products found.
**TSCA 8(a) PAIR**: (2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol
**TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption**: Not determined
**United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: Not determined.
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 307**: ethylbenzene; toluene
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311**: xylene; ethylbenzene; toluene

**Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)** : Listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances** : Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances** : Not listed

**DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)** : Not listed

**DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)** : Not listed

**SARA 302/304**

**Composition/information on ingredients**

No products were found.

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable.

**SARA 311/312**

**Classification** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

**Composition/information on ingredients**

| Name | % | Classification |
|---|---|---|
| titanium dioxide | ≥10 - ≤25 | CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 |
| Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics | ≥10 - ≤25 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3<br>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3<br>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | ≤10 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3<br>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3<br>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | ≤5 | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| carbon black, respirable powder | ≤0.3 | CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 |
| propylidynetrimethanol | ≤0.3 | TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 |

**State regulations**

**Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: TITANIUM DIOXIDE; ROUGE DUST

**New York** : None of the components are listed.

**New Jersey** : The following components are listed: TITANIUM DIOXIDE; IRON OXIDE; CARBON BLACK

**Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: TITANIUM OXIDE; IRON OXIDE

**California Prop. 65**

# Section 15. Regulatory information

⚠ **WARNING**: Cancer and Reproductive Harm - www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

| Ingredient name | No significant risk level | Maximum acceptable dosage level | Type of toxicity |
|---|---|---|---|
| titanium dioxide | - | - | Cancer |
| carbon black, respirable powder | - | - | Cancer |
| ethylbenzene | Yes. | - | Cancer |
| methanol | - | Yes. | Developmental |
| Crystalline Silica as quartz not respirable,>10µm | - | - | Cancer |
| Crystalline Silica, respirable part in whole product, <10µm | - | - | Cancer |
| toluene | - | Yes. | Developmental |
| cumene | - | - | Cancer |

**Inventory list**

**Australia** : Not determined.

**Canada** : At least one component is not listed.

**China** : Not determined.

**Eurasian Economic Union** : **Russian Federation inventory**: Not determined.

**Japan** : **Japan inventory (CSCL)**: Not determined.
**Japan inventory (ISHL)**: Not determined.

**New Zealand** : Not determined.

**Philippines** : Not determined.

**Republic of Korea** : Not determined.

**Taiwan** : Not determined.

**Thailand** : Not determined.

**Turkey** : Not determined.

**United States** : Not determined.

**Viet Nam** : Not determined.

# Section 16. Other information

**Procedure used to derive the classification**

| Classification | Justification |
|---|---|
| FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 | On basis of test data |
| CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 | Calculation method |
| TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 | Calculation method |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 | Calculation method |

**History**

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**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

# Section 16. Other information

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**

IMPORTANT NOTE: the information contained in this data sheet (as may be amended from time to time) is not intended to be exhaustive and is presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date on which it is prepared. It is the user's responsibility to verify that this data sheet is current prior to using the product to which it relates.

Persons using the information must make their own determinations as to the suitability of the relevant product for their purposes prior to use. Where those purposes are other than as specifically recommended in this safety data sheet, then the user uses the product at their own risk.

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