SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

954G-304 ONE COAT GREEN

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 11/05/2024
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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	954G-304 ONE COAT GREEN
Product code	:	D14847828
SDS-Identcode	:	130000127972

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier	:	The Chemours Company FC, LLC
Address	:	1007 Market Street Wilmington, DE 19801 United States of America (USA)
Telephone	:	1-844-773-CHEM (outside the U.S. 1-302-773-1000)
Emergency telephone	:	Medical emergency: 1-866-595-1473 (outside the U.S. 1-302-773-2000) ; Transport emergency: +1-800-424-9300 (outside the U.S. +1-703-527-3887)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use	:	Coatings
Restrictions on use	:	For industrial use only. Do not use or resell Chemours™ materials in medical applications involving implantation in the human body or contact with internal body fluids or tissues unless agreed to by Seller in a written agreement covering such use. For further information, please contact your Chemours representative.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	:	Category 3
Skin irritation	:	Category 2
Serious eye damage	:	Category 1
Skin sensitization	:	Category 1
Carcinogenicity	:	Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity	:	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	:	Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	:	Category 2 (Auditory system)

Other hazards

The thermal decomposition vapors of fluorinated plastics may cause polymer fume fever with flu-like symptoms in humans, especially when smoking contaminated tobacco.
Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

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.

Supplemental Hazard Statements : Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

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 non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
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 unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.

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.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Chemical nature : Paint

Components

Chemical name	CAS No./Unique ID	Concentration (% w/w)	Trade secret
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1*	>= 10 - <= 30	TSC
Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight >700 - 1200)	25068-38-6*	>= 10 - <= 30	TSC
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol	112-34-5*	>= 5 - <= 10	TSC
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2*	>= 3 - <= 7	TSC
Xylene	1330-20-7*	>= 3 - <= 7	TSC
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9*	>= 1 - <= 5	TSC
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3*	>= 1 - <= 5	TSC
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4*	>= 1 - <= 5	TSC
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7*	>= 0.5 - <= 1.5	TSC
Formaldehyde	50-00-0*	>= 0.1 - <= 1	TSC

* Indicates that the identifier is a CAS No.
TSC- the actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice	:	In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.
If inhaled	:	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.
In case of skin contact	:	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.
In case of eye contact	:	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Get medical attention immediately.
If swallowed	:	If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs have person lean forward. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Corrosive to the respiratory tract.
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 products	:	Carbon oxides Hydrogen fluoride carbonyl fluoride potentially toxic fluorinated compounds aerosolized particulates Chlorine compounds Formaldehyde Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Chromium compounds
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances 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 emergency procedures	:	Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective 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

jet.
For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.
Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.
Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures	:	See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.
Local/Total ventilation	:	If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.
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 assessment 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 temperature : 41 - 77 °F / 5 - 25 °C

Further information on storage stability : Do not freeze.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	75 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm 205 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		ST	75 ppm 300 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	100 ppm 410 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol	112-34-5	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	10 ppm	ACGIH
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm 240 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	50 ppm 240 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
Xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9	TWA	0.5 mg/m³ (chromium)	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	0.5 mg/m³ (chromium)	NIOSH REL
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		C	50 ppm 150 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	100 ppm 300 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	100 ppm	NIOSH REL

			435 mg/m³	
		ST	125 ppm 545 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
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
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	TWA	0.1 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	0.3 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	0.016 ppm	NIOSH REL
		C	0.1 ppm	NIOSH REL
		PEL	0.75 ppm	OSHA CARC
		STEL	2 ppm	OSHA CARC
		TWA	0.016 ppm (Formaldehyde)	NIOSH REL

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
		C	2 ppm (Fluorine)	ACGIH
		TWA	3 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		C	6 ppm 5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	3 ppm 2.5 mg/m³	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
		ST	30,000 ppm 54,000 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	5,000 ppm 9,000 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	TWA	25 ppm	ACGIH

