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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : 420G-104 ONE COAT GRAY

Product code : D15068683

SDS-Identcode : 130000127086

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : The Chemours Company FC, LLC

Address : 1007 Market Street

Wilmington, DE 19801 United States of America (USA)

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

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

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 industrial use 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 the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Carcinogenicity : Category 2

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity

- single exposure

Category 3

GHS label elements

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Hazard pictograms







Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H351 Suspected of causing cancer. H360D May damage the unborn child.

Precautionary Statements : Prev

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 flame and hot surfac-

es. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapors. P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

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

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response:

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

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor if you feel unwell.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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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

Chemical nature Paint

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	>= 50 - < 70
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	>= 10 - < 20
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	>= 5 - < 10
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	>= 1 - < 5

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 ad-

vice 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

for at least 15 minutes.

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

Get medical attention.

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.

Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of causing cancer.

May damage the unborn child.

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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 (see section 8).

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

tire.

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

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Carbon oxides Sulfur oxides

Chlorine compounds Hydrogen fluoride carbonyl fluoride

potentially toxic fluorinated compounds

aerosolized particulates

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

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, protective equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Remove all sources of ignition.
Use personal protective equipment.

Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal pro-

tective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

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

oil barriers).

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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

jet.

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 absorbant

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

ployed 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 : If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust

ventilation.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equip-

ment.

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

Avoid breathing mist or vapors.

Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure as-

sessment

Non-sparking tools should be used.

Keep container tightly closed.

Already sensitized individuals, and those susceptible

to asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease, should consult their physician regarding working with respira-

tory irritants or sensitizers.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and

other ignition sources. No smoking.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

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

environment.

Do not breathe decomposition products.

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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

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

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

Very acutely toxic substances and mixtures

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

0	CACNE	Malua tura	Control a susua	Danie.
Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis
		(Form of	ters / Permissible	
		exposure)	concentration	
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	TWA	15 ppm	US WEEL
			60 mg/m ³	
		STEL	30 ppm	US WEEL
			120 mg/m ³	
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	75 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm	NIOSH REL
			205 mg/m ³	
		ST	75 ppm	NIOSH REL
			300 mg/m ³	
		TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-1
			410 mg/m ³	
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (total	15 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		dust)		
		TWA (Res-	2.5 mg/m ³	ACGIH
		pirable par-	(Titanium dioxide)	
		ticulate mat-		
		ter)		
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH

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TWA	50 ppm 240 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
TWA	50 ppm 240 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1

Occupational exposure limits of decomposition products

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis	
Hydrogen fluoride	7664-39-3	TWA	0.5 ppm (Fluorine)	ACGIH	
		С	2 ppm (Fluorine)	ACGIH	
		С	6 ppm 5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL	
		TWA	3 ppm 2.5 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL	
		TWA	3 ppm	OSHA Z-2	
Carbonyl difluoride	353-50-4	TWA	2 ppm	ACGIH	
		STEL	5 ppm	ACGIH	
		TWA	2 ppm 5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL	
		ST	5 ppm 15 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/m³	NIOSH REL	
		ST	30,000 ppm 54,000 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL	
		TWA	5,000 ppm 9,000 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1	
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	

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	5-Hydroxy- N-methyl-2- pyrrolidone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after	100 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

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				exposure ceases)		
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

Engineering measures

: Processing may form hazardous compounds (see section

10).

Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust

ventilation.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting

equipment.

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.

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:

Safety goggles

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:

If assessment demonstrates that there is a risk of explosive atmospheres or flash fires, use flame retardant antistatic

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protective clothing.

Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective

clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide Hygiene measures

eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the wor-

king place.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance liquid

Color gray

Odor No data available

Odor Threshold No data available

pΗ No data available

Melting point/freezing point No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling : $> 237 \,^{\circ}\text{F} / > 114 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$

range

Flash point 84.00 °F / 28.89 °C

Method: closed cup

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 1.1050 g/cm³

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Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : soluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not applicable

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

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

Particle characteristics

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. Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated

temperatures.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition : Hydrogen fluoride

Carbonyl difluoride Carbon dioxide Carbon monoxide

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Skin contact

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Ingestion Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 4,422 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 55.56 mg/l

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

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 4,150 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

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

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 11 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Expert judgment

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

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

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

Method: Expert judgment

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Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Result : Skin irritation

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Species : Human

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

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Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 7 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact

Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Test Type : Maximization Test Routes of exposure : Skin contact

Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Titanium dioxide:

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : negative

Routes of exposure : Inhalation Species : Mouse Result : negative

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Routes of exposure : Inhalation Species : Humans Result : negative

Diacetone alcohol:

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA syn-

thesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)

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

Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow

cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)

Species: Hamster

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 475

Result: negative

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: equivocal

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

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Result: negative

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

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Titanium dioxide:

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

Test Type: comet assay Method: OPPTS 870.5140

Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: In vivo mammalian alkaline comet assay

Species: Rat

Application Route: intratracheal Method: OECD Test Guideline 489

Result: negative

Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow

cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Method: OECD Test Guideline 475

Result: negative

Test Type: Transgenic rodent germ cell gene mutation assay

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intravenous injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 488

Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity - : Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

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Assessment cell mutagen.

