

US: ENGLISH

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

# **Section 1. Identification**

Product identifier : 825P30019

Product name : GRAY EPOXY PRIMER

**Date of issue** : 1/18/2024 **Version** : 3.01

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 LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2

## **GHS label elements**

Hazard pictograms :









Signal word : Danger

**Hazard statements** : H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 - Causes serious eye damage. H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

### **Precautionary statements**

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# Section 2. Hazards identification

**Prevention**: 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.

P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment.

P242 - Use non-sparking tools.

P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P261 - Avoid breathing vapor.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

**Response**: P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

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.

**Storage** : P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national

and international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise

classified

: None known.

# Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture		
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	≤10
reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin	25068-38-6	≤10
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	≤9
EPOXY RESIN	-	≤10
acetone	67-64-1	≤6.5
Methyl isoamyl ketone	110-12-3	≤10
Normal butyl alcohol	71-36-3	≤4.4
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	95-63-6	≤4
XYLENE	1330-20-7	≤2.1
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	<1

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.

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## Section 4. First aid measures

### **Description of necessary first aid measures**

: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush **Eve contact** 

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 : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain watering redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

> reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

> pain or irritation redness

blistering may occur reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

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# Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion

: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

stomach pains reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

### 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 dry chemical, CO2, 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.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

: Decomposition products may include the following materials:

carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
sulfur oxides
phosphorus oxides
halogenated compounds
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. 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.

# Section 6. Accidental release measures

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 nonemergency 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. 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.

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

: 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. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

# Section 7. Handling and storage

Storage code : IA

# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

# **Control parameters**

## **Occupational exposure limits**

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
titanium dioxide	OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).  TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).  TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).  TWA: 5 mg/m³, (as Ti) 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction TWA: 10 mg/m³, (as Ti) 8 hours. Form: total dust ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).  TWA: 2.5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction, finescale particles
reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin	None.
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	None.
EPOXY RESIN	None.
acetone	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).  TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.  OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).  TWA: 750 ppm 8 hours.  TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours.  STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.  STEL: 2400 mg/m³ 15 minutes.  NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).  TWA: 250 ppm 10 hours.  TWA: 590 mg/m³ 10 hours.  OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).  TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.  TWA: 2400 mg/m³ 8 hours.  CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).  STEL: 1780 mg/m³ 15 minutes.  STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes.  C: 3000 ppm  TWA: 1200 mg/m³ 8 hours.  TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
5-methylhexan-2-one	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).  TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.  TWA: 93 mg/m³ 8 hours.  STEL: 50 ppm 15 minutes.  STEL: 234 mg/m³ 15 minutes.  OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).  TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.  TWA: 240 mg/m³ 8 hours.  NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).

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# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 240 mg/m³ 10 hours.

OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 475 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

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

TWA: 234 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

butan-1-ol

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).

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

1.2.4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). [Trimethyl benzene]

TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).

TWA: 25 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).

TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.

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

[trimethylbenzene, all isomers]

TWA: 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.

**XYLENE** 

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). [Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)]

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 655 mg/m3 15 minutes.

OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Xylenes (o-, m-, pisomers)]

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [xylene]

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.

# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [p-xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene] Ototoxicant.

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

**ETHYLBENZENE** 

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Ototoxicant.

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

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

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).

TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.

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

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.

# 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. 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**

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# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal 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 antistatic 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 measureBoiling point: 56.1 to 3000°C (133 to 5432°F)Flash point: Closed cup: 3.444°C (38.2°F)

Evaporation rate : Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits : Lower: 0.7% Upper: 8.2%

Vapor pressure : 1.5 kPa (11 mm Hg)

Vapor density: Not available.Density: 1.47 g/cm³Partition coefficient: n-: Not applicable.

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature : 280°C (536°F)

Decomposition temperature : Not applicable.

Viscosity : Not available.

Flow time (ISO 2431) : Not available.

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

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld,

braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:

oxidizing materials

**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
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3492 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
acetone	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	21 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2001 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
5-methylhexan-2-one	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	11.11 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3200 mg/kg	-
butan-1-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	24000 mg/m³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	790 mg/kg	-
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	18000 mg/m³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5 g/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

# Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
reaction product: bisphenol-A- (epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
(	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 mg	-
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	-
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	-
XYLENE	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	_	87 mg	_
XXELIVE	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	_	24 hours 5	-
	*			mg	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 uL	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				mg	
ETHYLBENZENE	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	-
XYLENE	-	3	-
ETHYLBENZENE	-	2B	-

## **Reproductive toxicity**

Not available.

## **Teratogenicity**

Not available.

# Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

# Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects
acetone	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
butan-1-ol	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	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	-	-

### **Aspiration hazard**

Name	Result
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
XYLENE	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ETHYLBENZENE	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure

: Not available.

## Potential acute health effects

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

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

**Skin contact**: Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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

## 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:

reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

**Skin contact**: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation

redness

blistering may occur reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

# **Section 11. Toxicological information**

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

stomach pains reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

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

### **Short term exposure**

Potential immediate

: Not available.

effects

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate

: Not available.

effects

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**: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of

exposure.

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

**Teratogenicity**: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

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

Fertility effects : Suspected of damaging fertility.

#### **Numerical measures of toxicity**

## **Acute toxicity estimates**

Route	ATE value
Oral	13658.49 mg/kg
Dermal	13369.07 mg/kg
Inhalation (gases)	70836.94 ppm
Inhalation (vapors)	151.86 mg/l

# 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

#### 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

# Section 13. Disposal considerations

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.

# **Section 14. Transport information**

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3	3	3
Packing group	II	II	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

### Additional information

**IATA** 

DOT Classification : Reportable quantity 5685.8 lbs / 2581.4 kg [463.89 gal / 1756 L]. Package sizes

shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ

(reportable quantity) transportation requirements.

**TDG Classification** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous

Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).

**IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

: 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**: Not available. **to IMO instruments** 

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 LIQUIDS - Category 2

SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2

### **SARA 313**

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE trizinc bis(orthophosphate) XYLENE	71-36-3 95-63-6 7779-90-0 1330-20-7 100-41-4	≤4.4 ≤4 ≤3 ≤2.1 <1
Supplier notification	1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE trizinc bis(orthophosphate) XYLENE	71-36-3 95-63-6 7779-90-0 1330-20-7 100-41-4	≤4.4 ≤4 ≤3 ≤2.1 <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.)**



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.)



# Section 16. Other information

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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** : 1/18/2024 **Version** : 3.01

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.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) content is believed to be accurate as of its issue date, but is subject to change as new information is received by Axalta Coatings Systems, LLC or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates (Axalta). This SDS may incorporate information that has been provided to Axalta by its suppliers. Users should ensure that they are referring to the most current version of the SDS. Users are responsible for following the precautions identified in this SDS. It is the users' responsibility to comply with all laws and regulations applicable to the safe handling, use, and disposal of the product.

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