

AU: ENGLISH

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : S2025W

Product name : SYSTEM 20 HIGH BUILD PRIMER WHITE (4:1)

Other means of identification

: S2025W/1; S2025W/3T; S2025W/4

Date of issue

: 13 May 2025

Version : 1

### 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 : U-POL Australia Pty Limited

55 Leland Street, Penrith, NSW 2750

Australia
02 4731 2655
info@u-pol.com.au

Product information : (855) 6-AXALTA

**Emergency telephone** 

number

: Australia (CHEMTREC): + (61) - 290372994

# Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classified as HAZARDOUS according to the GHS criteria under Australian Work Health Safety (WHS) Act 2011.

Classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG).

Classification of the : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2

substance or mixture SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2

### **GHS label elements**

Hazard pictograms







Signal word : DANGER

Hazard statements : H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Precautionary statements** 

**Prevention**: P280 - Wear protective gloves.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition

sources. No smoking.

P260 - Do not breathe vapour.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

: P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. Response

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

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

: Not applicable. Storage

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

national and international regulations.

Supplemental label

elements

: Not applicable.

Other hazards which do not : None known.

result in classification

# Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
n-butyl acetate	5 - <10	123-86-4
xylene	5 - <10	1330-20-7
REACTION MASS OF ETHYLBENZENE, M-XYLENE AND PXYLENE	3 - <5	
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	1 - <3	763-69-9
ethylbenzene	1 - <3	100-41-4
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	1 - <3	64742-95-6

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

The total concentration of ingredients in this product, reported or not in this section, is 100%.

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

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : 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. Get medical attention.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

> 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. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. 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 : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and

shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash

clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been Ingestion

> 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. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. 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

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## Section 4. First aid measures

collar, tie, belt or waistband.

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

### Potential acute health effects

Eye contactInhalationNo known significant effects or critical hazards.No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Skin contact**: Causes skin irritation.

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

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

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

pain or irritation watering redness

**Inhalation**: No specific data.

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

irritation redness

**Ingestion**: No specific data.

### 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. It

may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

### See toxicological information (Section 11)

# Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing

media

: Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. 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 metal oxide/oxides

# Section 5. Firefighting 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.

Hazchem code : •3YE

## 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 spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders:

If specialised 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 spilt 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 material 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. Absorb with an inert 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 the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. 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.

# Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures** 

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. 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.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

## 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.

# including any incompatibilities

Conditions for safe storage, : 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 wellventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising 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 unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

# Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### **Control parameters**

### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
n-butyl acetate	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024) STEL 15 minutes: 950 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 713 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.
xylene	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024) [Xylene (o-,
	m-, p- isomers)] STEL 15 minutes: 655 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 350 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 80 ppm.
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	DFG MAC-values list (Germany, 7/2023) Develop C. Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm. PEAK 15 minutes: 610 mg/m³ 4 times per shift [Interval:
	1 hour]. PEAK 15 minutes: 100 ppm 4 times per shift [Interval: 1 hour]. TWA 8 hours: 610 mg/m³.
ethylbenzene	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)  STEL 15 minutes: 543 mg/m³.  STEL 15 minutes: 125 ppm.  TWA 8 hours: 434 mg/m³.  TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.

### **Biological exposure indices**

No exposure indices known.

### 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, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

## Section 8. Exposure controls and 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. 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.

### 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.
Colour : White.

Odour : Not available.
Odour threshold : Not available.
pH : Not applicable.

**Melting point** : Technically not possible to measure

Boiling point : 125 to 200°C (257 to 392°F)
Flash point : Closed cup: 22°C (71.6°F)

Evaporation rate : Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available.

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# Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Lower and upper explosive

(flammable) limits

: Lower: 1% Upper: 7.5%

Vapour pressure : 0.27 kPa (2 mm Hg)

Vapour density : Not available.

Density : 1.673 g/cm³

Solubility(ies)

Not available.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature

Decomposition temperature

: 280°C (536°F): Not applicable.

Viscosity

: Dynamic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): Not available.

Flow time (ISO 2431) : Not available.