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

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 2 Years
Result : negative

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 2 Years

Method : OECD Test Guideline 451

Result : positive

Species : Mouse

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 2 Years

Method : OECD Test Guideline 451

Result : positive

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 2 Years

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Result : negative

Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 105 weeks
Result : negative

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess- : Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

ment cinogen

IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Isobutyl methyl ketone 108-10-1

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7

OSHANo component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

May damage the unborn child.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: positive

Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: positive

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: positive

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Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: Clear evidence of adverse effects on development, based on

animal experiments.

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

Titanium dioxide:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Method: OECD Test Guideline 443

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Prenatal development toxicity study (teratogenicity)

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification for repro-

ductive toxicity

Diacetone alcohol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

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

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: positive

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on

animal experiments.

STOT-single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Titanium dioxide:

Routes of exposure : Skin contact

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

tions of 2000 mg/kg bw or less

Routes of exposure : Ingestion

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

tions of 2000 mg/kg bw or less

Routes of exposure : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

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

tions of 5.0 mg/l/4h or less

Diacetone alcohol:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Titanium dioxide:

Routes of exposure : Ingestion

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

tions of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

Routes of exposure : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

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

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

Routes of exposure : Ingestion

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

tions of 200 mg/kg bw or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species: Rat, maleNOAEL: 169 mg/kgLOAEL: 433 mg/kgApplication Route: Ingestion

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Exposure time 90 Days

Method **OECD Test Guideline 408**

Species Rat NOAEL 0.5 mg/l LOAEL 1 mg/l

Application Route inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

96 Days Exposure time

: OECD Test Guideline 413 Method

Rabbit Species NOAEL 826 mg/kg : LOAEL : 1,653 mg/kg Application Route : Skin contact Exposure time : 20 Days

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

: Rat Species

NOAEL 250 mg/kg LOAEL 1,000 mg/kg : Application Route Ingestion Exposure time 13 Weeks

Species : Rat NOAEL : 4.106 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 14 Weeks

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rat, male and female

: 24,000 mg/kg NOAEL : > 24,000 mg/kg LOAEL Application Route : Ingestion : 28 Days Exposure time

Method : OECD Test Guideline 407

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

Rat, male and female Species

NOAEL : 0.01 mg/l LOAEL : 0.5 mg/l

: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Application Route Exposure time : 24 Months

: OECD Test Guideline 453 Method

Remarks No significant adverse effects were reported

Species Rat, male and female

962 mg/kg NOAEL LOAEL > 962 mg/kg Application Route Ingestion Exposure time 90 Days

Method **OECD Test Guideline 408**

Remarks No significant adverse effects were reported

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Diacetone alcohol:

Species Rat

NOAEL \Rightarrow 600 mg/kg : Ingestion Application Route : 13 Weeks Exposure time

Method **OECD Test Guideline 408**

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 4.685 mg/lApplication Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 6 Weeks

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.

Titanium dioxide:

No aspiration toxicity classification

Experience with human exposure

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Skin contact Symptoms: Skin irritation

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 500 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Method: DIN 38412

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 600.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 92.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 12.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: > 600 mg/l

Exposure time: 30 min Method: ISO 8192

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

Titanium dioxide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50 (Marine species): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

EC50 (No species specified): > 1,000 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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Method: ISO 10253

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

mg/l

Exposure time: 3 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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NOEC (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 5,600 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 d Method: ISO 10253

Diacetone alcohol:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

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 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >

1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >

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

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Persistence and degradability

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 73 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 83 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Diacetone alcohol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 98.51 %

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Exposure time: 28 d

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -0.46

Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 1.9

Titanium dioxide:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 352

Diacetone alcohol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -0.09

Remarks: Calculation

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

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

Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

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 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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Environmentally hazardous : no

IATA-DGR

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

Labels : Flammable Liquids

Packing instruction (cargo : 366

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen: 355

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1263 Proper shipping name : PAINT

Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E
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 Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RQ
		(lbs)	(lbs)
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	5000	25252

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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)

Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Skin corrosion or irritation

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

N-Methyl-2- 872-50-4 >= 50 - < 70 %

pyrrolidone

Isobutyl methyl 108-10-1 >= 10 - < 20 %

ketone

Lead 7439-92-1 < 0.1 %

Volatile organic compounds

(VOC) content VOC content: 813.17 g/l

Remarks: less exempt

VOC content: 812.93 g/l Remarks: as packaged

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone 872-50-4
Isobutyl methyl ketone 108-10-1
Poly(bis(p-chlorophenyl) sulfone/4,4'-sulfonyldiphenol) 25608-63-3
Fluoropolymer Trade secret
Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7
Diacetone alcohol 123-42-2
Aluminum oxide 1344-28-1

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Isobutyl methyl ketone, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 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

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone 872-50-4 Isobutyl methyl ketone 108-10-1 Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Diacetone alcohol 123-42-2

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA 704:

Health 2 0 Instability

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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For further information contact the local Chemours office or nominated distributors.

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 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 US WEEL : USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

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

US WEEL / TWA : 8-hr TWA

US WEEL / STEL : Short-Term TWA

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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; 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; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals 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

compile the Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date : 03/19/2024

Sources of key data used to Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

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

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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