

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



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Version 6

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : SEAGUARD ABC3 LIGHT BLUE

**Product code** : SEABC3-4

**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.

**Manufacturer** : PPG Industries, Inc.  
One PPG Place  
Pittsburgh, PA 15272

**Emergency telephone number** : (412) 434-4515 (U.S.)  
(514) 645-1320 (Canada)  
01-800-00-21-400 (Mexico)

**Technical Phone Number** : 888-977-4762

## 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 3  
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1  
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS), kidneys and liver) - Category 2  
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 13.9%

### GHS label elements

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**Hazard pictograms**

:

**Signal word**

: Danger

**Hazard statements**

: Flammable liquid and vapor.  
Harmful if swallowed.  
Causes serious eye damage.  
Causes skin irritation.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Suspected of causing cancer.  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (central nervous system (CNS), kidneys, liver)

**Precautionary statements****Prevention**

: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Response**

: Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. 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 physician.

**Storage**

: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

**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. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Emits toxic fumes when heated. DANGER - RAGS, STEEL WOOL OR WASTE SOAKED WITH THIS PRODUCT MAY SPONTANEOUSLY CATCH FIRE IF IMPROPERLY DISCARDED. IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH USE, PLACE RAGS, STEEL WOOL OR WASTE IN A SEALED WATER-FILLED METAL CONTAINER.

**Hazards not otherwise classified**

: Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Product name : SEAGUARD ABC3 LIGHT BLUE

| Ingredient name               | %           | CAS number |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| copper oxide                  | ≥20 - ≤50   | 1317-39-1  |
| zinc oxide                    | ≥10 - ≤20   | 1314-13-2  |
| butan-1-ol                    | ≥10 - ≤12   | 71-36-3    |
| rosin                         | ≥5.0 - ≤10  | 8050-09-7  |
| xylene                        | ≥5.0 - ≤7.6 | 1330-20-7  |
| titanium dioxide              | ≥1.0 - ≤5.0 | 13463-67-7 |
| N-ethyltoluene-2-sulphonamide | ≥1.0 - ≤3.7 | 1077-56-1  |
| n-butyl acetate               | ≤1.9        | 123-86-4   |
| ethylbenzene                  | <1.0        | 100-41-4   |
| lead                          | <0.10       | 7439-92-1  |
| lead monoxide                 | <0.10       | 1317-36-8  |

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

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

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** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.
- 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 damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
dryness  
cracking  
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** : 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** : Flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

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

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- 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.
- 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. 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. 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** : Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. 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. Materials such as cleaning rags, paper wipes and protective clothing, which are contaminated with the product may spontaneously self-ignite some hours later. To avoid the risks of fires, all contaminated materials should be stored in purpose-built containers or in metal containers with tight-fitting, self-closing lids. Contaminated materials should be removed from the workplace at the end of each working day and be stored outside. 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 above the following temperature: 35°C (95°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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| copper oxide<br>zinc oxide                       | None.<br><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b><br>TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Fume<br>TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction<br>TWA: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust<br><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b><br>STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction<br>TWA: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction |
| butan-1-ol                                       | <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b><br>TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.<br><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b><br>TWA: 300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br>TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| rosin<br>xylene                                  | None.<br><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b><br>STEL: 651 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.<br>STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 434 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br>TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.<br><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b><br>TWA: 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br>TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.                                                                                                  |
| titanium dioxide                                 | <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b><br>TWA: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust<br><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b><br>TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| N-ethyltoluene-2-sulphonamide<br>n-butyl acetate | None.<br><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b><br>STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.<br><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b><br>TWA: 710 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br>TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| ethylbenzene                                     | <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b><br>TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.<br><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b><br>TWA: 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br>TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| lead                                             | <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b><br>TWA: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Pb) 8 hours.<br><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b><br>TWA: 50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Pb) 8 hours.<br><b>OSHA PEL (United States).</b><br>TWA: 50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>                                                                                                                                                |
| lead monoxide                                    | <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

TWA: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Pb) 8 hours.**OSHA PEL (United States).**TWA: 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>**OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).**TWA: 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Pb) 8 hours.

