

SAFETY DATA SHEET

F70-A BASE GREY BAC 707 - M9001

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : F70-A BASE GREY BAC 707 - M9001
SDS code : 21070100B

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

| Identified uses |
|--|
| Paint. Professional use Industrial use |
| Uses advised against |
| All other uses |

Product use : Two component coating for interior use.

Supplier's details

MAPAERO SAS
 10, Avenue de la Rijole CS30098
 09103 PAMIERS Cedex
 France

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : +33 (0)5 34 01 34 01
 +33 (0)5 61 60 23 30

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
 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements : Flammable liquid and vapor.
 Causes skin irritation.
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 Causes serious eye damage.
 May cause respiratory irritation.
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 Suspected of causing cancer.
 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Obtain special instructions before use. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, sparks and hot surfaces. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. 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 : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.

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

Hazards not otherwise classified : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

| Ingredient name | % | CAS number |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Titanium dioxide | ≥25 - ≤50 | 13463-67-7 |
| butan-2-ol | ≥10 - ≤25 | 78-92-2 |
| benzyl alcohol | ≤10 | 100-51-6 |
| Amines, polyethylenepoly-, triethylenetetramine fraction | <5 | 90640-67-8 |
| Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres | ≤3 | 14807-96-6 |
| Chlorite-group minerals | ≤3 | 1318-59-8 |
| zinc oxide | ≤3 | 1314-13-2 |
| aluminium hydroxide | ≤3 | 21645-51-2 |
| 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** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. 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** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a 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** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
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

Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 redness
 blistering may occur
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 stomach pains
 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 : 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
 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. 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. 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). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. 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. 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.
- 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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

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 |
|--|--|
| titanium dioxide | OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 15 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 2.5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction, finescale particles |
| butan-2-ol | ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 303 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). STEL: 455 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 305 mg/m ³ 10 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. |
| benzyl alcohol | OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 450 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 305 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. |
| Amines, polyethylenepoly-, triethylenetetramine fraction | OARS WEEL (United States, 1/2021). TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. |
| Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres | None. |
| Chlorite-group minerals | None. |
| zinc oxide | None. |
| aluminium hydroxide | None. |
| 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

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. 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: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- 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.
- 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.

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** : Gray.
- Odor** : Characteristic.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available. [DIN EN 1262]
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 25°C (77°F) [Pensky-Martens]
- Flammability** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** :

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

| Ingredient name | Vapor Pressure at 20°C | | | Vapor pressure at 50°C | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------|-----|--------|
| | mm Hg | kPa | Method | mm Hg | kPa | Method |
| butan-2-ol | 12.75 | 1.7 | | | | |
| butan-1-ol | <7.5 | <1 | DIN EN 13016-2 | | | |
| propane-1,2-diol | 0.15 | 0.02 | EU A.4 | | | |
| aluminium hydroxide | <0.075 | <0.01 | | | | |
| benzyl alcohol | 0.05 | 0.0067 | | | | |
| Amines, polyethylenepoly-, triethylenetetramine fraction | 0.0026 | 0.00035 | OECD 104 | | | |
| triphenyl phosphite | 0.00052 | 0.000069 | EU A.4 | | | |
| Terphenyl, hydrogenated | 0 | 0 | EPA OPPTS 830.7950 | | | |
| propylidynetrimethanol | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 29H,31H-phthalocyaninato(2-)-N29,N30,N31,N32 copper | 0 | 0 | EU A.4 | | | |

Relative vapor density : Not available.

Density : 1.31 g/cm³ [DIN EN ISO 2811-1]

Solubility(ies) :

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

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

Auto-ignition temperature :

| Ingredient name | °C | °F | Method |
|---|------------|------------|---------|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy | 280 to 470 | 536 to 878 | |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | 280 to 470 | 536 to 878 | |
| Ethene, homopolymer | 330 to 410 | 626 to 770 | |
| butan-1-ol | 355 | 671 | EU A.15 |
| 29H,31H-phthalocyaninato(2-)-N29,N30,N31,N32 copper | 356 | 672.8 | EU A.16 |
| propane-1,2-diol | 371 | 699.8 | |
| Terphenyl, hydrogenated | 374 | 705.2 | |
| butan-2-ol | 377 | 710.6 | |
| benzyl alcohol | 436 | 816.8 | |
| triphenyl phosphite | >400 | >752 | EU A.15 |

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Viscosity : Kinematic (room temperature): 611 mm²/s (611 cSt) [DIN EN ISO 3219]
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 101 mm²/s (101 cSt) [DIN EN ISO 3219]

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not applicable.

