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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name 954G-304 ONE COAT GREEN

Product code D14870849

SDS-Identcode 130000127972

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier The Chemours Company FC, LLC

Address 1007 Market Street

Wilmington, DE 19899 United States of America (USA)

1-844-773-CHEM (outside the U.S. 1-302-773-1000) Telephone

Medical emergency: 1-866-595-1473 (outside the U.S. 1-302-Emergency telephone

773-2000); Transport emergency: +1-800-424-9300 (outside

the U.S. +1-703-527-3887)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Coatings

Restrictions on use For professional users only.

> Do not use or resell Chemours™ materials in medical applications involving implantation in the human body or contact with internal body fluids or tissues unless agreed to by Seller in a written agreement covering such use. For further information,

please contact your Chemours representative.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids Category 3

Skin irritation Category 2

Serious eye damage Category 1

Skin sensitization Category 1

Carcinogenicity Category 1B

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single

exposure

Category 3

Specific target organ

systemic toxicity - repeated

Category 2 (Auditory system)

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exposure

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms









Signal Word Danger

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor. Hazard Statements

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H350 May cause cancer.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) through

prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.

No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equip-

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P260 Do not breathe mist or vapors. P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air

and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON

CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before

reuse.





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Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste dis-

posal plant.

Other hazards

The thermal decomposition vapors of fluorinated plastics may cause polymer fume fever with flulike symptoms in humans, especially when smoking contaminated tobacco.

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	>= 20 - < 30
Reaction product: bisphenol-A- (epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight >700 - 1200)	25068-38-6	>= 10 - < 20
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol	112-34-5	>= 5 - < 10
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	>= 5 - < 10
Xylene	1330-20-7	>= 1 - < 5
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9	>= 1 - < 5
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3	>= 1 - < 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 1 - < 5
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	>= 0.1 - < 1
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	>= 0.2 - < 1

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical

advice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing

and shoes.

Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water

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for at least 15 minutes.

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.

Get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed : If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs have person lean forward.

Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

Causes skin irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation.

May cause cancer.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection,

and use the recommended personal protective equipment

when the potential for exposure exists.

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

High volume water jet

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread

fire.

Flash back possible over considerable distance. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod: :

ucts

Carbon oxides

Hydrogen fluoride carbonyl fluoride

potentially toxic fluorinated compounds

aerosolized particulates Chlorine compounds Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Formaldehyde

Chromium compounds

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

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SO.

Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment:

for fire-fighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protec: : tive equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment.

Follow safe handling advice and personal protective

equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or

oil barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up Non-sparking tools should be used.

Soak up with inert absorbent material.

Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray

For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate

containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material

can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate

container.

Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable

absorbent.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items

employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to

determine which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation Use with local exhaust ventilation.

> Use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventilation if advised by assessment of the local exposure

potential

Advice on safe handling Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or spray mist.

Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

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practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure

assessment

Non-sparking tools should be used. Keep container tightly closed.

Already sensitized individuals should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitizers.

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labeled containers.

Store locked up. Keep tightly closed.

Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types:

Strong oxidizing agents Organic peroxides Flammable solids Pyrophoric liquids Pyrophoric solids

Self-heating substances and mixtures

Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit

flammable gases Explosives

Gases

Recommended storage tem: :

perature

41 - 77 °F / 5 - 25 °C

Further information on stor-

age stability

Do not freeze.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	75 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm 205 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		ST	75 ppm 300 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	100 ppm 410 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol	112-34-5	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	10 ppm	ACGIH





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Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm	NIOSH REL
			240 mg/m ³	
		TWA	50 ppm	OSHA Z-1
			240 mg/m ³	
Xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-1
			435 mg/m ³	
		TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9	TWA	0.5 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
			(chromium)	
		TWA	0.5 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
			(chromium)	
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		С	50 ppm	NIOSH REL
			150 mg/m ³	
		TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-1
			300 mg/m ³	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-1
			435 mg/m ³	
		TWA	100 ppm	NIOSH REL
			435 mg/m ³	
		ST	125 ppm	NIOSH REL
			545 mg/m ³	
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (total	15 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		dust)		
		TWA	10 mg/m ³	ACGIH
			(Titanium dioxide)	
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	TWA	0.016 ppm	NIOSH REL
		С	0.1 ppm	NIOSH REL
		PEL	0.75 ppm	OSHA CARC
		STEL	2 ppm	OSHA CARC
		TWA	0.016 ppm	NIOSH REL
			(Formaldehyde)	
		С	0.1 ppm	NIOSH REL
			(Formaldehyde)	
	_	TWA	0.1 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	0.3 ppm	ACGIH

