

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



The information in this Safety Data Sheet is required pursuant to Hazardous Product Regulations 2015.

Date of issue/Date of revision 15 June 2021

Version 11

## Section 1. Identification

Product name : TOPAZ YELLOW

Product code : ESM117

Other means of identification : Not available.

Product type : Liquid.

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Product use : Industrial applications.

Use of the substance/  
mixture : Coating. Paints. Painting-related materials.

Uses advised against : Not applicable.

Supplier : PPG Canada Inc.  
2301 Royal Windsor Drive  
Mississauga, ON L5J 1K5  
Canada  
+1 888-310-4762

PPG Industries, Inc.  
One PPG Place,  
Pittsburgh, PA 15272

Emergency telephone number : (412) 434-4515 (U.S.)  
(514) 645-1320 (Canada)  
SETIQ Interior de la República: 800-00-214-00 (México)  
SETIQ Ciudad de México: (55) 5559-1588 (México)

Technical Phone Number : 1-800-647-6050

## Section 2. Hazard identification

Classification of the  
substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2  
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) -  
Category 3  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2  
Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified - Category 1

## Section 2. Hazard identification

This product contains TiO<sub>2</sub> which has been classified as a GHS Carcinogen Category 2 based on its IARC 2B classification. For many PPG products, TiO<sub>2</sub> is utilized as a raw material in a liquid coating formulation. In this case, the TiO<sub>2</sub> particles are bound in a matrix with no meaningful potential for human exposure to unbound particles of TiO<sub>2</sub> when the product is applied with a brush or roller. Sanding the coating surface or mist from spray applications may be harmful depending on the duration and level of exposure and require the use of appropriate personal protective equipment and/or engineering controls (see Section 8).

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



#### Signal word

: Danger

#### Hazard statements

: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
May cause cancer.  
May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (kidneys, liver)  
Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

### Precautionary statements

#### Prevention

: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.

#### Response

: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

#### Storage

: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

#### Disposal

: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

#### Supplemental label elements

: Sanding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled. Dried Film of This Paint May Be Harmful If Eaten or Chewed. Contains lead. Exposure to lead dust and fumes adversely affects blood and blood forming tissues, kidneys, liver, the central/peripheral nervous systems and male/female reproductive organs. Lead exposure causes adverse developmental effects including brain damage in children and unborn fetuses. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system and permanent brain and nervous system damage. Inhalation of vapor/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness or death. NTP, IARC and OSHA have classified chromium (+6) compounds as carcinogenic. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Emits toxic fumes when heated.

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 44.2% (oral), 56.8% (dermal), 61.1% (inhalation)

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture  
 Product name : TOPAZ YELLOW  
 Other means of identification : Not available.

### CAS number/other identifiers

| Ingredient name                                 | Synonyms       | % (w/w)    | CAS number |
|---|----------------|------------|------------|
| Lead sulfochromate yellow                       | Not available. | 7 - 13*    | 1344-37-2  |
| n-butyl acetate                                 | Not available. | 7 - 13*    | 123-86-4   |
| acetone   | Not available. | 7 - 13*    | 67-64-1    |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate                 | Not available. | 3 - 7*     | 108-65-6   |
| heptan-2-one                                    | Not available. | 1 - 5*     | 110-43-0   |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic     | Not available. | 1 - 5*     | 64742-95-6 |
| barium sulfate                                  | Not available. | 1 - 5*     | 7727-43-7  |
| 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol | Not available. | 0.5 - 1.5* | 25973-55-1 |
| titanium dioxide                                | Not available. | 0.1 - 1*   | 13463-67-7 |
| antimony trioxide                               | Not available. | 0.1 - 1*   | 1309-64-4  |

\*Ranges if listed above for hazardous ingredient(s) are prescribed ranges. The actual concentration(s) or actual concentration range(s) are being withheld as a trade secret.

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First-aid measures

If ingestion, irritation, any type of overexposure or symptoms of overexposure occur during or persists after use of this product, contact a POISON CONTROL CENTER, EMERGENCY ROOM OR PHYSICIAN immediately; have Safety Data Sheet information available. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

### Description of necessary first aid measures

**Eye contact** : Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.

**Inhalation** : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.

**Skin contact** : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.

**Ingestion** : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.

**Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.

**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

## Section 4. First-aid measures

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
dryness  
cracking  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon oxides  
nitrogen oxides  
sulfur oxides  
metal oxide/oxides  
oxides of lead
- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

#### Protective measures

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

#### Special precautions

: Ingestion of product or cured coating may be harmful. Do not apply on toys and other children's articles, furniture, or interior surfaces of any dwelling or facility which may be occupied or used by children. Do not apply on exterior surfaces of dwelling units, such as window sills, porches, stairs, or railings, to which children may be commonly exposed. If this material is part of a multiple component system, read the Safety Data Sheet(s) for the other component or components before blending as the resulting mixture may have the hazards of all of its parts.

