

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1. Identification

**Product identifier** : A-4114S  
**Product name** : Universal Etch Primer Gray  
**Other means of identification** : 1250048734

**Date of issue** : 2/7/2024  
**Version** : 18.04

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

**Identified uses** : Coating component.  
**Uses advised against** : Not for sale to or use by consumers.

**Supplier's details** : Axalta Coating Systems, LLC  
50 Applied Bank Blvd.  
Suite 300  
Glen Mills, PA 19342  
USA

**Product information** : 855-6AXALTA

**Emergency telephone number** : (CHEMTREC) - 800-424-9300

### Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1  
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1  
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1  
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

#### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Hazard statements</b>	: H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol. H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 - Causes serious eye damage. H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H340 - May cause genetic defects. H350 - May cause cancer.
<b><u>Precautionary statements</u></b>	
<b>Prevention</b>	: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. P261 - Avoid breathing dust or mist. P251 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
<b>Response</b>	: P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. 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 or doctor.
<b>Storage</b>	: P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
<b>Disposal</b>	: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Hazards not otherwise classified</b>	: None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	CAS number	Concentration
acetone	67-64-1	≥25 - ≤50
methyl acetate	79-20-9	≥10 - ≤25
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	≤10
Normal butyl alcohol	71-36-3	≤10
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	≤5
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	≤5
butanone	78-93-3	≤3
4-methylpentan-2-one	108-10-1	≤3
XYLENE	1330-20-7	≤3
EPOXY RESIN	-	≤3
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	≤1

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**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

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

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

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

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

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

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

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- 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 an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Extremely flammable aerosol. 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. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
phosphorus oxides  
metal oxide/oxides

**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. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe 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). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. 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. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. 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. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
- 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.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

**Storage code** : IB

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
acetone	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).</b> TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 750 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 2400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).</b> TWA: 250 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b> STEL: 1780 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. C: 3000 ppm TWA: 1200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.</p>
methyl acetate	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 606 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 757 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 610 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 760 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 610 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 760 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 610 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b> STEL: 760 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.</p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

n-butyl acetate

TWA: 610 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.  
TWA: 710 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.  
STEL: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**

TWA: 150 ppm 10 hours.  
TWA: 710 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.  
STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.  
STEL: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.  
TWA: 710 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Butyl acetates]**

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.  
TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

STEL: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.  
TWA: 710 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.

butan-1-ol

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).**

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Absorbed through skin.**

CEIL: 50 ppm  
CEIL: 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). Absorbed through skin.**

CEIL: 50 ppm  
CEIL: 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.  
TWA: 300 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). Absorbed through skin.**

C: 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
C: 50 ppm

ethyl acetate

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).**

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.  
TWA: 1440 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.  
TWA: 1400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**

TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours.  
TWA: 1400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.  
TWA: 1400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

titanium dioxide

**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

TWA: 1400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

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

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust

**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Ti) 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Ti) 8 hours. Form: total dust

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).**

TWA: 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction, finescale particles

butanone

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).**

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**

TWA: 200 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes.

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.

4-methylpentan-2-one

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).**

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 205 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 300 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**

TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 205 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.

STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 300 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 410 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.



**Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

<p>XYLENE</p>	<p><b>CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b>                  STEL: 300 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.                  STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.                  TWA: 205 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.                  TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). [Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)]</b>                  TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.                  TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.                  STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.                  STEL: 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Xylenes]</b>                  TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.                  TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [xylene]</b>                  STEL: 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.                  STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.                  C: 300 ppm                  TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.                  TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [p-xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene] Ototoxicant.</b>                  TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p>
<p>EPOXY RESIN</p> <p>ethylbenzene</p>	<p>None.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). Ototoxicant.</b>                  TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>                  TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.                  TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.                  STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.                  STEL: 545 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).</b>                  TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours.                  TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.                  STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.                  STEL: 545 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b>                  TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.                  TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b>                  STEL: 130 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.                  STEL: 30 ppm 15 minutes.                  TWA: 22 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.                  TWA: 5 ppm 8 hours.</p>

**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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- 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.
- 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** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Gray.
- Odor** : Not available.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Technically not possible to measure
- Boiling point** : Not applicable.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -10.167°C (13.7°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits</b>	: Lower: 1.2% Upper: 16%
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: 10.5 kPa (78.4 mm Hg)
<b>Vapor density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Density</b>	: 0.823 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	:

Media	Result
cold water	Soluble

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.