		TWA	35 ppm 40 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		C	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	C	0.01 ppm	ACGIH
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	TWA	0.1 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	0.3 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	0.016 ppm	NIOSH REL
		C	0.1 ppm	NIOSH REL
		PEL	0.75 ppm	OSHA CARC
		STEL	2 ppm	OSHA CARC
		TWA	0.016 ppm (Formaldehyde)	NIOSH REL
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		C	50 ppm 150 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	100 ppm 300 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
2-Methyl-1-propanol	78-83-1	TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm 150 mg/m³	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)	0.3 g/g cre-atinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl gly-oxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after	150 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

				exposure ceases)		

Engineering measures : Processing may form hazardous compounds (see section 10).
Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.
If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.

Personal protective equipment

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

Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often! For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Take note that the product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand protection. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:
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 working 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	:	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	:	> 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	:	1.1060 g/cm³
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	: 	 soluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not applicable
Autoignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	187 mPa.s
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Particle characteristics		
Particle size	:	Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability	:	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	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: 3,831 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:

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 toxicity Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Mouse): 2,410 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 2,764 mg/kg

Diacetone alcohol:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 3,002 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 7.6 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Xylene:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 3,523 mg/kg Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.1.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 27.571 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 4,200 mg/kg

Chromium oxide:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 5.41 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: OECD Test Guideline 403 Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

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 inhalation toxicity Assessment: Not corrosive to the respiratory tract.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit, male): 3,430 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

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 inhalation 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

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

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Species	:	Rabbit

Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 404
Result	:	Mild skin irritation

Diacetone alcohol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

Xylene:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Skin irritation

Chromium oxide:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 404
Result	:	No skin irritation

Butan-1-ol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Skin irritation

Titanium dioxide:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 404
Result	:	No skin irritation

Formaldehyde:

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

Xylene:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Chromium oxide:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

Butan-1-ol:

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

Titanium dioxide:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

Formaldehyde:

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
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	negative

Diacetone alcohol:

Test Type	:	Maximization Test
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	negative

Xylene:

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Mouse
Result	:	negative

Chromium oxide:

Test Type	:	Buehler Test
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Butan-1-ol:

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Mouse
Result	:	negative

Titanium dioxide:

Test Type	:	Buehler Test
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	negative

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact

Species	:	Mouse
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 429
Result	:	negative

Routes of exposure	:	Inhalation
Species	:	Mouse
Result	:	negative

Routes of exposure	:	Inhalation
Species	:	Humans
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 humans

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Result: equivocal 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

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 mammalian cells Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo) Species: Mouse Application Route: Skin contact Result: negative

Chromium oxide:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 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

Ethylbenzene:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with mammalian liver cells in vivo Species: Mouse Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 486 Result: negative

Titanium dioxide:

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.

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 mutagenicity tests.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 451
Result	:	positive

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 451
Result	:	positive

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	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

Chromium oxide:

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

Ethylbenzene:

Species	:	Rat

Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	104 weeks
Result	:	positive
Remarks	:	The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.

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 - Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

Formaldehyde:

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

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animal experiments

IARC	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7
OSHA	OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen	
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0
NTP	Known to be human carcinogen	
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0

Reproductive toxicity

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 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 - Assessment	:	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

Chromium oxide:

Effects on fetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Butan-1-ol:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Method: OECD Test Guideline 416 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on fetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

Ethylbenzene:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Method: OECD Test Guideline 416 Result: negative
Effects on fetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: negative

Titanium dioxide:

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 - Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification for reproductive toxicity

Formaldehyde:

Effects on fetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (gas) Result: negative

STOT-single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Assessment	:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Diacetone alcohol:

Assessment	:	May cause respiratory irritation.

Xylene:

Assessment	:	May cause respiratory irritation.

Butan-1-ol:

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

Titanium dioxide:

Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Assessment	:	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations 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 concentrations of 5.0 mg/l/4h or less

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

Titanium dioxide:

Routes of exposure : Ingestion
Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

Routes of exposure : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 0.2 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Routes of exposure : Ingestion
Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200 mg/kg bw or less.