#### Advice on general occupational hygiene

: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

: Do not store below the following temperature: 5°C (41°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name           | Exposure limits   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Lead sulfochromate yellow | <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).</b><br>8 hrs OEL: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Pb) 8 hours.<br><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 1/2020).</b><br>TWA: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Pb) 8 hours.<br>C: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Cr, Total)<br><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2019).</b><br>TWA-EV: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Pb) 8 hours.<br><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).</b><br>TWA: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Cr) 8 hours.<br><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b> |

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| n-butyl acetate                 | <p>STEL: 0.15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as Cr) 15 minutes.<br/>TWA: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as Cr) 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).</b><br/><b>Skin sensitizer.</b><br/>15 min OEL: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.<br/>15 min OEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.<br/>8 hrs OEL: 713 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br/>8 hrs OEL: 150 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 1/2020).</b><br/>TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2019).</b><br/>STEV: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.<br/>STEV: 200 ppm 15 minutes.<br/>TWA EV: 713 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br/>TWA EV: 150 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b><br/>STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.<br/>TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).</b><br/>STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.<br/>TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p> |
| acetone                         | <p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).</b><br/>8 hrs OEL: 1200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br/>15 min OEL: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.<br/>8 hrs OEL: 500 ppm 8 hours.<br/>15 min OEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 1/2020).</b><br/>TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.<br/>STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).</b><br/>TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.<br/>STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2019).</b><br/>TWA EV: 500 ppm 8 hours.<br/>TWA EV: 1190 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br/>STEV: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.<br/>STEV: 2380 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b><br/>STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes.<br/>TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.</p>   |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | <p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 1/2020).</b><br/>STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.<br/>TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).</b><br/>TWA: 270 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br/>TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p>  |
| heptan-2-one                    | <p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).</b></p>   |



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic  
barium sulfate

### Skin sensitizer.

8 hrs OEL: 233 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

8 hrs OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours.

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 1/2020).**

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**

TWA: 115 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.

**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2019).**

TWAEV: 233 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

TWAEV: 50 ppm 8 hours.

**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**

STEL: 60 ppm 15 minutes.

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

None.

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 1/2020).**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable

**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable particulate matter.

**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2019).**

TWAEV: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form:

Respirable dust.

TWAEV: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust.

**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**

8 hrs OEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**

STEL: 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

None.

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 1/2020).**

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust

TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction

**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2019).**

TWAEV: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust.

**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**

### Skin sensitizer.

8 hrs OEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: total dust

**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**

STEL: 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 1/2020).**

TWA: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sb) 8 hours.

2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol  
titanium dioxide

antimony trioxide



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2019).**

TWAEV: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sb) 8 hours.

**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**

**Skin sensitizer.**

8 hrs OEL: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sb) 8 hours.

**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**

TWA: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sb) 8 hours.

**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**

STEL: 1.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as Sb) 15 minutes.

TWA: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as Sb) 8 hours.

**Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.**

**Recommended monitoring procedures** : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

**Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face protection** : Chemical splash goggles.

#### Skin protection

**Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Gloves** : For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves:
- Recommended: neoprene, natural rubber (latex), butyl rubber  
May be used: Chloroprene, nitrile rubber
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Not available.
- Odor** : Not available.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : ☒ Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : >37.78°C (>100°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -6.67°C (20°F)
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 1.14
- Density ( lbs / gal )** : 9.51
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : ☒ Not applicable.
- Viscosity** : ☒ Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >21 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (>21 cSt)
- Volatility** : 48% (v/v), 36.196% (w/w)
- % Solid. (w/w)** : 63.804

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

**Chemical stability** : The product is stable.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid** : When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.  
Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