### Key to abbreviations

A = Acceptable Maximum Peak  
 ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.  
 C = Ceiling Limit  
 F = Fume  
 IPEL = Internal Permissible Exposure Limit  
 OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration.  
 R = Respirable  
 Z = OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Subpart Z - Toxic and Hazardous Substances

S = Potential skin absorption  
 SR = Respiratory sensitization  
 SS = Skin sensitization  
 STEL = Short term Exposure limit values  
 TD = Total dust  
 TLV = Threshold Limit Value  
 TWA = Time Weighted Average

### 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. 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** : Chemical splash goggles and face shield.

#### 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.

**Gloves** : butyl rubber

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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 available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : >37.78°C (>100°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 28.33°C (83°F)
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 1.2%
- Evaporation rate** : 0.6 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Vapor pressure** : 0.85 kPa (6.4 mm Hg) [room temperature]
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 2.03
- Density ( lbs / gal )** : 16.94
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >0.21 cm<sup>2</sup>/s (>21 cSt)
- Volatility** : 46% (v/v), 18.84% (w/w)
- % Solid. (w/w)** : 81.16

## 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** : Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name       | Result                | Species | Dose                    | Exposure |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------|
| copper oxide                  | LD50 Oral             | Rat     | 470 mg/kg               | -        |
|                               | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat     | 24000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 4 hours  |
|                               | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat     | 8000 ppm                | 4 hours  |
|                               | LD50 Dermal           | Rabbit  | 3400 mg/kg              | -        |
|                               | LD50 Oral             | Rat     | 790 mg/kg               | -        |
| rosin                         | LD50 Oral             | Rat     | 7600 mg/kg              | -        |
|                               | LC50 Inhalation Gas.  | Rat     | 6670 ppm                | 4 hours  |
|                               | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat     | 5000 ppm                | 4 hours  |
|                               | LD50 Dermal           | Rabbit  | >1.7 g/kg               | -        |
|                               | LD50 Oral             | Rat     | 4.3 g/kg                | -        |
| titanium dioxide              | LD50 Oral             | Rat     | >11 g/kg                | -        |
|                               | LD50 Dermal           | Rabbit  | 1 g/kg                  | -        |
| N-ethyltoluene-2-sulphonamide | LD50 Oral             | Rat     | 2.25 g/kg               | -        |
|                               | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat     | >21.1 mg/l              | 4 hours  |
|                               | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat     | 2000 ppm                | 4 hours  |
|                               | LD50 Dermal           | Rabbit  | >17600 mg/kg            | -        |
|                               | LD50 Oral             | Rat     | 10.768 g/kg             | -        |
| ethylbenzene                  | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat     | 4000 ppm                | 4 hours  |
|                               | LD50 Dermal           | Rabbit  | 17.8 g/kg               | -        |
|                               | LD50 Oral             | Rat     | 3.5 g/kg                | -        |

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

#### Irritation/Corrosion

## Section 11. Toxicological information

| Product/ingredient name | Result                   | Species | Score | Exposure        | Observation |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| xylene                  | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 500 mg | -           |

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.

SensitizationConclusion/Summary

**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 |
|-------------------------|------|------|-----|
| xylene                  | -    | 3    | -   |
| titanium dioxide        | -    | 2B   | -   |
| ethylbenzene            | -    | 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   |
|-----------------|------------|
| butan-1-ol      | Category 3 |
| xylene          | Category 3 |
| n-butyl acetate | Category 3 |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Name         | Category   |
|--------------|------------|
| xylene       | Category 2 |
| ethylbenzene | Category 2 |

## Section 11. Toxicological information

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

### Aspiration hazard

| Name         | Result                         |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| xylene       | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| ethylbenzene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

### Information on the likely routes of exposure

#### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.  
**Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
**Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 pain  
 watering  
 redness  
**Inhalation** : No specific data.  
**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 pain or irritation  
 redness  
 dryness  
 cracking  
 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

**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. 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

## Section 11. Toxicological information

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

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

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

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

| Route               | ATE value   |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Oral                | 742.5 mg/kg |
| Dermal              | 8174 mg/kg  |
| Inhalation (gases)  | 88472.2 ppm |
| Inhalation (vapors) | 145.9 mg/l  |

