

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

A1500-M SEMI-GLOSS BASE GREY BLUE GREEN 2624CN/7344

### Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** : A1500-M SEMI-GLOSS BASE GREY BLUE GREEN 2624CN/7344  
**SDS code** : 13827344B

#### 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** : Solvent borne coating for exterior 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 SENSITIZATION - Category 1  
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2  
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

#### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Warning

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

#### Precautionary statements

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## Section 2. Hazards identification

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Prevention</b>                       | : 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. |
| <b>Response</b>                         | : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.  |
| <b>Storage</b>                          | : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.   |
| <b>Disposal</b>                         | : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.   |
| <b>Hazards not otherwise classified</b> | : None known.   |

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

| Ingredient name                                   | %         | CAS number  |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| Titanium dioxide                                  | ≥10 - ≤25 | 13463-67-7  |
| 2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate                    | ≥10 - ≤25 | 54839-24-6  |
| n-butyl acetate                                   | ≥10 - ≤25 | 123-86-4    |
| silicon dioxide                                   | ≤10       | 7631-86-9   |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate                   | ≤5        | 108-65-6    |
| xylene  | ≤3        | 1330-20-7   |
| aluminium hydroxide                               | ≤3        | 21645-51-2  |
| Hydroxyphenyl-benzotriazole derivatives           | ≤1        | 104810-48-2 |
| Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, zinc salt, basic         | <1        | 85203-81-2  |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one                              | <1        | 108-10-1    |
| Polymeric Benzotriazole                           | ≤1        | 104810-47-1 |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate   | ≤1        | 41556-26-7  |
| methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate | ≤0.3      | 82919-37-7  |

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

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

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

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye contact</b>  | : 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. Get medical attention.   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | : 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. |
| <b>Skin contact</b> | : 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. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.   |

## Section 4. First aid measures

**Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
**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:  
 irritation  
 redness  
 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

**Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.  
**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, CO<sub>2</sub>, 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  
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.
- 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 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. 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  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Titanium dioxide               | <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b><br/>TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b><br/>TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2020). Notes:</b><br/>Substance identified by other sources as a suspected or confirmed human carcinogen. 1996 Adoption Substances for which the TLV is higher than the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) and/or the NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit (REL). See CFR 58(124) :36338-33351, June 30, 1993, for revised OSHA PEL. Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens.</p> <p>TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> |
| 2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | None.  |
| n-butyl acetate                | <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).</b><br/>STEL: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.<br/>STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.<br/>TWA: 710 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.<br/>TWA: 150 ppm 10 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b><br/>TWA: 710 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br/>TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b></p>  |

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## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

silicon dioxide  
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate

xylene

aluminium hydroxide  
Hydroxyphenyl-benzotriazole derivatives  
Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, zinc salt, basic  
4-methylpentan-2-one

Polymeric Benzotriazole  
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate  
methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate

STEL: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.  
TWA: 710 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.  
**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2020).**  
STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.  
TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

None.  
**AIHA WEEL (United States, 7/2018).**  
TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.  
**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2020). Notes:**  
**1996 Adoption Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens.**

STEL: 651 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.  
TWA: 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.  
**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**  
TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.  
**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**  
STEL: 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.  
TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

None.  
None.  
None.  
**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2020). Notes:**  
**Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices**

STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.  
TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.  
**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).**  
STEL: 300 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.  
TWA: 205 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.  
TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours.

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**  
TWA: 410 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.  
**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**  
STEL: 300 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.  
TWA: 205 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

None.  
None.  
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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**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. 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: 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.
- 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

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Gray.
- Odor** : Characteristic.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 28°C (82.4°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits** : Greatest known range: Lower: 1% Upper: 9.8% (2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Vapor density</b>                          | : Highest known value: 4.6 (Air = 1) (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate). Weighted average: 2.66 (Air = 1) |
| <b>Density</b>                                | : 1.241 g/cm <sup>3</sup>  |
| <b>Solubility(ies)</b>                        | : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.  |
| <b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b> | : Not available.   |