**Incompatible materials** : Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.

**Hazardous decomposition products** : Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name                         | Result                          | Species | Dose                    | Exposure |
|---|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------|
| Lead sulfochromate yellow                       | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | 1.2 g/kg                | -        |
| n-butyl acetate                                 | LC50 Inhalation Vapor           | Rat     | >21.1 mg/l              | 4 hours  |
|   | LC50 Inhalation Vapor           | Rat     | 2000 ppm                | 4 hours  |
|   | LD50 Dermal                     | Rabbit  | >17600 mg/kg            | -        |
| acetone   | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | 10.768 g/kg             | -        |
|   | LC50 Inhalation Vapor           | Rat     | 76000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 4 hours  |
|   | LD50 Dermal                     | Rabbit  | 15.8 g/kg               | -        |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate                 | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | 5800 mg/kg              | -        |
|   | LC50 Inhalation Vapor           | Rat     | 30 mg/l                 | 4 hours  |
|   | LD50 Dermal                     | Rabbit  | >5 g/kg                 | -        |
| heptan-2-one                                    | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | 6190 mg/kg              | -        |
|   | LC50 Inhalation Vapor           | Rat     | 16.7 mg/l               | 4 hours  |
|   | LD50 Dermal                     | Rabbit  | 10.206 g/kg             | -        |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic     | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | 1.6 g/kg                | -        |
|   | LD50 Dermal                     | Rabbit  | 3.48 g/kg               | -        |
| barium sulfate                                  | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | 8400 mg/kg              | -        |
|   | LD50 Dermal                     | Rat     | >2000 mg/kg             | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | >5000 mg/kg             | -        |
| 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol | LD50 Dermal                     | Rabbit  | >2000 mg/kg             | -        |
| titanium dioxide                                | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | >2000 mg/kg             | -        |
|   | LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists | Rat     | >6.82 mg/l              | 4 hours  |
|   | LD50 Dermal                     | Rabbit  | >5000 mg/kg             | -        |
| antimony trioxide                               | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | >5000 mg/kg             | -        |
|   | LC50 Inhalation Vapor           | Rat     | >5200 mg/l              | 4 hours  |
|   | LD50 Dermal                     | Rabbit  | >8300 mg/kg             | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | >20000 mg/kg            | -        |

**Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Irritation/Corrosion

#### Conclusion/Summary

**Skin** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.  
**Eyes** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.  
**Respiratory** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Sensitization

**Skin** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.  
**Respiratory** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Mutagenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Carcinogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Classification

| Product/ingredient name   | OSHA | IARC | NTP                             |
|---------------------------|------|------|---------------------------------|
| Lead sulfochromate yellow | +    | 1    | Known to be a human carcinogen. |
| titanium dioxide          | -    | 2B   | -                               |
| antimony trioxide         | -    | 2B   | -                               |

Carcinogen Classification code:

IARC: 1, 2A, 2B, 3, 4

NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen; Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

OSHA: +

Not listed/not regulated: -

### Reproductive toxicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Teratogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name   | Category   | Route of exposure              | Target organs  |
|--|--|--------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> butyl acetate<br>acetone<br>2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate<br>heptan-2-one<br>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | Category 3<br>Category 3<br>Category 3<br>Category 3<br>Category 3<br><br>Category 3 | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br><br>- | Narcotic effects<br>Narcotic effects<br>Narcotic effects<br>Narcotic effects<br>Respiratory tract irritation<br>Narcotic effects |

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Name  | Category                               | Route of exposure | Target organs            |
|---|--|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Lead sulfochromate yellow<br>2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol<br>antimony trioxide | Category 2<br>Category 2<br>Category 2 | -<br>oral<br>-    | -<br>kidneys, liver<br>- |

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Target organs** : Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain, central nervous system (CNS).  
Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver, digestive system, peripheral nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, immune system, skin, eye, lens or cornea.

### Aspiration hazard

| Name  | Result                         |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

### Information on the likely routes of exposure

#### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.

**Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.

**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness

**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
dryness  
cracking  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

#### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself. Contains lead. Exposure to lead dust and fumes adversely affects blood and blood forming tissues, kidneys, liver, the central/peripheral nervous systems and male/female reproductive organs. Lead exposure causes adverse developmental effects including brain damage in children and unborn fetuses. This product contains TiO<sub>2</sub> which has been classified as a GHS Carcinogen Category 2 based on its IARC 2B classification. For many PPG products, TiO<sub>2</sub> is utilized as a raw material in a liquid coating formulation. In this case, the TiO<sub>2</sub> particles are bound in a matrix with no meaningful potential for human exposure to unbound particles of TiO<sub>2</sub> when the product is applied with a brush or roller. Sanding the coating surface or mist from spray applications may be harmful depending on the duration and level of exposure and require the use of appropriate personal protective equipment and/or engineering controls (see Section 8). Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. There is some evidence that repeated exposure to organic solvent vapors in combination with constant loud noise can cause greater hearing loss than expected from exposure to noise alone. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

**Potential delayed effects** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

**Potential delayed effects** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### Potential chronic health effects

**General** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

**Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Reproductive toxicity** : May damage fertility or the unborn child.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

