according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## 954G-303 ONE COAT BLACK

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 03/16/2023 13.0 07/09/2024 1347414-00049 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

#### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : 954G-303 ONE COAT BLACK

Product code : D14847773

SDS-Identcode : 130000127971

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<sup>™</sup> 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

Serious eye damage : Category 1

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Carcinogenicity : Category 1B

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity

- single exposure

Category 3

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Specific target organ toxicity

- repeated exposure

Category 2 (Auditory system)

#### **GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms









Signal Word Danger

**Hazard Statements** H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H350 May cause cancer.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

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 flame and hot surfaces. 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.

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

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

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.

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

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P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical atten-

tion.

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.

#### 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)
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	>= 10 - < 20
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	>= 5 - < 10
Xylene	1330-20-7	>= 5 - < 10
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3	>= 1 - < 5
Carbon black	1333-86-4	>= 1 - < 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 1 - < 5
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	>= 0.1 - < 0.2

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

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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 immediately.

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 drowsiness or dizziness.

May cause cancer.

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

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 (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

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

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Formaldehyde

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Specific extinguishing meth-

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, protec: : tive 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).

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

iet.

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 absor-

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 If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust

ventilation.

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Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equip-

ment.

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

Do not breathe 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.

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.

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

Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					

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	1			_
		(Form of	ters / Permissible	
		exposure)	concentration	
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	75 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm	NIOSH REL
			205 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
		ST	75 ppm	NIOSH REL
			300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
		TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-1
			410 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol	112-34-5	TWA (Inhal-	10 ppm	ACGIH
		able fraction		
		and vapor)		
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm	NIOSH REL
			240 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
		TWA	50 ppm	OSHA Z-1
			240 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-1
			435 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		С	50 ppm	NIOSH REL
			150 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
		TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-1
			300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Carbon black	1333-86-4	TWA (Inhal-	3 mg/m³	ACGIH
		able particu-		
		late matter)		
		TWA	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH REL
		TWA	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	100 ppm	NIOSH REL
			435 mg/m³	
		ST	125 ppm	NIOSH REL
			545 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
		TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-1
<u> </u>			435 mg/m³	
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	TWA	0.1 ppm	ACGIH
4		STEL	0.3 ppm	ACGIH
		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)	

#### Occupational exposure limits of decomposition products

Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis	l
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		(Form of	ters / Permissible	
		exposure)	concentration	
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 <sup>3</sup>	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/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH REL
		ST	30,000 ppm 54,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH REL
		TWA	5,000 ppm 9,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	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
1-Propene, 1,1,3,3,3- pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-	382-21-8	С	0.01 ppm	ACGIH
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	TWA	0.1 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	0.3 ppm	ACGIH
		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
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		С	50 ppm 150 mg/m³	NIOSH REL

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		TWA	100 ppm 300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
2-Methyl-1-propanol	78-83-1	TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH REL
		TWA	100 ppm 300 mg/m³	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	Methyl- hippuric 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 gly- oxylic 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.

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,

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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:

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:

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

protective clothing.

Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective

clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

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

eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the wor-

king place.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the

workplace.

Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

#### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance : liquid

Color : black

Odor : No data available

Odor Threshold : No data available

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pH : No data available

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling :

range

> 117 °F / > 47 °C

Flash point : 79 °F / 26 °C

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 : 1.0700 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

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

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#### **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

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

Formaldehyde Butan-1-ol

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: 3,725 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 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:

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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

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

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Butan-1-ol:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 17.76 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Carbon black:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 10,000 mg/kg

Ethylbenzene:

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

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

Formaldehyde:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 100 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgment

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate (Rat): 100 ppm

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 : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

weight >700 - 1200):

Result : Skin irritation

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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

Butan-1-ol:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Carbon black:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Formaldehyde:

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure Remarks : Based on national or regional regulation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

**Components:** 

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Species : Human

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

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 7 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

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Xylene:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Butan-1-ol:

Species : Rabbit

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

Carbon black:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Formaldehyde:

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye Remarks : Based on skin corrosivity.

#### 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

# 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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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

Butan-1-ol:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

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

Carbon black:

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Formaldehyde:

Test Type : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Humans Result : positive

Assessment : Probability or evidence of high skin sensitization rate in hu-

mans

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: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: equivocal

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

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

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:

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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

Butan-1-ol:

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: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Carbon black:

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: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mam-

malian cells

Method: OECD Test Guideline 479

Result: negative

Test Type: in vitro micronucleus test

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Method: OECD Test Guideline 487

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Sex-linked recessive lethal test in Drosophila mel-

anogaster (in vivo)

Species: Drosophila melanogaster (vinegar fly)

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 477

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

Formaldehyde:

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

Result: positive

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: positive

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: positive

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

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Inhalation

Result: positive

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

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

genicity tests.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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#### **Components:**

#### 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

# 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

#### Carbon black:

Species : Rat
Application Route : Inhalation
Exposure time : 24 Months
Result : positive

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

cinogen

# Ethylbenzene:

Species : Rat

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Result : positive

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

mans.