# 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). Do not pressurise, cut, weld,

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

**Incompatible materials**: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:

oxidising 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
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	21.1 mg/l	4 hours
•	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
•	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
REACTION MASS OF ETHYLBENZENE, M- XYLENE AND PXYLENE	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat - Male	6350 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit - Male	12126 mg/kg	-

# Section 11. Toxicological information

LD50 Oral	Rat - Male,	3523 mg/kg	-
	Female		
LD50 Dermal	Rat - Male	4080 mg/kg	-
LD50 Oral	Rat	3200 mg/kg	-
LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3492 mg/kg	-
LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal	LD50 Dermal Rat - Male LD50 Oral Rat LD50 Dermal Rabbit LD50 Oral Rat LD50 Dermal Rabbit	Female   Rat - Male   A080 mg/kg   LD50 Oral   Rat   3200 mg/kg   LD50 Dermal   Rat   3500 mg/kg   LD50 Oral   Rat   3500 mg/kg   LD50 Dermal   Rabbit   3492 mg/kg   Rat   3492 mg/kg   Rabbit   3492 mg/kg   Rabbit   R

## **Irritation/Corrosion**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	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	
REACTION MASS OF ETHYLBENZENE, M- XYLENE AND PXYLENE	Skin - Irritant	Rabbit	-	4 hours	7 days
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	_	24 hours 500	-
				mg	
ethylbenzene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15	-
				mg	

## **Sensitisation**

Not available.

### **Mutagenicity**

Not available.

## **Carcinogenicity**

Not available.

### **Reproductive toxicity**

Not available.

## **Teratogenicity**

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
n-butyl acetate xylene	Category 3 Category 3	-	Narcotic effects Respiratory tract irritation
REACTION MASS OF ETHYLBENZENE, M-XYLENE AND PXYLENE	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

# **Section 11. Toxicological information**

Name		Route of exposure	Target organs
REACTION MASS OF ETHYLBENZENE, M-XYLENE AND PXYLENE	Category 2	-	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Category 1	-	-

### **Aspiration hazard**

Name	Result
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
REACTION MASS OF ETHYLBENZENE, M-XYLENE AND PXYLENE	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on likely routes : Not available.

of exposure

### Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards. Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact : Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

: Adverse symptoms may include the following: Eye contact

> pain or irritation watering

redness

Inhalation : No specific data.

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

irritation redness

Ingestion : No specific data.

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as 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 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

# Section 11. Toxicological information

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
Inhalation (gases)	10370.64 mg/kg 87435.2 ppm 174.14 mg/l

# Section 12. Ecological information

### **Toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	Acute LC50 185 ppm Marine water	Fish - Menidia beryllina	96 hours
xylene	EC50 3.82 mg/l	Crustaceans - Penaeus monodon	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13.4 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
REACTION MASS OF ETHYLBENZENE, M- XYLENE AND PXYLENE	Acute EC50 6.14 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2.6 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	Acute LC50 45.3 to 55.3 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Raphidocelis subcapitata	72 hours
•	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Raphidocelis subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute LC50 13.3 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Artemia sp.</i> - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13.9 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours

## Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
xylene	OECD 301 F	90 % - 28 days	-	-
REACTION MASS OF ETHYLBENZENE, M- XYLENE AND PXYLENE	OECD 301F	94 % - 28 days	-	-
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	OECD Ready Biodegradability - CO2 Evolution Test	80 % - Readily - 13 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
xylene	-	-	Readily
REACTION MASS OF	-	-	Readily
ETHYLBENZENE, M-			-
XYLENE AND PXYLENE			
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	-	-	Readily

# **Section 12. Ecological information**

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	Low
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	Low
REACTION MASS OF	-	25.9	Low
ETHYLBENZENE, M-			
XYLENE AND PXYLENE			
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	1.47	-	Low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	Low
Solvent naphtha (petroleum),	-	10 to 2500	High
light arom.			

### **Mobility in soil**

Soil/water partition coefficient

: Not available.

Other adverse effects

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

# Section 13. Disposal considerations

### **Disposal methods**

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised 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. Vapour 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 spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

# **Section 14. Transport information**

<u> </u>			
	ADG	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	II	II	II

# **Section 14. Transport information**

Environmental	Yes. The environmentally	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally
hazards	hazardous substance mark is		hazardous substance mark is
	not required.		not required.

### **Additional information**

**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.

Hazchem code : •3YE

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

### Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

Ingredient name	Schedule
	Restricted hazardous chemical [For abrasive blasting at a concentration of greater than 1%]

# Section 16. Any other relevant information

### History

Date of issue : 13 May 2025

**Key to abbreviations** : ACGIH = Association Advancing Occupational and Environmental Health

ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

DFG = Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, German research funding organization 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

MAK value = Maximum Permissible Concentration

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships,

1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit TLV = Threshold Limit Value TWA = Time-Weighted Average

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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## Section 16. Any other relevant information

This product is intended for industrial use only.

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