Occupational exposure limits of decomposition products

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3	TWA	3 ppm 2.5 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		С	6 ppm 5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	3 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		TWA	0.5 ppm (Fluorine)	ACGIH
		С	2 ppm	ACGIH

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		Ī	(Fluorine)	I
Carbonyl difluoride	353-50-4	TWA	2 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	5 ppm	ACGIH
		ST	5 ppm 15 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	2 ppm 5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	TWA	5,000 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	30,000 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	5,000 ppm 9,000 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	5,000 ppm 9,000 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		ST	30,000 ppm 54,000 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	TWA	25 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	35 ppm 40 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		С	200 ppm 229 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	50 ppm 55 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
1-Propene, 1,1,3,3,3- pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-	382-21-8	С	0.01 ppm	ACGIH
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	TWA	0.016 ppm	NIOSH REL
		С	0.1 ppm	NIOSH REL
		PEL	0.75 ppm	OSHA CARC
		STEL	2 ppm	OSHA CARC
		TWA	0.016 ppm (Formaldehyde)	NIOSH REL
		С	0.1 ppm (Formaldehyde)	NIOSH REL
		TWA	0.1 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	0.3 ppm	ACGIH
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		С	50 ppm 150 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	100 ppm 300 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
Methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	250 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	200 ppm 260 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		ST	250 ppm 325 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	200 ppm 260 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1





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2-Methyl-1-propanol	78-83-1	TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm 150 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	100 ppm 300 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	methyl isobutyl ketone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Xylene	1330-20-7	Methylhippu ric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1.5 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

Engineering measures

Processing may form hazardous compounds (see section

Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

Use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventilation if advised by assessment of the local exposure

potential

Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided by air purifying respirators against exposure to any hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.





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Hand protection

Material Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending

> on the concentration specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often! For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Take note that the product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand

protection. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of

workday.

Eye protection Wear the following personal protective equipment:

> Chemical resistant goggles must be worn. If splashes are likely to occur, wear:

Face-shield

Skin and body protection Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical

resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure

potential.

Wear the following personal protective equipment: Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing, unless assessment demonstrates that the risk of explosive

atmospheres or flash fires is low.

Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective

clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Hygiene measures Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are

located close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance liquid

Color green

Odor No data available

Odor Threshold No data available

No data available pН

Melting point/freezing point No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling : $> 117 \,^{\circ}\text{F} / > 47 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$

range

Flash point : 79 °F / 26 °C





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Method: ISO 2719

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) : Sustains combustion

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : No data available

Relative vapor density : No data available

Density : 1.1060 g/cm³

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : soluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not applicable

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 187 mPa.s

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Particle size : Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

Use at elevated temperatures may form highly hazardous

compounds.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated

temperatures.





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Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition : Hydrofluoric acid

Carbonyl difluoride Carbon dioxide Carbon monoxide

1-Propene, 1,1,3,3,3-pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-

Formaldehyde Butan-1-ol Methanol

2-Methyl-1-propanol

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 3,838 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 31.61 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 2,080 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 11.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity





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Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight >700 - 1200):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 420

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 2,410 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 2,764 mg/kg

Diacetone alcohol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,002 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 7.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Xylene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,523 mg/kg

Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.1.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 27.571 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 4,200 mg/kg

Chromium oxide:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.41 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Butan-1-ol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 790 mg/kg





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Acute inhalation toxicity LC0 (Rat): > 17.76 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor

LD50 (Rabbit): 3,430 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity

Ethylbenzene:

LD50 (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg Acute oral toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity LC50 (Rat): 17.8 mg/l

> Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Titanium dioxide:

Acute oral toxicity LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Acute inhalation toxicity LC50 (Rat): > 6.82 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

LD50 (Rabbit): > 10,000 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity

Formaldehyde:

Acute toxicity estimate: 100 mg/kg Acute oral toxicity

Method: Expert judgment

Acute toxicity estimate: 100 ppm Acute inhalation toxicity

> Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: gas Method: Expert judgment

Acute dermal toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): 270 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Species

Method **OECD Test Guideline 404**

Result No skin irritation

Assessment Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Remarks

Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation

1272/2008, Annex VI





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Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight >700 - 1200):

Result : Skin irritation

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Mild skin irritation

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Xylene:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Chromium oxide:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Butan-1-ol:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Formaldehyde:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular

weight >700 - 1200):