**Auto-ignition temperature** : 287°C (548.6°F)

**Decomposition temperature** : Not applicable.

**Viscosity** : Not available.

**Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.

### Aerosol product

**Type of aerosol** : Spray

**Heat of combustion** : 25.96 kJ/g

## 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** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

**Incompatible materials** : No specific data.

**Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
acetone	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	21 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2001 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
methyl acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	21.1 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-

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butan-1-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	24000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	790 mg/kg	-
ethyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	22.6 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	20001 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5620 mg/kg	-
butanone	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	6480 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2737 mg/kg	-
4-methylpentan-2-one	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	16.4 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2080 mg/kg	-
XYLENE	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
acetone	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 ppm	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 uL	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
methyl acetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
butan-1-ol	Eyes - Cornea opacity	Rabbit	2.11	-	7 days
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.005 MI	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
butanone	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 14 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
4-methylpentan-2-one	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 uL	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	40 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-

## Section 11. Toxicological information

XYLENE	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
				24 hours 5	-
				mg	-
ethylbenzene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 uL	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15	-
				mg	-

### Sensitization

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
titanium dioxide	-	2B	-
4-methylpentan-2-one	-	2B	-
XYLENE	-	3	-
ethylbenzene	-	2B	-

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
1K SELF ETCHING GRAY AEROSOL PRIMER	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
acetone	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
methyl acetate	Category 1	-	-
	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
n-butyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
butan-1-ol	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
ethyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
butanone	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
4-methylpentan-2-one	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
XYLENE	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	-

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
XYLENE ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.  
**Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
**Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

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

**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 respiratory tract irritation  
 coughing  
 nausea or vomiting  
 headache  
 drowsiness/fatigue  
 dizziness/vertigo  
 unconsciousness

**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 pain or irritation  
 redness  
 blistering may occur

**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 stomach pains

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

#### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

**General** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

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

## Section 11. Toxicological information

<b>Mutagenicity</b>	: May cause genetic defects.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Fertility effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.






## Section 12. Ecological information

There are no data available on the product itself. The product should not be allowed to enter drains or watercourses waterways.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal methods</b>	: 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. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.
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## Section 14. Transport information

	<b>DOT Classification</b>	<b>TDG Classification</b>	<b>Mexico Classification</b>	<b>IMDG</b>	<b>IATA</b>
<b>UN number</b>	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	Aerosols, flammable
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
<b>Packing group</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

### Additional information

<b>DOT Classification</b>	: <b>Reportable quantity</b> 5428.4 lbs / 2464.5 kg [791.07 gal / 2994.5 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
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## Section 14. Transport information

**TDG Classification** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2).

**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 available.

The actual shipping description for this product may vary based several factors including, but not limited to, the volume of material, size of the container, mode of transport and use of exemptions or exceptions found in the applicable regulations. The information provided in Section 14 is one possible shipping description for this product. Consult your shipping specialist or supplier for appropriate assignment information.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**Clean Air Act Section 112** : Listed

**(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)**

### SARA 304 RQ

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable.

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1  
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1  
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1  
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	butan-1-ol	71-36-3	≤10
	4-methylpentan-2-one	108-10-1	≤3
	XYLENE	1330-20-7	≤3
	trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	7779-90-0	≤3
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	≤1
<b>Supplier notification</b>	butan-1-ol	71-36-3	≤10
	4-methylpentan-2-one	108-10-1	≤3
	XYLENE	1330-20-7	≤3
	trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	7779-90-0	≤3
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	≤1

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

### Inventory list

**Canada** : All components are listed or exempted.

**United States** : All components are listed or exempted.



## Section 16. Other information

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

Health	*	3
Flammability		3
Physical hazards		3

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 SDSs 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.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

### History

Date of issue : 2/7/2024

Version : 18.04

Product stewardship and regulatory compliance.

### Key to abbreviations

- : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- : 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)
- : UN = United Nations

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

This product is intended for industrial use only.

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## Section 16. Other information

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