SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

420G-706 PRIMER PEWTER

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 06/04/2026
16.0	08/03/2026	1343351-00060	Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : 420G-706 PRIMER PEWTER

Product code : D15340199

SDS-Identcode : 130000127096

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)

Hazards for the product as supplied

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Carcinogenicity : Category 2

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3

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

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.
P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapors.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

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
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4*	>= 30 - <= 60	TSC
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2*	>= 10 - <= 30	TSC
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1*	>= 3 - <= 7	TSC
Aluminium	7429-90-5*	>= 0.5 - <= 1.5	TSC
Carbon black	1333-86-4*	>= 0.1 - <= 1	TSC
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7*	>= 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.

If swallowed	:	If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of causing cancer. May damage the unborn child.
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	:	Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Carbon oxides Hydrogen fluoride carbonyl fluoride potentially toxic fluorinated compounds aerosolized particulates Sulfur oxides Chlorine compounds Metal oxides
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. Avoid breathing mist or vapors. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment
Non-sparking tools should be used.
Keep container tightly closed.
Already sensitized individuals, and those susceptible to asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease, should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitizers.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Do not breathe decomposition products.

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
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	TWA	15 ppm 60 mg/m³	US WEEL

		STEL	30 ppm 120 mg/m³	US WEEL
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm 240 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	50 ppm 240 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
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
Aluminium	7429-90-5	TWA (Respirable)	5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA (total)	10 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m³ (Aluminum)	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m³ (Aluminum)	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	1 mg/m³ (Aluminum)	ACGIH
Carbon black	1333-86-4	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	3 mg/m³	ACGIH
		TWA	3.5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	3.5 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

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

Carbon black

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 2.5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL

		C	6 ppm 5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	3 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Carbonyl difluoride	353-50-4	TWA	2 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	5 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	2 ppm 5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		ST	5 ppm 15 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	2.5 mg/m³ (Fluorine)	OSHA Z-1
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

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam-pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	5-Hydroxy-N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	100 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	methyl isobutyl ketone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Engineering measures : Processing may form hazardous compounds (see section 10).

Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.
If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.

Personal protective equipment

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

Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

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

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:
Safety goggles

Skin and body protection : Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure potential.
Wear the following personal protective equipment:
If assessment demonstrates that there is a risk of explosive atmospheres or flash fires, use flame retardant antistatic 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.
Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	liquid
Color	:	gray
Odor	:	No data available
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	> 275 °F / > 135 °C
Flash point	:	131 °F / 55 °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	:	1.1040 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	:	118 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)-

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: 4,868 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 200 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Calculation method

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 4,150 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

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

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

Aluminium:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 0.888 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Carbon black:

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : Skin irritation
Remarks : The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

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

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Aluminium:

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

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Carbon black:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Titanium dioxide:

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks : The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 7 days
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

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

Aluminium:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Carbon black:

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

Titanium dioxide:

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

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Mouse
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 429
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Diacetone alcohol:

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

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

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

Aluminium:

Test Type	:	Draize Test
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Carbon black:

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

Titanium dioxide:

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

Result	:	negative

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Mouse
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 429
Result	:	negative

Routes of exposure	:	Inhalation
Species	:	Mouse
Result	:	negative

Routes of exposure	:	Inhalation
Species	:	Humans
Result	:	negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro) Method: OECD Test Guideline 482 Result: negative Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline
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 Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis) Species: Hamster Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 475 Result: negative Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

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

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

Aluminium:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative

Carbon black:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative

		Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells Method: OECD Test Guideline 479 Result: negative Test Type: in vitro micronucleus test Method: OECD Test Guideline 487 Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Sex-linked recessive lethal test in Drosophila melanogaster (in vivo) Species: Drosophila melanogaster (vinegar fly) Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 477 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.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 451
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	The test was conducted according to guideline

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Inhalation
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 453
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

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

Aluminium:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time	:	86 weeks
Result	:	negative

Carbon black:

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

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

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

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

IARC **Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans**

Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1
Carbon black	1333-86-4
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

May damage the unborn child.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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

		Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416 Result: negative Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline
Effects on fetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: positive Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: positive Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Rabbit Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: positive Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Clear evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

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.

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

Aluminium:

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

Carbon black:

Effects on fetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: negative Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Mouse Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume) Result: negative

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

STOT-single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Assessment	:	May cause respiratory irritation.

Diacetone alcohol:

Assessment	:	May cause respiratory irritation.