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | : The product is stable.  |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.   |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | : 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. |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:<br>oxidizing materials   |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | : 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 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------|----------|
| n-butyl acetate         | LC50 Inhalation Gas.  | Rat        | 390 ppm            | 4 hours  |
|                         | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Mouse      | 6 g/m <sup>3</sup> | 2 hours  |
|                         | LD50 Dermal           | Rabbit     | >17600 mg/kg       | -        |
|                         | LD50 Intraperitoneal  | Mouse      | 1230 mg/kg         | -        |
|                         | LD50 Oral             | Guinea pig | 4700 mg/kg         | -        |
|                         | LD50 Oral             | Mouse      | 6 g/kg             | -        |
|                         | LD50 Oral             | Rabbit     | 3200 mg/kg         | -        |
|                         | LD50 Oral             | Rat        | 10768 mg/kg        | -        |
| xylene                  | LC50 Inhalation Gas.  | Rat        | 6700 ppm           | 4 hours  |
|                         | LC50 Inhalation Gas.  | Rat        | 5000 ppm           | 4 hours  |
|                         | LC50 Inhalation Gas.  | Rat        | 6670 ppm           | 4 hours  |
|                         | LD50 Intraperitoneal  | Mouse      | 1548 mg/kg         | -        |
|                         | LD50 Intraperitoneal  | Mouse      | 1548 mg/kg         | -        |
|                         | LD50 Intraperitoneal  | Rat        | 2459 mg/kg         | -        |
|                         | LD50 Oral             | Mouse      | 2119 mg/kg         | -        |
|                         | LD50 Oral             | Rat        | 4300 mg/kg         | -        |
|                         | LD50 Oral             | Rat        | 4300 mg/kg         | -        |
|                         | LD50 Subcutaneous     | Rat        | 1700 mg/kg         | -        |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one    | LD50 Intraperitoneal  | Guinea pig | 800 mg/kg          | -        |
|                         | LD50 Intraperitoneal  | Mouse      | 268 mg/kg          | -        |
|                         | LD50 Intraperitoneal  | Rat        | 400 mg/kg          | -        |
|                         | LD50 Oral             | Guinea pig | 1600 mg/kg         | -        |
|                         | LD50 Oral             | Mouse      | 1900 mg/kg         | -        |
|                         | LD50 Oral             | Mouse      | 2850 mg/kg         | -        |
|                         | LD50 Oral             | Rat        | 2080 mg/kg         | -        |
|                         | LD50 Oral             | Rat        | 4600 mg/kg         | -        |

#### Irritation/Corrosion

|                                       |             |                |      |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|------|
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## Section 11. Toxicological information

| Product/ingredient name | Result                   | Species | Score | Exposure        | Observation |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| n-butyl acetate         | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 100 mg          | -           |
|                         | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 500 mg | -           |
| silicon dioxide         | Eyes - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 25 mg  | -           |
| xylene                  | Eyes - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 87 mg           | -           |
|                         | Eyes - Severe irritant   | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 5 mg   | -           |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one    | Skin - Mild irritant     | Rat     | -     | 8 hours 60 UI   | -           |
|                         | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 500 mg | -           |
|                         | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 100 %           | -           |
|                         | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 100 UI | -           |
|                         | Eyes - Severe irritant   | Rabbit  | -     | 40 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   | -   |
| silicon dioxide         | -    | 3    | -   |
| xylene                  | -    | 3    | -   |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one    | -    | 2B   | -   |

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name                            | Category   | Route of exposure | Target organs                |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate  | Category 3 | -                 | Narcotic effects             |
| n-butyl acetate                 | Category 3 | -                 | Narcotic effects             |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | Category 3 | -                 | Narcotic effects             |
| xylene                          | Category 3 | -                 | Respiratory tract irritation |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one            | Category 3 | -                 | Narcotic effects             |

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

| Name   | Result                         |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| xylene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**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** : 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** : 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:  
irritation  
redness  
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

