SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

420G-714 PRIMER GREEN

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 08/03/2026
19.0	08/27/2026	1343449-00058	Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : 420G-714 PRIMER GREEN

Product code : D14255971

SDS-Identcode : 130000127099

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

Serious eye damage : Category 1

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.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H360D May damage the unborn child.

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.
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 + 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.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation 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
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4*	>= 30 - <= 60	TSC
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1*	>= 10 - <= 30	TSC
Gamma-Butyrolactone	96-48-0*	>= 10 - <= 30	TSC
Barium sulfate	7727-43-7*	>= 3 - <= 7	TSC
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9*	>= 3 - <= 7	TSC
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2*	>= 1 - <= 5	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. Causes serious eye damage. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. May damage the unborn child. 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	:	Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Carbon oxides Hydrogen fluoride carbonyl fluoride potentially toxic fluorinated compounds aerosolized particulates Sulfur oxides Chlorine compounds Metal oxides 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. 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
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
Barium sulfate	7727-43-7	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	5 mg/m³	ACGIH
		TWA (Respirable)	5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA (total)	10 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9	TWA	0.5 mg/m³ (chromium)	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	0.5 mg/m³ (chromium)	NIOSH REL
		TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	0.003 mg/m³	ACGIH
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

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	NIOSH REL

			2.5 mg/m³	
		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:
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.
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	:	> 291 °F / > 144 °C
Flash point	:	131 °F / 55 °C Method: ISO 3679
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	:	1.1430 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	:	64 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: 3,790 mg/kg Method: Calculation method
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 65.94 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

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

Gamma-Butyrolactone:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 1,582 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 5.1 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Barium sulfate:

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

Diacetone alcohol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,002 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 7.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

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

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Gamma-Butyrolactone:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Barium sulfate:

Species : reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)
Method : OECD Test Guideline 439
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Result : No skin irritation

Chromium oxide:

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

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

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

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

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

Gamma-Butyrolactone:

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

Barium sulfate:

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

Chromium oxide:

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

Diacetone alcohol:

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

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

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

Gamma-Butyrolactone:

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

Barium sulfate:

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

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

Diacetone alcohol:

Test Type	:	Maximization Test
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact

Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative
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

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

Gamma-Butyrolactone:

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

Barium sulfate:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Diacetone alcohol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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

Gamma-Butyrolactone:

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

Barium sulfate:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Chromium oxide:

Species	:	Rat

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

IARC **Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans**
Isobutyl methyl ketone 108-10-1

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.

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

Gamma-Butyrolactone:

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: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Barium sulfate:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
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

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

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.

STOT-single exposure

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

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Gamma-Butyrolactone:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Diacetone alcohol:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Barium sulfate:

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 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

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

Gamma-Butyrolactone:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	225 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks

Barium sulfate:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	61.1 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 Days
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Chromium oxide:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	2,000 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
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

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.

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

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

Gamma-Butyrolactone:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 56 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 500 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 500 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 31.25 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	IC50: 4,518 mg/l Exposure time: 40 h

Barium sulfate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10 - 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: > 600 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC: > 600 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

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

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

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

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

Gamma-Butyrolactone:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 77 %
Exposure time: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Diacetone alcohol:

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

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

Gamma-Butyrolactone:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.566

Barium sulfate:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 500

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.03
Remarks: Calculation

Chromium oxide:

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

Diacetone alcohol:

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

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

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	29973

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	>= 10 - < 20 %
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9	>= 5 - < 10 %

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content

VOC content: 822.39 g/l
Remarks: less exempt

VOC content: 822.15 g/l
Remarks: as packaged

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1
Gamma-Butyrolactone	96-48-0
Fluoropolymer	Trade secret
Poly(bis(p-chlorophenyl) sulfone/4,4'-sulfonyldiphenol)	25608-63-3
Barium sulfate	7727-43-7
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2
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

Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2

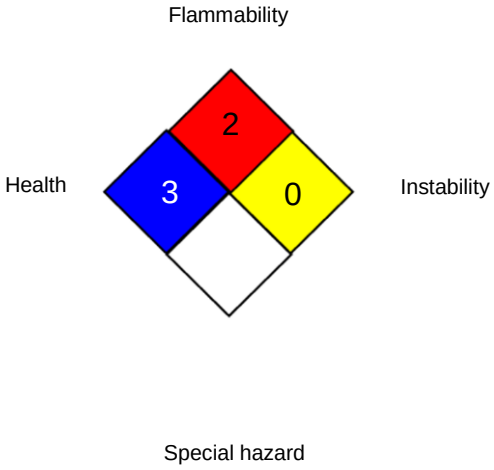
California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1
Barium sulfate	7727-43-7
Chromium oxide	1308-38-9
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2

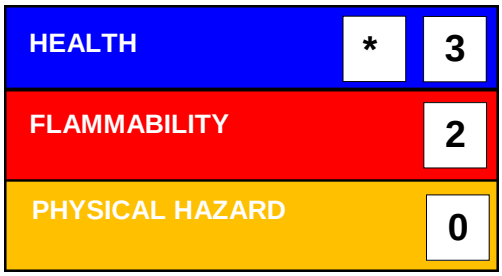
SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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 Sys-

tem; 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 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	:	08/27/2026

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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