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

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2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Xylene:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Chromium oxide:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Butan-1-ol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Formaldehyde:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative





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Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight >700 - 1200):

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : positive

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Assessment : Probability or evidence of skin sensitization in humans

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Diacetone alcohol:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Xylene:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Mouse
Result : negative

Chromium oxide:

Test Type : Buehler Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Butan-1-ol:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Titanium dioxide:

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

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Formaldehyde:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : positive

Assessment : Probability or evidence of high skin sensitization rate in

humans

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: equivocal

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA syn-

thesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)

Result: negative

Test Type: Saccharomyces cerevisiae, gene mutation assay

(in vitro)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Result: negative

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight >700 - 1200):

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

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Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow

cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Diacetone alcohol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Xylene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mam-

malian cells Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Skin contact

Result: negative

Chromium oxide:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay)





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Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Butan-1-ol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Ethylbenzene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with

mammalian liver cells in vivo

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 486

Result: negative

Titanium dioxide:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

Formaldehyde:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: positive

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation

Result: positive

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Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Positive result(s) from in vivo mammalian somatic cell muta-

genicity tests.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 2 Years

Method : OECD Test Guideline 451

Result : positive

Remarks : The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in hu-

mans.

Species : Mouse

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 2 Years

Method : OECD Test Guideline 451

Result : positive

Remarks : The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in hu-

mans.

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight >700 - 1200):

Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 24 month(s)

Method : OECD Test Guideline 453

Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Xylene:

Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 103 weeks
Result : negative

Chromium oxide:

Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 2 Years
Result : negative

Ethylbenzene:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time : 104 weeks
Result : positive

Remarks : The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in hu-

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mans.

Titanium dioxide:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

cinogen

Formaldehyde:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (gas)
Exposure time : 28 Months
Result : positive

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animal experiments

IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Formaldehyde 50-00-0

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Isobutyl methyl ketone 108-10-1

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Ethylbenzene 100-41-4

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7

OSHA OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen

Formaldehyde 50-00-0

NTP Known to be human carcinogen

Formaldehyde 50-00-0

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight >700 - 1200):

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/29/2018 8.0 03/21/2019 1347441-00038 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 415

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Diacetone alcohol:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Xylene:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Chromium oxide:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Butan-1-ol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)





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Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Ethylbenzene:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Titanium dioxide:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification for

reproductive toxicity

Formaldehyde:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas)

Result: negative

STOT-single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Diacetone alcohol:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Xylene:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Butan-1-ol:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation., May cause drowsiness or

dizziness.

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Formaldehyde:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Xylene:

Routes of exposure : inhalation (vapor)
Target Organs : Auditory system

Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at con-

centrations of >0.2 to 1 mg/l/6h/d.

Ethylbenzene:

Routes of exposure : inhalation (vapor)
Target Organs : Auditory system

Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at con-

centrations of >0.2 to 1 mg/l/6h/d.

Titanium dioxide:

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 0.2 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Formaldehyde:

Routes of exposure : inhalation (gas)

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target

organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 4.106 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 14 Weeks

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 250 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight >700 - 1200):

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 50 mg/kg
LOAEL : 250 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 14 Weeks





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Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 250 mg/kg
LOAEL : 1,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 0.094 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 90 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 413

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 2,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 90 Days

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 4.685 mg/l Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 6 Weeks

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 600 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Xylene:

Species : Rat

LOAEL : > 0.2 - 1 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Species : Rat
LOAEL : 150 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Chromium oxide:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 2,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

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Butan-1-ol:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 125 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Ethylbenzene:

Species : Rat
LOAEL : 0.868 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 75 mg/kg
LOAEL : 250 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rat

 NOAEL
 : 24,000 mg/kg

 LOAEL
 : > 24,000 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 28 d

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

 Species
 : Rat

 NOAEL
 : 0.01 mg/l

 LOAEL
 : 0.05 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 730 d

Formaldehyde:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 6 ppm
LOAEL : 10 ppm

Application Route : inhalation (gas)

Exposure time : 28 Days

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

The substance or mixture causes concern owing to the assumption that it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Xylene:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

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Butan-1-ol:

The substance or mixture causes concern owing to the assumption that it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Ethylbenzene:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 179 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 200 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 30 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 1,300 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

: ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): >= 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10: > 1,995 mg/l

Exposure time: 30 min

Diacetone alcohol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h





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Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): >

1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): >=

1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

EC50: > 1,000 mg/lToxicity to microorganisms

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Xylene:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 13.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 0.1 - < 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 35 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