#### 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

| 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 |
| n-butyl acetate         | Acute LC50 13 mg/l Fresh water        | Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate                                      | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water     | Fish - Pimephales promelas   | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus   | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 32 mg/l Marine water       | Crustaceans - Artemia salina   | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 100000 µg/l Fresh water    | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus   | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 18000 µg/l Fresh water     | Fish - Pimephales promelas   | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 185000 µg/l Marine water   | Fish - Menidia beryllina   | 96 hours |
| xylene                  | Acute LC50 62000 µg/l Fresh water     | Fish - Danio rerio   | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute EC50 90 mg/l Fresh water        | Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa  | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water       | Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio - Adult                               | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water     | Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio                                       | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 15700 µg/l Fresh water     | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one    | Acute LC50 20870 µg/l Fresh water     | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus   | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 19000 µg/l Fresh water     | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus   | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water     | Fish - Pimephales promelas   | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 16940 µg/l Fresh water     | Fish - Carassius auratus   | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 505000 µg/l Fresh water    | Fish - Pimephales promelas   | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 540000 µg/l Fresh water    | Fish - Pimephales promelas   | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 537000 µg/l Fresh water    | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
|                         | Chronic NOEC 78 mg/l Fresh water      | Daphnia - Daphnia magna  | 21 days  |
|                         | Chronic NOEC 168 mg/l Fresh water     | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Embryo                                    | 33 days  |

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

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## Section 12. Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name                   | LogP <sub>ow</sub> | BCF         | Potential |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate            | 0.76               | -           | low       |
| n-butyl acetate                           | 2.3                | -           | low       |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate           | 1.2                | -           | low       |
| xylene                                    | 3.12               | 8.1 to 25.9 | low       |
| Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, zinc salt, basic | -                  | 60960       | high      |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one                      | 1.9                | -           | low       |

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : 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.

### United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List

| Ingredient                               | CAS # | Status | Reference number |
|--|-------|--------|------------------|
| Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene | -     | Listed | U239             |

## 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   |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <b>UN number</b>                  | UN1263   | UN1263   | UN1263   |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>    | PAINT  | PAINT  | PAINT  |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b> | 3<br> | 3<br> | 3<br> |
| <b>Packing group</b>              | III  | III  | III  |

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## Section 14. Transport information

| Environmental hazards | No. | No. | No. |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|
|                       |     |     |     |

### Additional information

- DOT Classification** : **Reportable quantity** 4295.1 lbs / 1950 kg [415.09 gal / 1571.3 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
- 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.
- 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; TIN DIOXIDE DUST; BUTYL ACETATE; N-BUTYL ACETATE; DIATOMACEOUS EARTH; AMORPHOUS SILICA; XYLENE; DIMETHYLBENZENE
- New York** :  The following components are listed: Butyl acetate; Xylene mixed; Methyl isobutyl ketone; Hexone
- New Jersey** :  The following components are listed: TITANIUM DIOXIDE; TITANIUM OXIDE (TiO<sub>2</sub>); n-BUTYL ACETATE; ACETIC ACID, BUTYL ESTER; XYLENES; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; CARBON BLACK; METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE; 2-PENTANONE, 4-METHYL-
- Pennsylvania** :  The following components are listed: TITANIUM OXIDE; ACETIC ACID, BUTYL ESTER; SILICA; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; CARBON BLACK; 2-PENTANONE, 4-METHYL-

### California Prop. 65

 **WARNING:** Cancer and Reproductive Harm - [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

| Ingredient name                 | No significant risk level | Maximum acceptable dosage level |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| titanium dioxide                | -                         | -                               |
| ethylbenzene                    | Yes.                      | -                               |
| carbon black, respirable powder | -                         | -                               |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one            | -                         | -                               |
| toluene                         | -                         | Yes.                            |
| cumene                          | -                         | -                               |

### Inventory list

- Canada** : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.

## Section 16. Other information

### Procedure used to derive the classification

| Classification  | Justification   |
|---|---|
| FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3<br>SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1<br>CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2<br>TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2<br>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 | On basis of test data<br>Calculation method<br>Calculation method<br>Calculation method<br>Calculation method |

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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 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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