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result                                                                     | Species                                                                   | Exposure             |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| zinc oxide              | Acute EC50 0.17 mg/l<br>Acute EC50 0.481 mg/l Fresh water                  | Algae<br>Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate                                | 72 hours<br>48 hours |
| titanium dioxide        | Chronic NOEC 0.017 mg/l Fresh water                                        | Algae                                                                     | 72 hours             |
| ethylbenzene            | Acute LC50 >100 mg/l Fresh water<br>Acute LC50 150 to 200 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna<br>Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Young of the year | 48 hours<br>96 hours |

### Persistence and degradability

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| xylene                  | -                 | -          | Readily          |
| ethylbenzene            | -                 | -          | Readily          |

### Bioaccumulative potential

## Section 12. Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name | LogP <sub>ow</sub> | BCF         | Potential |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| butan-1-ol              | 0.88               | -           | low       |
| xylene                  | 3.16               | 7.4 to 18.5 | low       |
| n-butyl acetate         | 1.78               | -           | low       |
| ethylbenzene            | 3.15               | 79.43       | 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

## 14. Transport information

|                             | DOT             | IMDG                         | IATA            |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| UN number                   | UN1263          | UN1263                       | UN1263          |
| UN proper shipping name     | PAINT           | PAINT                        | PAINT           |
| Transport hazard class(es)  | 3               | 3                            | 3               |
| Packing group               | III             | III                          | III             |
| Environmental hazards       | No.             | Yes.                         | No.             |
| Marine pollutant substances | Not applicable. | (dicopper oxide, zinc oxide) | Not applicable. |
| Product RQ (lbs)            | 1540.6          | Not applicable.              | Not applicable. |
| RQ substances               | (xylene, lead)  | Not applicable.              | Not applicable. |

**Product code** SEABC3-4

**Date of issue** 11 September 2016 **Version** 6

**Product name** SEAGUARD ABC3 LIGHT BLUE

## 14. Transport information

### Additional information

- DOT** : Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
- 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.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### United States

**United States inventory (TSCA 8b)** : All components are listed or exempted.

**U.S. Federal regulations** :

#### SARA 302/304

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable.

#### Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

#### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : Fire hazard  
Immediate (acute) health hazard  
Delayed (chronic) health hazard

#### Composition/information on ingredients

| Name                          | Fire hazard | Sudden release of pressure | Reactive | Immediate (acute) health hazard | Delayed (chronic) health hazard |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| dicopper oxide                | No.         | No.                        | No.      | Yes.                            | No.                             |
| butan-1-ol                    | Yes.        | No.                        | No.      | Yes.                            | No.                             |
| rosin                         | Yes.        | No.                        | No.      | Yes.                            | No.                             |
| xylene                        | Yes.        | No.                        | No.      | Yes.                            | Yes.                            |
| titanium dioxide              | No.         | No.                        | No.      | No.                             | Yes.                            |
| N-ethyltoluene-2-sulphonamide | No.         | No.                        | No.      | Yes.                            | No.                             |
| n-butyl acetate               | Yes.        | No.                        | No.      | Yes.                            | No.                             |
| ethylbenzene                  | Yes.        | No.                        | No.      | Yes.                            | Yes.                            |

#### SARA 313

| Supplier notification | Chemical name  | CAS number | Concentration |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
|                       | dicopper oxide | 1317-39-1  | 30 - 60       |
|                       | zinc oxide     | 1314-13-2  | 7 - 13        |
|                       | butan-1-ol     | 71-36-3    | 7 - 13        |
|                       | xylene         | 1330-20-7  | 3 - 7         |
|                       | ethylbenzene   | 100-41-4   | 0.1 - 1       |

## Section 15. Regulatory information

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.

**Additional environmental information** is contained on the Environmental Data Sheet for this product, which can be obtained from your PPG representative.

### California Prop. 65

**WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

## Section 16. Other information

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

Health : 3 \* Flammability : 3 Physical hazards : 1

(\*) - 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 are not required on MSDSs 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 mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

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

Health : 3 Flammability : 3 Instability : 1

Date of previous issue : 4/24/2016

Organization that prepared the MSDS : 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)
- UN = United Nations

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### 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.