according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : 532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Product code : D15437244

SDS-Identcode : 130000126475

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)

Combustible dust

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1B

Other hazards

The thermal decomposition vapors of fluorinated plastics may cause polymer fume fever with flulike symptoms in humans, especially when smoking contaminated tobacco. Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.

GHS label elements

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

Hazard pictograms





Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H360F May damage fertility.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

and understood.

P261 Avoid breathing dust.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of

he workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection

and face protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

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

tion.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention. P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before

reuse.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Chemical nature : Paint

Components

CAS No./Unique ID	Concentration (% w/w)	Trade secret
		300101

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 01/29/2025

 15.0
 06/24/2025
 1342044-00048
 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

Chromium oxide	1308-38-9*	>= 5 - <= 10	TSC
Quartz	14808-60-7*	>= 1 - <= 5	TSC
Bisphenol A	80-05-7*	>= 1 - <= 5	TSC
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7*	>= 1 - <= 5	TSC
Mica	12001-26-2*	>= 0.5 - <= 1.5	TSC
Rutile (TiO2)	1317-80-2*	>= 0.1 - <= 1	TSC

^{*} Indicates that the identifier is a CAS No.

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 soap and plenty

of water.

Remove 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.

Get medical attention.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

delayed Ma

Carrage agricus are irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

May damage fertility.

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.

TSC- the actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

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

Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient

concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a

potential dust explosion hazard.

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

fire.

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod: :

ucts

Hydrogen fluoride

carbonyl fluoride

potentially toxic fluorinated compounds

aerosolized particulates

Carbon oxides Silicon oxides Metal oxides

Chromium compounds Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Chlorine compounds

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

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

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. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.

Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces

with compressed air).

Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are relea-

sed into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration.

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 : Static electricity may accumulate and ignite suspended dust

causing an explosion.

Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding

and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

Local/Total ventilation : If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust

ventilation.

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

Avoid breathing dust. 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

Keep container tightly closed.

Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

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

environment.

Do not breathe decomposition products.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labeled containers.

Store locked up. Keep tightly closed.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

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

Strong oxidizing agents

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

Organic peroxides

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

Explosives Gases

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

inert or nuisance dust 50 Million particles per cubic foot

Value type (Form of exposure): TWA (total dust)

Basis: OSHA Z-3

15 mg/m³

Value type (Form of exposure): TWA (total dust)

Basis: OSHA Z-3

5 mg/m³

Value type (Form of exposure): TWA (respirable fraction)

Basis: OSHA Z-3

15 Million particles per cubic foot

Value type (Form of exposure): TWA (respirable fraction)

Basis: OSHA Z-3

Dust, nuisance dust and par-

ticulates

10 mg/m³

Value type (Form of exposure): PEL (Total dust)

Basis: CAL PEL

5 mg/m³

Value type (Form of exposure): PEL (respirable dust fraction)

Basis: CAL PEL

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9	TWA	0.5 mg/m³ (chromium)	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	0.5 mg/m³ (chromium)	NIOSH REL
Quartz	14808-60-7	TWA (Respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable)	10 mg/m3 / %SiO2+2	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (respirable)	250 mppcf / %SiO2+5	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (Res- pirable par- ticulate mat-	0.025 mg/m³ (Silica)	ACGIH

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

		ter)		
		TWA (Respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m³ (Silica)	NIOSH REL
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	2.5 mg/m³ (Titanium dioxide)	ACGIH
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
Mica	12001-26-2	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.1 mg/m³	ACGIH
		TWA (Dust)	20 Million par- ticles per cubic foot	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (Respirable)	3 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
Rutile (TiO2)	1317-80-2	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	2.5 mg/m³ (Titanium dioxide)	ACGIH

This substance(s) is not bioavailable and therefore does not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

Quartz

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
		TWA	3 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		С	6 ppm 5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	3 ppm 2.5 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 01/29/2025

 15.0
 06/24/2025
 1342044-00048
 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

		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
Methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	250 ppm	ACGIH
		ST	250 ppm 325 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	200 ppm 260 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	200 ppm 260 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
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

Engineering measures

Processing may form hazardous compounds (see section 10)

Minimize workplace exposure concentrations. Apply measures to prevent dust explosions.

Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment). If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust

ventilation.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided by air purifying respirators against exposure to any hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstance

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

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. 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.

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 : powder

Color : green

Odor : No data available

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling :

range

No data available

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

Flash point : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not classified as a flammability hazard, May form combustible

dust concentrations in air.

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : Not applicable

Relative vapor density : Not applicable

Density : 1.7690 g/cm³

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : negligible

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not applicable

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable

Explosive properties : Not explosive

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

Particle characteristics

Particle size : No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated

temperatures.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Avoid dust formation.

Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition : Hydrogen fluoride

Carbonyl difluoride Carbon dioxide Carbon monoxide Methanol Formaldehyde

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: > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

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

Method: Calculation method

Components:

Chromium oxide:

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

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

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Quartz:

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

Bisphenol A:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 0.17 mg/l

Exposure time: 6 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 2,230 mg/kg

Titanium dioxide:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

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

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Method: Expert judgment

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Rutile (TiO2):

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

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Chromium oxide:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Bisphenol A:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

Rutile (TiO2):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

Chromium oxide:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Bisphenol A:

Species : Rabbit

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

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Rutile (TiO2):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Chromium oxide:

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Bisphenol A:

Assessment : Probability or evidence of skin sensitization in humans

Remarks : Based on national or regional regulation.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

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

Routes of exposure : Inhalation Species : Humans Result : negative

Rutile (TiO2):

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Mouse Result : negative

Test Type : Buehler Test
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Chromium oxide:

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

Result: negative

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

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Bisphenol A:

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

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Species: Mouse

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

Application Route: Ingestion

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 -

Assessment

: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

Rutile (TiO2):

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

П

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Chromium oxide:

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

Quartz:

Species : Humans

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Result : positive

Remarks : This substance(s) is not bioavailable and therefore does not

contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Positive evidence from human epidemiological studies (inhala-

tion)

Bisphenol A:

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

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 2 Years
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-

ment

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

cinogen

Rutile (TiO2):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

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

cinogen

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Rutile (TiO2) 1317-80-2

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 fertility.

Components:

Chromium oxide:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Bisphenol A:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: positive

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Clear evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and ferti-

lity, based on animal experiments.

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

П

STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Bisphenol A:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

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

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Quartz:

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

Target Organs : Lungs

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

centrations of 0.02 mg/l/6h/d or less.

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.

Rutile (TiO2):

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

tions of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Chromium oxide:

Species : Rat

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

Quartz:

Species : Humans LOAEL : 0.053 mg/m³

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Remarks : This substance(s) is not bioavailable and therefore does not

contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

Bisphenol A:

Species : Rat
LOAEL : 120 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 2 y

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEL : 24,000 mg/kg

LOAEL : > 24,000 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 28 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 407

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

Species : Rat, male and female

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

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 24 Months

Method : OECD Test Guideline 453

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

Species : Rat, male and female

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

Rutile (TiO2):

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 24,000 mg/kg

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

LOAEL > 24,000 mg/kg

Application Route Ingestion Exposure time : 28 d

Remarks No significant adverse effects were reported

Based on data from similar materials

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Titanium dioxide:

No aspiration toxicity classification

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Chromium oxide:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 848.6

mg/l plants

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

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

Exposure time: 30 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.02 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

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

Exposure time: 3 h

Quartz:

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Chronic aquatic toxicity No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Bisphenol A:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 4.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50: 0.885 mg/l

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

aquatic invertebrates Exposure time: 48 h

Method: ISO 14669 and PARCOM method

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.73

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.36

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 0.000174 mg/l

Exposure time: 150 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 0.0194 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): > 320 mg/l

Exposure time: 18 h

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

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

> Exposure time: 3 d Method: ISO 10253

Rutile (TiO2):

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

mg/

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Bisphenol A:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 89 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Chromium oxide:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 260 - 800

Bisphenol A:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 67.7

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 3.4

Titanium dioxide:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 352

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

Mobility in soil

Components:

Bisphenol A:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

log Koc: 2.4

Method: OECD Test Guideline 106 Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

.

guideline

Other adverse effects

Components:

Bisphenol A:

Endocrine disrupting poten-

tial

Substance is a known or presumed endocrine disruptor for the

environment

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.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number : UN 3077

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S.

956

(Bisphenol A, Copper iodide)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3077

Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.

(Bisphenol A, Copper iodide)

Class : 9 Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

23 / 27

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

Packing instruction (passen: 956

ger aircraft)

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3077

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S.

(Bisphenol A, Copper iodide)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant : yes

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number : UN 3077

Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.

(Bisphenol A, Copper iodide)

Class : 9 Packing group : III

Labels : CLASS 9 ERG Code : 171

Marine pollutant : yes(Bisphenol A, Copper iodide)

Remarks : Above applies only to containers over 119 gallons or 450 li-

ters.

Shipment by ground under DOT is non-regulated; however it may be shipped per the applicable hazard classification to facilitate multi-modal transport involving ICAO (IATA) or IMO.

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

Listed substances in the product are at low enough levels to not be expected to exceed the RQ

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

Listed substances in the product are at low enough levels to not be expected to exceed the RQ

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 : Combustible dust

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Reproductive toxicity

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

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

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Chromium oxide 1308-38-9 >= 5 - < 10 %

Bisphenol A 80-05-7 >= 1 - < 5 %

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Fluoropolymer Trade secret Feldspar-group minerals 68476-25-5 **Epoxy Resin** Trade secret Chromium oxide 1308-38-9 Quartz 14808-60-7 Bisphenol A 80-05-7 Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7 Mica 12001-26-2 Copper iodide 7681-65-4

California Prop. 65

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

Bisphenol A, 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

Chromium oxide 1308-38-9 Mica 12001-26-2

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

 Chromium oxide
 1308-38-9

 Quartz
 14808-60-7

 Titanium dioxide
 13463-67-7

 Mica
 12001-26-2

California Regulated Carcinogens

Quartz 14808-60-7

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

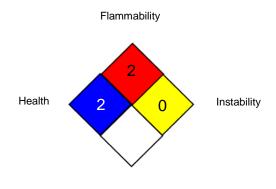
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532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

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)

CAL PEL : California permissible exposure limits for chemical contami-

nants (Title 8, Article 107)

NIOSH REL : USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

OSHA CARC : OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens

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

its for Air Contaminants

OSHA Z-2 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2 OSHA Z-3 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Min-

eral Dusts

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

ACGIH / C : Ceiling limit

CAL PEL / PEL : Permissible exposure 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 OSHA Z-3 / 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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



532-6405 ETFE POWDER PRIMER GREEN

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 01/29/2025 15.0 06/24/2025 1342044-00048 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

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/

Revision Date : 06/24/2025

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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