## Section 11. Toxicological information

| Product/ingredient name                         | Oral (mg/kg) | Dermal (mg/kg) | Inhalation (gases) (ppm) | Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l) | Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l) |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| TOPAZ YELLOW                                    | 4445         | 28026.7        | N/A                      | 244.1                      | 21.9                                |
| Lead sulfochromate yellow                       | 1200         | N/A            | N/A                      | N/A                        | N/A                                 |
| n-butyl acetate                                 | 10768        | N/A            | N/A                      | N/A                        | N/A                                 |
| acetone   | 5800         | 15800          | N/A                      | 76                         | N/A                                 |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate                 | 6190         | N/A            | N/A                      | 30                         | N/A                                 |
| heptan-2-one                                    | 1600         | 10206          | N/A                      | 16.7                       | 1.5                                 |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic     | 8400         | 3480           | N/A                      | N/A                        | N/A                                 |
| barium sulfate                                  | N/A          | 2500           | N/A                      | N/A                        | N/A                                 |
| 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol | 2500         | 2500           | N/A                      | N/A                        | N/A                                 |

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name                         | Result                               | Species                                 | Exposure |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------|
| n-butyl acetate                                 | Acute LC50 18 mg/l                   | Fish                                    | 96 hours |
| acetone   | Acute LC50 4.42589 ml/L Marine water | Crustaceans - Acartia tonsa - Copepodid | 48 hours |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate                 | Acute LC50 5540 mg/l                 | Fish                                    | 96 hours |
| heptan-2-one                                    | Acute LC50 134 mg/l Fresh water      | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss              | 96 hours |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic     | Acute LC50 131 mg/l                  | Fish                                    | 96 hours |
| 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol | Acute LC50 8.2 mg/l                  | Fish                                    | 96 hours |
| titanium dioxide                                | Acute LC50 >100 mg/l                 | Fish - brachydanio rerio                | 96 hours |
| antimony trioxide                               | Acute LC50 >100 mg/l Fresh water     | Daphnia - Daphnia magna                 | 48 hours |
|   | LC50 14.5 mg/l                       | Daphnia                                 | 48 hours |
|   | NOEC 2.1 mg/l                        | Daphnia                                 | 21 days  |

### Persistence and degradability

| Product/ingredient name         | Test               | Result                     | Dose | Inoculum |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|----------|
| n-butyl acetate                 | TEPA and OECD 301D | 83 % - Readily - 28 days   | -    | -        |
| acetone                         | -                  | 90.9 % - Readily - 28 days | -    | -        |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | -                  | 83 % - Readily - 28 days   | -    | -        |
| heptan-2-one                    | OECD 310           | 69 % - Readily - 28 days   | -    | -        |

| Product/ingredient name         | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| n-butyl acetate                 | -                 | -          | Readily          |
| acetone                         | -                 | -          | Readily          |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | -                 | -          | Readily          |
| heptan-2-one                    | -                 | -          | Readily          |

### Bioaccumulative potential



## Section 12. Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name         | LogP <sub>ow</sub> | BCF | Potential |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------|
| n-butyl acetate                 | 2.3                | -   | low       |
| acetone                         | -0.23              | 3   | low       |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | 1.2                | -   | low       |
| heptan-2-one                    | 2.26               | -   | low       |

### Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>) : Not available.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees. Section 6. Accidental release measures

## Section 14. Transport information

|                             | TDG  | IMDG   | IATA   |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| UN number                   | UN1263   | UN1263   | UN1263   |
| UN proper shipping name     | PAINT  | PAINT  | PAINT  |
| Transport hazard class(es)  | 3  | 3  | 3  |
| Packing group               | II   | II   | II   |
| Environmental hazards       | Yes.   | Yes.   | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. |
| Marine pollutant substances | (Lead sulfochromate yellow, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic) | (Lead sulfochromate yellow, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic) | Not applicable.  |

## Section 14. Transport information

### Additional information

- TDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.
- IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not applicable.

**Proof of classification statement** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark).

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### National Inventory List

**Canada inventory ( DSL )** : All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

### Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

**Health** : 3 \* **Flammability** : 3 **Physical hazards** : 0

( \* ) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on MSDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

**Health** : 3 **Flammability** : 3 **Instability** : 0

**Date of issue/Date of revision** 15 June 2021

**Organization that prepared the SDS** : EHS

**Key to abbreviations** :

- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- N/A = Not available
- SGG = Segregation Group
- UN = United Nations

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

## Section 16. Other information

### Disclaimer

*The information contained in this data sheet is based on present scientific and technical knowledge. The purpose of this information is to draw attention to the health and safety aspects concerning the products supplied by PPG, and to recommend precautionary measures for the storage and handling of the products. No warranty or guarantee is given in respect of the properties of the products. No liability can be accepted for any failure to observe the precautionary measures described in this data sheet or for any misuse of the products.*