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

OSHA OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen

Formaldehyde 50-00-0

NTP Known to be human carcinogen

Formaldehyde 50-00-0

#### Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

#### 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

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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 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.

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

**Butan-1-ol:** 

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

Species: Rat

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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

Carbon black:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Mouse

Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

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

Formaldehyde:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas)

Result: negative

STOT-single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Diacetone alcohol:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Xylene:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Butan-1-ol:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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.

#### Repeated dose toxicity

## **Components:**

#### Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Species : Rat

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

# 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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Exposure time : 14 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Species: RatNOAEL: 250 mg/kgLOAEL: 1,000 mg/kgApplication Route: IngestionExposure 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 : >= 600 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Species : Rat

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

Exposure time : 6 Weeks

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

Butan-1-ol:

 Species
 : Rat

 NOAEL
 : 125 mg/kg

 LOAEL
 : 500 mg/kg

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Species : Rat NOAEL : > 1 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

#### **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

#### **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.

## 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:

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to daphnia and other : 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

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

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

Exposure time: 30 min

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

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

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

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 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)):

225 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC10 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): 134

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

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)): 4.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 2,476 mg/l Toxicity to microorganisms

Exposure time: 17 h

Method: DIN 38 412 Part 8

Carbon black:

Toxicity to fish LL50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 5,600 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 10,000

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EL50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 10,000

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Ethylbenzene:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : 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

Exposure time: 96 h

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.4

ma/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

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

Exposure time: 7 d

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Exposure time: 24 h

Formaldehyde:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Morone saxatilis (striped bass)): 6.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 4.89 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)): 1.04 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms EC50 (activated sludge): 19 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

#### Persistence and degradability

#### **Components:**

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Biodegradability Result: Readily biodegradable.

> Biodegradation: 83 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

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:

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradability

Biodegradation: 98.51 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Xylene:

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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: 99 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

**Components:** 

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 1.9

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 1

Diacetone alcohol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: -0.09

Remarks: Calculation

Xylene:

Partition coefficient: nlog Pow: 3.16

octanol/water Remarks: Calculation

Butan-1-ol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 1

Method: OECD Test Guideline 117

Ethylbenzene:

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 3.6

Formaldehyde:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.35

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
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

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: :

ger aircraft)

: 355

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1263

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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 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 (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Xylene	1330-20-7	100	1954
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	5000	18647
Benzene	71-43-2	10	34246

#### SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RQ
		(lbs)	(lbs)
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	100	50025

## 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)

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

Skin corrosion or irritation

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

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SARA 313				ponents are subject t A Title III, Section 313		
			obutyl methyl etone	108-10-1	>= 20 - < 30 %	
		Ві	·(2- utoxyeth- xy)ethanol	112-34-5	>= 10 - < 20 %	
			ylene	1330-20-7	>= 5 - < 10 %	
			utan-1-ol	71-36-3	>= 1 - < 5 %	
		Et	thylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 1 - < 5 %	
		Fo	ormaldehyde	50-00-0	>= 0.1 - < 1 %	
		2-	Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	< 0.1 %	
	latile organic compound DC) content	VOC content: 560.92 g/l Remarks: less exempt				
			VOC content: 560.92 g/l Remarks: as packaged			

# **US State Regulations**

## Pennsylvania Right To Know

Isobutyl methyl ketone Fluoropolymer Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin	108-10-1 Trade secret 25068-38-6
(number average molecular weight >700 - 1200)	440.04.5
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol	112-34-5
Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-	68002-26-6
diamine, butylated	
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2
Xylene	1330-20-7
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3
Carbon black	1333-86-4
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
2-Methyl-1-propanol	78-83-1
Formaldehyde	50-00-0
Bisphenol A	80-05-7
Toluene	108-88-3
Benzene	71-43-2

# 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 birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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## **California List of Hazardous Substances**

Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2
Xylene	1330-20-7
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3
Carbon black	1333-86-4
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
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3
Carbon black	1333-86-4
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4

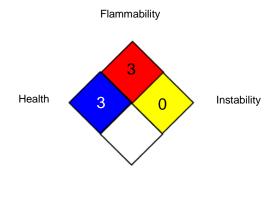
#### **California Regulated Carcinogens**

Formaldehyde 50-00-0

#### **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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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 CARC : OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens

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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

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

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/

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

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

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