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Assessment	:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Titanium dioxide:

Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Assessment	:	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 2000 mg/kg bw or less

Routes of exposure	:	Ingestion
Assessment	:	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations 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

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Titanium dioxide:

Routes of exposure	:	Ingestion
Assessment	:	No significant health effects observed in animals at 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:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species	:	Rat, male
NOAEL	:	169 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	433 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion

Exposure time	:	90 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408
Remarks	:	The test was conducted according to guideline

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	0.5 mg/l
LOAEL	:	1 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time	:	96 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 413
Remarks	:	The test was conducted according to guideline

Species	:	Rabbit, male
NOAEL	:	826 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	1,653 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Skin contact
Exposure time	:	20 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 410
Remarks	:	The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

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

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

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.

Titanium dioxide:

No aspiration toxicity classification

Experience with human exposure

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Skin contact	:	Symptoms: Skin irritation

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 500 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Method: DIN 38412 Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 600.5 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 92.6 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 12.5 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): > 600 mg/l Exposure time: 30 min Method: ISO 8192 Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

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

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

Aluminium:

Toxicity to fish	:	(Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): Exposure time: 96 h Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility. Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	(Daphnia magna (Water flea)): Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	(Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility. Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 7.1 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.89 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Carbon black:

Toxicity to fish	:	LL50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 5,600 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EL10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 EL50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

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

Persistence and degradability

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 73 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline
Biodegradation Simulation Tests	:	Environmental Compartment: Soil Value type: DT50 Value: 11.5 d Temperature: 20 °C Remarks: No test guideline followed

Diacetone alcohol:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 98.51 %
Exposure time: 28 d

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 83 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.46
Method: OECD Test Guideline 107
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Diacetone alcohol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.09
Remarks: Calculation

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1.9

Titanium dioxide:

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

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

Endocrine disrupting properties

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	:	Combustible liquid.
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	NONE
ERG Code	:	128
Marine pollutant	:	no
Remarks	:	Above applies only to containers over 119 gallons or 450 liters. Not regulated if shipped in packages less than or equal to 119 gallons (450 liters). If transporting by vessel or aircraft,

unless other means of transportation is impracticable, then the product must be shipped as a flammable liquid.

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)
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	5000	95525

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 : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

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

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	>= 30 - < 50 %
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	>= 5 - < 10 %
Lead	7439-92-1	< 0.1 %

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content

VOC content: 802.86 g/l
Remarks: less exempt

VOC content: 802.74 g/l
Remarks: as packaged

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone 872-50-4

Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2
Fluoropolymer	Trade secret
Poly(bis(p-chlorophenyl) sulfone/4,4'-sulfonyldiphenol)	25608-63-3
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1
Aluminium	7429-90-5
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Isobutyl methyl ketone, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California List of Hazardous Substances

Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1
Aluminium	7429-90-5

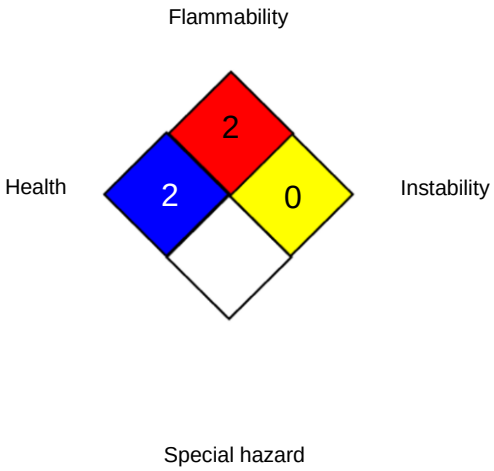
California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1

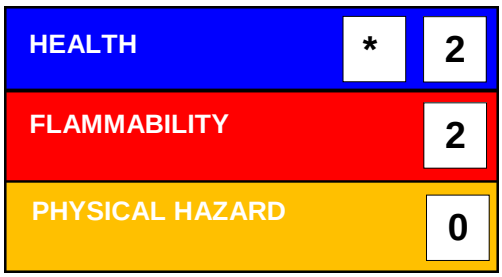
SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA 704:



HMIS® IV / CED:



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

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Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

ACGIH BEI	:	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
NIOSH REL	:	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
OSHA 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
US WEEL	:	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
ACGIH / C	:	Ceiling limit
NIOSH REL / TWA	:	Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek
NIOSH REL / ST	:	STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday
NIOSH REL / C	:	Ceiling value not be exceeded at any time.
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
US WEEL / TWA	:	8-hr TWA
US WEEL / STEL	:	Short-Term TWA

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 Standardization; 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 Organization 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, Authorization 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	:	Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD

compile the Material Safety Data Sheet		eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/
Revision Date	:	08/03/2026

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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