EL10 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms NOEC: > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Chromium oxide:

LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 10,000 mg/l Toxicity to fish

Exposure time: 96 h

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Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 848.6

mg/l

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 30 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.02 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Butan-1-ol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1,376 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,328 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 225

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): 4,390 mg/l

Exposure time: 17 h

Ethylbenzene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.6

ma/l

Exposure time: 96 h

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.4

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.96 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

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ic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 96 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Titanium dioxide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

NOEC (algae): 5,600 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

Formaldehyde:

Toxicity to fish : LC50: 6.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 5.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 4.89 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): >= 48 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): >= 6.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: 34.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 120 h

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 83 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F





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Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular

weight >700 - 1200):

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 5 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 85 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Diacetone alcohol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 98.51 % Exposure time: 28 d

Xylene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: > 70 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Butan-1-ol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 92 % Exposure time: 20 d

Ethylbenzene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 70 - 80 % Exposure time: 28 d

Formaldehyde:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 91 % Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 1.9

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2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 1

Diacetone alcohol:

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: -0.09

octanol/water

Remarks: Calculation

Xylene:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.16

Remarks: Calculation

Chromium oxide:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 260 - 800

Butan-1-ol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 1

Ethylbenzene:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.6

Formaldehyde:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.35

Mobility in soil
No data available

Other adverse effects

Product:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of

0.1% or higher.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.

Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or

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expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or

death.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number : UN 1263
Proper shipping name : PAINT
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1263
Proper shipping name : Paint
Class : 3
Packing group : III

Labels : Flammable Liquids

366

355

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen: :

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1263 Proper shipping name : PAINT

Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

EmS Code : F-E, <u>S-E</u> Marine pollutant : no

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1263 Proper shipping name : Paint

Class : 3 Packing group : III

Labels : FLAMMABLE LIQUID

ERG Code : 128 Marine pollutant : no

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data





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Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RQ
		(lbs)	(lbs)
Xylene	1330-20-7	100	2259
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	5000	17510
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	100	41771

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RQ
		(lbs)	(lbs)
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	100	41771

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Skin corrosion or irritation

Serious eye damage or eye irritation Respiratory or skin sensitization

Carcinogenicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels

established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Isobutyl methyl 108-10-1 >= 20 - < 30 % ketone 2-(2-112-34-5 >= 5 - < 10 % Butoxyethoxy)ethanol **Xylene** 1330-20-7 >= 1 - < 5 % Chromium oxide 1308-38-9 >= 1 - < 5 % Butan-1-ol 71-36-3 >= 1 - < 5 % Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 >= 1 - < 5 % Formaldehyde 50-00-0 >= 0.1 - < 1 % 2-Butoxyethanol 111-76-2 < 0.1 %

Volatile organic compounds

(VOC) content VOC content: 544.87 g/l

Remarks: less exempt





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VOC content: 544.87 g/l Remarks: as packaged

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Isobutyl methyl ketone Fluoropolymer	108-10-1 Trade secret
Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight >700 - 1200)	25068-38-6
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol	112-34-5
1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine, polymer with formaldehyde,	68955-24-8
isobutylated methylated	
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2
Xylene	1330-20-7
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Formaldehyde	50-00-0
2-Methyl-1-propanol	78-83-1
Toluene	108-88-3

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Isobutyl methyl ketone, Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Titanium dioxide, Formaldehyde, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Isobutyl methyl ketone, Benzene, Toluene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California List of Hazardous Substances

Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2
Xylene	1330-20-7
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2
Xylene	1330-20-7
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4

California Regulated Carcinogens

Formaldehyde 50-00-0

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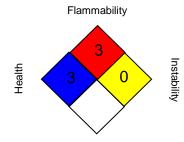


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SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA 704:



Special hazard.

HMIS® IV:



HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. The "*" represents a chronic hazard, while the "/" represents the absence of a chronic hazard.

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Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
NIOSH REL : USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

OSHA CARC : OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

OSHA Z-2 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

ACGIH / C : Ceiling limit

NIOSH REL / TWA : Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour

workday during a 40-hour workweek

NIOSH REL / ST : STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded

at any time during a workday

NIOSH REL / C : Ceiling value not be exceeded at any time.

OSHA CARC / PEL : Permissible exposure limit (PEL)

OSHA CARC / STEL : Excursion limit

OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average OSHA Z-2 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule;

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ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC -International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG -United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety

Data Sheet

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

Revision Date : 03/21/2019

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

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