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 | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|---|
| butan-2-ol | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | Rat | 8000 ppm | 4 hours | |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 48500 mg/m ³ | 4 hours | |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Guinea pig | 1067 mg/kg | - | |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Mouse | 771 mg/kg | - | |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Rabbit | 277 mg/kg | - | |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Rat | 1193 mg/kg | - | |
| | LD50 Intravenous | Mouse | 764 mg/kg | - | |
| | LD50 Intravenous | Rat | 138 mg/kg | - | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rabbit | 4893 mg/kg | - | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rabbit | 4890 mg/kg | - | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2193 mg/kg | - | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2054 mg/kg | - | |
| | benzyl alcohol | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 2000 mg/kg | - |
| | | LD50 Intra-arterial | Rat | 441 mg/kg | - |
| LD50 Intraperitoneal | | Mouse | 650 mg/kg | - | |
| LD50 Intraperitoneal | | Rat | 400 mg/kg | - | |
| LD50 Intravenous | | Mouse | 324 mg/kg | - | |
| LD50 Intravenous | | Rat | 53 mg/kg | - | |
| LD50 Oral | | Guinea pig | 2500 mg/kg | - | |
| LD50 Oral | | Guinea pig | 2500 mg/kg | - | |
| LD50 Oral | | Mouse | 1360 mg/kg | - | |
| LD50 Oral | | Mouse | 1360 mg/kg | - | |
| LD50 Oral | | Rabbit | 1040 mg/kg | - | |
| LD50 Oral | | Rabbit | 1040 mg/kg | - | |
| LD50 Oral | | Rat | 1.5 mL/kg | - | |
| LD50 Oral | | Rat | 1230 mg/kg | - | |
| zinc oxide | LD50 Oral | Rat | 1660 mg/kg | - | |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Rat | 240 mg/kg | - | |
| propylidynetrimethanol | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 7950 mg/kg | - | |
| | 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

Section 11. Toxicological information

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| butan-2-ol benzyl alcohol | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 0.1 MI | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 100 mg | - |
| zinc oxide | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

| Product/ingredient name | OSHA | IARC | NTP |
|--|------|------|-----|
| Titanium dioxide | - | 2B | - |
| Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres | - | 3 | - |

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| butan-2-ol | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| | Category 3 | - | Narcotic effects |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness

Section 11. Toxicological information

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| 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: pain or irritation redness blistering may occur reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations |
| Ingestion | : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains 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 | : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels. |
| 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. |

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Section 12. Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------|
| Titanium dioxide | Acute EC50 19.3 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 27.8 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 35.306 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 13.4 mg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 11 mg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 3.6 mg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 15.9 mg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 13 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate | 48 hours |
| butan-2-ol | Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| benzyl alcohol | Acute EC50 4227 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 3670000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 10000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 15000 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Menidia beryllina | 96 hours |
| zinc oxide | Acute LC50 460000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 1 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 0.622 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 0.481 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 1.25 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 98 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 3.969 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Danio rerio - Adult | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 2.525 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Danio rerio - Adult | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 96 hours |
| Acute LC50 2246000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Neonate | 96 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 |
|--|--------------------|-------|-----------|
| Titanium dioxide | 0.61 | - | low |
| butan-2-ol | 0.87 | - | low |
| benzyl alcohol | -2.65 | - | low |
| Amines, polyethylenepoly-, triethylenetetramine fraction | - | 28960 | high |
| zinc oxide | -0.47 | <1 | low |
| propylidynetrimethanol | | | |

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

IMDG : **Emergency schedules** F-E, _S-E_
Viscous liquid exception This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.
IMDG Code Segregation group Not applicable

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

State regulations

- Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: TITANIUM DIOXIDE; SEC-BUTYL ALCOHOL; HYDROGENATED TERPHENYLS; BENZYL ALCOHOL; TALC; ZINC OXIDE FUME
- New York** : None of the components are listed.
- New Jersey** : The following components are listed: TITANIUM DIOXIDE; sec-BUTYL ALCOHOL; HYDROGENATED TERPHENYLS; TALC (NOT CONTAINING ASBESTOS FIBERS); ZINC OXIDE
- Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: TITANIUM OXIDE; 2-BUTANOL; HYDROGENATED TERPHENYLS; BENZENEMETHANOL; TALC; ZINC OXIDE FUME

California Prop. 65

 **WARNING:** Cancer - 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 |
| crystalline silica, respirable powder | - | - | Cancer |

Inventory list

Canada : At least one component is not listed.

Section 16. Other information

Procedure used to derive the classification

| Classification | Justification |
|--|---|
| FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 | On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method |

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Section 16. Other information

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 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) N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group UN = United Nations |
|-----------------------------|--|

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

IMPORTANT NOTE The information in this data sheet is not intended to be exhaustive and is based on the present state of our knowledge and on current laws: any person using the product for any purpose other than that specifically recommended in the technical data sheet without first obtaining written confirmation from us as to the suitability of the product for the intended purpose does so at his own risk. It is always the responsibility of the user to take all necessary steps to fulfill the demands set out in the local rules and legislation. Always read the Material Data Sheet and the Technical Data Sheet for this product if available. All advice we give or any statement made about the product by us (whether in this data sheet or otherwise) is correct to the best of our knowledge but we have no control over the quality or the condition of the substrate or the many factors affecting the use and application of the product. Therefore, unless we specifically agree in writing otherwise, we do not accept any liability whatsoever for the performance of the product or for any loss or damage arising out of the use of the product. All products supplied and technical advice given are subject to our standard terms and conditions of sale. You should request a copy of this document and review it carefully. The information contained in this data sheet is subject to modification from time to time in the light of experience and our policy of continuous development. It is the user's responsibility to verify that this data sheet is current prior to using the product.

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