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
Exposure time	:	14 Weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	250 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	1,000 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	>= 0.094 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	90 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 413

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

Diacetone alcohol:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	>= 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

Chromium oxide:

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

Butan-1-ol:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	125 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	500 mg/kg
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

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

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.

Titanium dioxide:

No aspiration toxicity classification

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 179 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 200 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h

		Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 30 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 1,300 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
		NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): >= 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC10: > 1,995 mg/l Exposure time: 30 min

Diacetone alcohol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
		NOEC (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 100 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

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 toxicity)	:	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 (Chronic toxicity)	:	EL10 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	NOEC: > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Chromium oxide:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 848.6 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 30 d
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.02 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50: > 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h

Butan-1-ol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1,376 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,328 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (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
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.1 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 2,476 mg/l Exposure time: 17 h Method: DIN 38 412 Part 8

Ethylbenzene:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.4 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.96 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 96 mg/l Exposure time: 24 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 Exposure time: 3 d Method: ISO 10253

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 (Chronic 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
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Diacetone alcohol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 98.51 %
Exposure time: 28 d

Xylene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: > 70 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Butan-1-ol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 92 %
Exposure time: 20 d

Ethylbenzene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 70 - 80 %
Exposure time: 28 d

Formaldehyde:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 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: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 3.16 Remarks: Calculation

Chromium oxide:

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Fish Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 260 - 800

Butan-1-ol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 1 Method: OECD Test Guideline 117

Ethylbenzene:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 3.6

Titanium dioxide:

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 352

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
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 aircraft)	:	366
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	355

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 1263
Proper shipping name	:	PAINT
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3
EmS Code	:	F-E, S-E
Marine pollutant	:	no

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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	1998
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	5000	17728
Benzene	71-43-2	10	35087

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	100	51361

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

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	>= 20 - < 30 %
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol	112-34-5	>= 5 - < 10 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	>= 5 - < 10 %
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9	>= 1 - < 5 %

Butan-1-ol	71-36-3	>= 1 - < 5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 1 - < 5 %
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	>= 0.1 - < 1 %
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	< 0.1 %
Lead	7439-92-1	< 0.1 %

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content

VOC content: 544.87 g/l
Remarks: less exempt

VOC content: 544.87 g/l
Remarks: as packaged

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1
Fluoropolymer	Trade secret
Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight >700 - 1200)	25068-38-6
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol	112-34-5
Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine, butylated	68002-26-6
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2
Xylene	1330-20-7
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3
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.

California List of Hazardous Substances

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

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2

Xylene	1330-20-7
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4

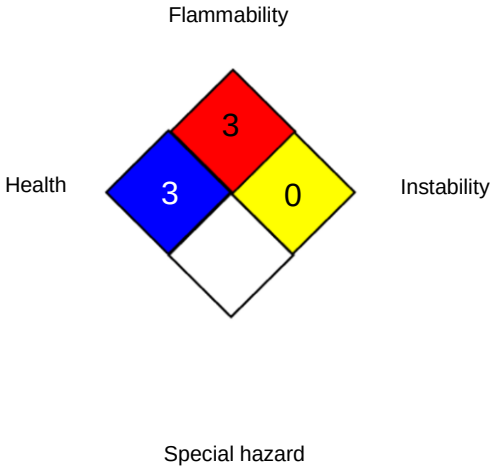
California Regulated Carcinogens

Formaldehyde	50-00-0

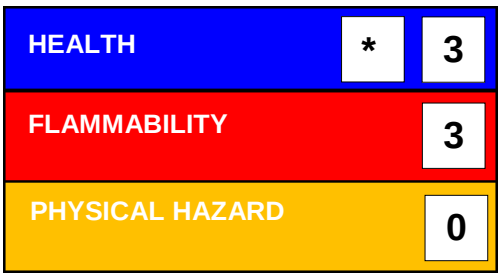
SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA 704:



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.

Before use read Chemours safety information.
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
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits 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 Agency, 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.

US / Z8